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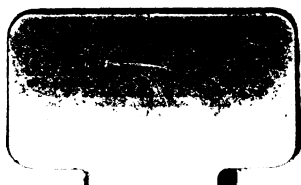
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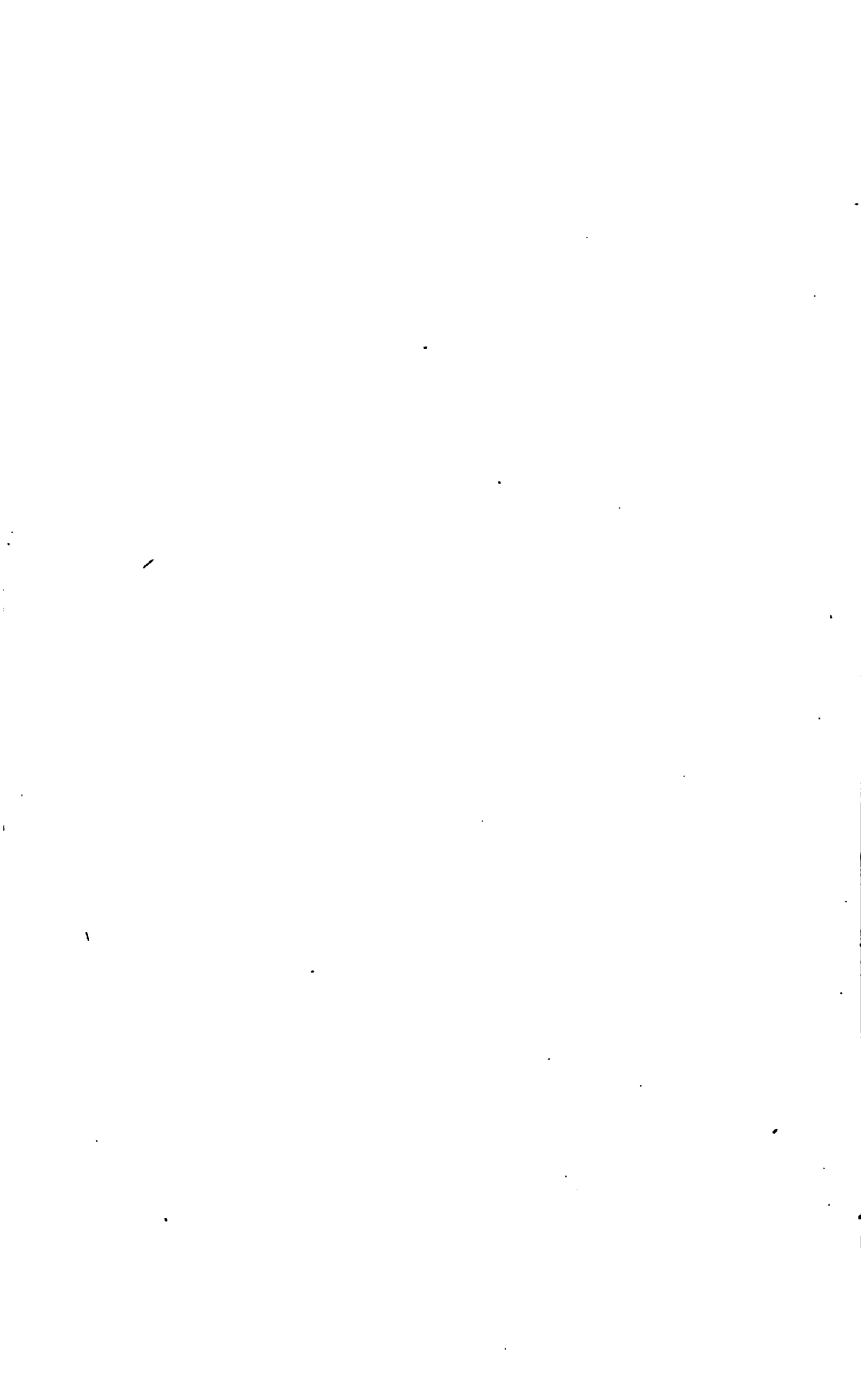
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ANDREWS' SERIES OF LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS.

PUBLISHED BY CROCKER & BREWSTER,

47 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

The Latin School Books prepared by Prof. E. A. ANDREWS, exclusive of his Latin-English Lexicon, founded on the Latin-German Lexicon of Dr. Freund, constitute two distinct series, adapted to different and distinct purposes. The basis of the First Series is Andrews' First Latin Book; of the Second, Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

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As a specimen of the communications received from the above sources, the following extracts are given :—

It gives me great pleasure to bear my testimony to the superior merits of the Latin Grammar lately edited by Professor Andrews and Mr. Stoddard. I express most cheerfully, unhesitatingly, and decidedly, my preference of this Grammar to that of Adam, which has, for so long a time, kept almost undisputed sway in our schools. — *Dr. C. Beck, Professor of Latin in Harvard University.*

I know of no grammar published in this country, which promises to answer so well the purposes of elementary classical instruction, and shall be glad to see it introduced into our best schools. — *Mr. Charles K. Dillaway, Master of the Public Latin School, Boston.*

Your new Latin Grammar appears to me much better suited to the use of students than any other grammar I am acquainted with. — *Professor William M. Holland, Washington College, Hartford, Conn.*

I can with much pleasure say that your Grammar seems to me much better adapted to the present condition and wants of our schools than any one with which I am acquainted, and to supply that which has long been wanted — a good Latin grammar for common use. — *Mr. F. Gardner, one of the Masters Boston Lat. Sch.*

The Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard is deserving, in my opinion, of the approbation which so many of our ablest teachers have bestowed upon it. It is believed that, of all the grammars at present before the public, this has greatly the advantage, in regard both to the excellence of its arrangement, and the accuracy and copiousness of its information; and it is earnestly hoped that its merits will procure for it that general favor and use to which it is entitled. — *H. B. Hackett, Professor of Biblical Literature in Newton Theol. Sem.*

The universal favor with which this Grammar is received was not unexpected. It will bear a thorough and discriminating examination. In the use of well-defined and expressive terms, especially in the syntax, we know of no Latin or Greek grammar which is to be compared to this. — *Amer. Quarterly Register.*

The Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard I consider a work of great merit. I have found in it several principles of the Latin language correctly explained which I had myself learned from a twenty years' study of that language, but had never seen illustrated in any grammar. Andrews's First Lessons I con-

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sider a valuable work for beginners, and in the sphere which it is designed to occupy, I know not that I have met its equal. — *Rev. James Shannon, President of College of Louisiana.*

These works will furnish a series of elementary publications for the study of Latin altogether in advance of any thing which has hitherto appeared, either in this country or in England. — *American Biblical Repository.*

We have made Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar the subject both of reference and recitation daily for several months, and I cheerfully and decidedly bear testimony to its superior excellence to any manual of the kind with which I am acquainted. Every part bears the impress of a careful compiler. The principles of syntax are happily developed in the rules, whilst those relating to the moods and tenses supply an important deficiency in our former grammars. The rules of prosody are also clearly and fully exhibited. — *Rev. Lyman Coleman, Principal of Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt.*

I have examined Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, and regard it as superior to any thing of the kind now in use. It is what has long been needed, and will undoubtedly be welcomed by every one interested in the philology of the Latin language. We shall hereafter use it as a text-book in this institution. — *Mr. Wm. H. Shaler, Principal of the Connecticut Lit. Institution at Suffield.*

This work bears evident marks of great care and skill, and ripe and accurate scholarship in the authors. It excels most grammars in this particular, that, while by its plainness it is suited to the necessities of most beginners, by its fulness and detail it will satisfy the inquiries of the advanced scholar, and will be a suitable companion at all stages of his progress. We cordially commend it to the student and teacher. — *Biblical Repository.*

Your Grammar is what I expected it would be — an excellent book, and just the thing which was needed. We cannot hesitate a moment in laying aside the books now in use, and introducing this. — *Rev. J. Penney, D. D., President of Hamilton College, New York.*

Your Grammar bears throughout evidence of original and thorough investigation and sound criticism. I hope, and doubt not, it will be adopted in our schools and colleges, it being, in my apprehension, so far as simplicity is concerned, on the one hand, and philosophical views and sound scholarship on the other, far preferable to other grammars; a work at the same time highly creditable to yourselves and to our country. — *Professor A. Packard, Bowdoin College, Maine.*

This Grammar appears to me to be accommodated alike to the wants of the new beginner and the experienced scholar, and, as such, well fitted to supply what has long been felt to be a great desideratum in the department of classical learning. — *Professor S. North, Hamilton College, New York.*

From such an examination of this Grammar as I have been able to give it, I do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to any other with which I am acquainted. I have never seen, any where, a greater amount of valuable matter compressed within limits equally narrow. — *Hon. John Hall, Prin. of Ellington School, Conn.*

We have no hesitation in pronouncing this Grammar decidedly superior to any now in use. — *Boston Recorder.*

I am ready to express my great satisfaction with your Grammar, and do not hesitate to say, that I am better pleased with such portions of the syntax as I have perused, than with the corresponding portions in any other grammar with which I am acquainted. — *Professor N. W. Fiske, Amherst College, Mass.*

I know of no grammar in the Latin language so well adapted to answer the purpose for which it was designed as this. The book of Questions is a valuable attendant of the Grammar. — *Simeon Hart, Esq., Farmington, Conn.*

This Grammar has received the labor of years, and is the result of much reflection and experience, and mature scholarship. As such, it claims the attention of all who are interested in the promotion of sound learning. — *N. Y. Obs.*

This Grammar is an original work. Its arrangement is philosophical, and its rules clear and precise, beyond those of any other grammar we have seen
Portland Christian Mirror.

THE
FIRST PART
OF
JACOBS AND DÖRING'S

LATIN READER:

ADAPTED TO
ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S
LATIN GRAMMAR.
AND TO
ANDREWS' FIRST LATIN BOOK.

BY
E. A. ANDREWS, LL. D.

Thirty-sixth Edition.

BOSTON:
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PREFACE.

THE Latin Reader, a new edition of which is here presented to the public, was originally prepared by its present editor, as the first of a series of elementary works adapted to the Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard. This series now comprises, in addition to the Grammar above mentioned, Questions on the Grammar, Latin Lessons, The Latin Reader, Latin Exercises, A Key to Latin Exercises, Viri Romæ, Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, Sallust, and Selections from Ovid. In the present edition, the adaptation of this work to the Grammar, and to its place in the series above enumerated, remains unaltered; but, in addition to its original design, the Reader is now intended to constitute the second part of a less extended series, comprising the editor's First Latin Book, the Latin Reader, and the Viri Romæ. The latter series is designed especially for those who commence the study of Latin at a very early age, and also for such as intend to pursue the same study to a limited extent only, or merely as a part of general education.

The references at the foot of the pages relate to the sections and subordinate divisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. The references to Andrews' First Latin Book may be found at the close of the volume. The marks of reference in the text refer both to the notes at the foot of the page and to those at the end of the book. In the latter series, indeed, other notes are occasionally added, and their place is denoted by quoting the words of the text to which such notes relate.

The following extracts from the preface to the first edition will sufficiently explain the manner in which the Reader was originally prepared by its present editor.

Three things were found to claim particular attention, in preparing a new edition of this work. The first was the arrangement of the Introductory Lessons, so as best to illustrate the principles of the Grammar, to which they were to be adapted. The second was to furnish such grammatical notes and references as should be necessary, in order to explain the more difficult forms and constructions occurring in the work. The third was the preparation of a vocabulary more perfectly adapted, than those usually found in introductory works, to the purpose for which it was intended.

To accomplish the first purpose, it was found necessary to make a few additions to the original work, with the intention of illustrating more fully the principal rules of Latin construction. That the object of the Introductory Lessons may be better understood, and the place which each lesson occupies in syntax more fully apprehended, each section is prefaced by a series of questions relating to those parts of the Grammar intended to be illustrated.

In the notes appended to this edition, the editor has carried into effect a design, which he had long since formed, of explaining the idioms of the language, in introductory works, by references to the Grammar, rather than by remarks couched in different language from that with which the student is already, in some degree, familiar. He has hoped, by this means, to aid the student in forming a clear, connected, and consistent view of the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, and a habit of referring every difficulty, whether in form or construction, to its appropriate place in the Grammar. It is a matter of common observation, that, to most students, the philological notes usually

found in elementary works are in a great degree lost, in consequence of their connection with the grammar not being sufficiently evident. This evil cannot, indeed, be avoided, while the grammar with which the student is furnished does not fully explain the idioms of the language. While referring to the Grammar, the editor has endeavored to keep in view the fundamental principle of education, that the only efficient help which the student can receive, is that which leads him ultimately to exercise his own faculties. While, therefore, the less prominent difficulties are usually explained upon their first occurrence, the student is afterwards, in most cases, left to perceive the additional instances in which the same principle is to be applied. In cases of greater difficulty, however, reference is repeatedly made to the same principle; and this is more particularly the case in regard to idioms which are either imperfectly exhibited, or altogether overlooked, in the grammars heretofore in common use. It is not improbable that, to some teachers, the references may appear too numerous, while, to others, the unexplained difficulties may still seem too formidable for a majority of those for whose use the work is intended. No plan of assistance can be equally well adapted to all students; but the hope is entertained, that a system which sends them back to their Grammar for information, will be liable to as few objections and abuses as any which can be devised.

The preparation of the vocabulary has occasioned more labor than any other part of the Reader; and, in its present form, I trust that it will be found better adapted to its purpose than such vocabularies usually are. The meanings assigned to the words have been selected with careful reference to all the places where those words occur in the Reader. In this part, more than in any other, the former editions of this work were defective, and that in a degree that would scarcely be suspected by one who had not examined them in reference to this subject.

The participles occurring in the Reader may generally be found in the vocabulary; but in some cases, and especially when regularly formed from verbs of the first conjugation, they have been intentionally omitted, since their formation is as easy as that of any other part of the verb. The definitions of the participles have, in general, been omitted, except in cases in which their meaning cannot be easily inferred from that of their verbs. The formation of the passive voice is seldom given, since its omission can occasion no embarrassment to one who is moderately acquainted with the paradigms of the Grammar. On the other hand, the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, and the perfect tenses of verbs, when peculiarly irregular, are inserted in their alphabetical order, with a reference to the words from which they are derived. The derivation of words, except when they immediately follow their primitives, is, in general, given in the vocabulary. The quantity of the penult, in all words of more than two syllables, when not determined by general rules, is marked throughout this volume, as well as in the Grammar to which it refers, in the hope that early habits of incorrect pronunciation may, by this means, be in a great measure prevented.

The references, at the foot of the pages, relate to the sections and subdivisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

E. A. ANDREWS.

NEW BRITAIN, *Sept.*, 1849.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

SUBJECT—NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

WHAT is the rule for the agreement of a verb? Gram. § 209. Of what does a sentence consist? § 203, 1. What is a simple sentence? § 203, 1. Of what does a proposition consist? § 200. What is the subject of a proposition? § 200. What is the predicate? § 200. What is the grammatical subject? § 201, I. What is the grammatical predicate? § 202, I. Define moods. § 143. Define the indicative mood. § 143, 1. Define the active voice. § 141, I. 1. Give the personal terminations of the active voice. § 147, 3. What is the connecting vowel of a verb? § 150, 5. How does the present tense represent an action? § 145, I. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Ego amo. Tu mones. Rex^{*} regit. Nos audīmus. Vos vidētis. Puēri[†] ludunt.

Why are the nominatives *ego, tu, nos, and vos*, usually omitted? § 209, R. 1.

Audio. Amas. Aves^{*} volant. Scribīmus. Vocātis Reges^{*} regunt.

Voco. Jubes. Musa[‡] canit. Rustīcus[†] arat. Audītis. Puēri legunt. Crescit arbor.

^{*} §§ 28 and 78.

[†] §§ 28 and 46.

[‡] §§ 62 and 74.

[§] § 29

Sperāmus. Præceptor^a docet. Labor^b vincit. Fata^c vocant. Manus^d tangunt. Sol lucet.

Tempus^e fugit. Venit hiems.^f Mors^g venit. Latrant canes.^h Fugiant nubes.ⁱ

How does the imperfect tense represent an action? § 145, II. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Eram.^j Ambulābas. Silva^k stabat. Monebāmus.^l Dormiebātis. Fulgēbant stellæ.^m

What does the future tense denote? § 145, III. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Vidēbo. Audies. Deus dabit. Uret ignis.ⁿ Crescent arbōres.^o Tempōra venient.

How does the perfect tense represent an action? § 145, IV. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Veni, vidi, vici. Fuisti.^p Fortūna dedit. Cecīnit avis. Cepimus. Audivistis.^q Hostes^r fugērunt.

How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? § 145, V. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fugērat umbra. Dixēras. Hamībal juravērat.^s Ceperātis. Puēri legērant.

× What does the future perfect tense denote? § 145, VI. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense? § 152.

^a §§ 28 and 70. ^b §§ 66 and 76. ^c §§ 62 and 73. ^d §§ 63 and 74.

^e §§ 58 and 70. ^f §§ 62 and 77. ^g § 153. ^h §§ 61 and 70.

ⁱ § 46. ^j §§ 30 and 74. ^k § 41. ^l § 150, 3.

^m §§ 87 and 88.

Risēro. Vidēris. Venērit hora. Pomum cecidērit.
Ambulaverimus. Canes cucurrerint.

Define the subjunctive mood. § 143, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

/ Laboret manus. ☿ Faveat Fortūna. ☿ Sol^a fulgeat. ☿ Veniat tempus. ☿ Canamus. ☿ Capiātis. ☿ Arbōres cadant. ☿

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Philomēla cantāret.¹ Pomum pendēret.² Luna micāret.³
Essētis. ☿ Vellēmus.^b / Troja^c staret.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? § 152.

/ Amaverim. ☿ Docuēris. Oculū^d vidērit. Latravērint canes. Arbōres crevērunt.^e

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fuissem.^f Potuisses.^g Miles pugnāvisset.^h Lepōres cucurrissent. Canes momōrdissent.

Define the imperative mood. § 143, 3.

/ Surge.ⁱ Legito.^j Studēte.^k Disce.^l Dicite.^m Equus currito.ⁿ Facitōte.^o ☿ Puēri scribunto.^p

Define the passive voice. § 141, I. 2. What is frequently omitted or left indefinite in the active voice? What in the passive voice? § 141, R. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

^a §§ 66, E. and 70.

^b § 29, 2.

^c § 153.

^d § 267

^e § 178, 1.

^f § 46.

^g § 154, 6.

Amor. Monēris. Vox^a auditur. Laudāmur. Audimīni. Tempōra mutantur.

Docēris. Vincitur hostis. Flos^b carpitur. Fabūla^c narratur. Carmina^d leguntur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Aqua^e fundebatur. Oppidum^e defendebatur. Pandebantur portæ. Saxa^e volvebantur. Bella parabantur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Domus^e ædificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulæ. Epistola^e mittetur. Culpabimīni.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? — future perfect tense? § 152.

Auditus es. Naves mersæ sunt. Datæ sunt leges.^e Sparsa erant folia.^e Hostes victi erant. Missi erimus.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? — imperfect tense? — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? § 152.

Præmia dentur. Panis ematur. Premieretur caseus. Vehērer. Tegeretur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood? § 152.

Laudātor^e industria. Puniuntor fures.

Oves non ubique tondentur. Aliter psittacus loquitur, aliter homo.^a Oculi sæpe mentiuntur.

^a §§ 62 and 78.

^b §§ 58 and 75.

^c § 41

^d §§ 66 and 71.

^e § 46.

^f §§ 88 and 89.

^g § 267.

^h §§ 31 and 69, E. 2

PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? § 210.

(*Eurōpa est peninsŭla.*
Ossa^a ejus^b lapis fiunt.
Ego poēta^c salŭtor.
Inertia est vitium.
Homo sum.
Ebrietas^d est insania.
Dux^e electus est Q. Fabius.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? § 205.
 What is the logical subject of a proposition? § 201, I. What is the logical predicate? § 202, I.

Fugāces^f labuntur anni.
Fugit irreparabile tempus.
Venit glaciālis hiems.^g
Silva vetus^h stabat.
Culpa tuaⁱ est.
Dira parantur bella.
Nulla^j mora est.
Brevis est voluptas.^k
Parvæ res crescunt.
Brevis est via.
Terra est rotunda.
Vera amicitia est sempiterna.)

^a §§ 61, and 75, E. 1.

^b § 211.

^c § 28.

^d §§ 62 and 72.

^e §§ 30 and 78.

^f §§ 112 and 78.

^g §§ 62 and 77.

^h § 113.

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 107

Fames et sitis sunt^a molestæ.^b
 Plurimæ^c stellæ sunt soles.
 Ebrietas^d est vitanda.^e
 Nemo semper^f felix est.
 Non^g omnes milites^h sunt fortes.
 Maximumⁱ animal^j terrestre est elephas.^k
 Fortes^l laudabuntur, ignavi^m vituperabuntur.
 Ursi interdum bipedesⁿ ingrediuntur.
 Aquilæ semper solæ prædantur.
 Bonus^o laudatur, improbus vituperatur.
 Omnes moriæmur,^p alii^q citius,^r alii serius.^s
 Avārus nunquam erit contentus.

THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER ACTIVE VERBS.

What is the rule for the object of an active verb? § 229.

Diem^t perdidit.
 Terra parit *flores*.
 Crocodilus^u *ova*^v parit.
 Elephantus^w odit^x *murem*^y et *suem*.^z
 Cameli diu *sitim*^{aa} tolerant.
 Accipitres^{ab} non edunt *corda*^{ac} avium.
 Lanæ nigræ *nullum*^{ad} *colorem* bibunt.
 Senes^{ae} minimè^{af} sentiunt *morbos contagiosos*.
 Cervi *cornua sua*^{ag} quotannis amittunt.

^a § 209, R. 12.

^b § 205, R. 2.

^c § 125, 5.

^d § 274, R. 8.

^e § 277.

^f § 73.

^g §§ 66 and 70.

^h §§ 62, E. 1, and 72, E. 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^j § 210, R. 3, (2.)

^k § 209, R. 1.

^l § 107.

^m § 194.

ⁿ § 90, E.

^o § 46.

^p § 183, 3, N.

^q §§ 67, E. and 76, E. 3

^r §§ 30, and 76, E. 3.

^s § 79, 2.

^t §§ 58 and 71.

^u §§ 61 and 71.

^v § 78, E. 2.

^w § 208

Ceres^a *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*;^b Mercurius *littēras*.^c

Canes soli^d *domīnos suos*^d benē^e novēre,^f soli *nomīna*^g *sua*^g agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* longē^h jaculātur.

Surni^a et psittāci *humānas voces*ⁱ imitantur.

Miltiādes *Athēnas*^j totamque *Grāciam* liberāvit.

APPOSITION.

What is the rule for words in apposition? § 204.

Plurīmī^k Scythæ, *bellicosissimī*^l *homīnes*, lacte^m vescuntur.

Delphīnus, *animāl*ⁿ *homīni*^o *amicum*, cantu^p gaudet.

Carthāgo^r atque Corinthus,^r *opulentissimæ*^s *urbes*,^r eōdem anno^t a Romānis^t eversæ sunt.

Quām brevi^u tempore^v popūli Romāni, omnium gentium^w *victōris*, libertas fracta est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *regem*, Tigrānes, *rex Armenius*, excēpit.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? § 211.

Crescit amor *mummi*.

Honos est *præmium*^x *virtūtis*.

^a § 73, E. 3.

^b § 229, R. 3, 1.

^c § 107.

^d § 208.

^e § 192, II. 1.

^f § 183, 3, N.

^g § § 66 and 71.

^h § 46.

ⁱ § § 62 and 78.

^j § 96.

^k § 125, 5.

^l § 124.

^m § 245, I.

ⁿ § § 66 and 70.

^o § 222.

^p § 245, II

^q § 29, 2.

^r § § 62 and 77.

^s § 253.

^t § 248, I.

^u § 113.

^v § 83, 3.

^w § 210

Sol est lux *mundi*.

Semirāmis erat *Nini* uxor.

Infīnita est multitūdo^a *morbōrum*.

Litterārum usus est antiquissīmus.

Asia et Afrīca greges *ferōrum asinōrum* alit.^b

Magna est *linguārum* inter^c homīnes variētas.

Canis vestigia *ferarum* diligentissimē scrutātur.

Nemo non^e benignus est *sui* iudex.

Leōnum anīmi index^d cauda.^e

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? § 213.—
after partitives? § 212.

Semper *fragilitātis* *humānæ* sis^f memor.

Elephanti *frigōris*^g impatientes sunt.

Stultissīma^h *animalium*ⁱ sunt lanāta.

Velocissīmum^j *omnium animalium* est delphīnus.

Neque *stultōrum* quisquam^k beātus, neque *sapientium*
non beātus.

Gallōrum omnium fortissīmi sunt Belgæ.

DATIVE.

What is the rule for the dative after verbs? § 223.—after
adjectives? § 222.

Arma^l fecit *Vulcānus* *Achilli*.

Reddītur *terræ* corpus.

Oves nobis suam^m lanam præbent.

^a § § 59, 2, and 69, E. 1.

^b § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^c § 277, R. 4.

^d § 210.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § § 66 and 76.

^h § 83, 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 12.

^j § 96.

^k § 208

^l § 235.

Tristitiam et metum^a tradam *ventis*.

Natūra *animalibus* varia tegumenta^b tribuit, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

Homīni soli^c avaritia et ambitio^d data est.^e

Inter omnes bestias^f simia *homīni* simillima^g est.

Leōni^h visⁱ summa est in pectore.

Antiquissimis^j *hominibus*^k specus erant pro domibus.^l

Gallinacei *leonibus*^m *terrōri*ⁿ sunt.

Homo furiōsus ne^o *liberis* quidem^p *suis* parcit.

Grata^q *mihi* tua epistola fuit.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is a preposition? § 195. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions? § 235.

i Ad *finem* propēro.

Apud *Romānos* mortui^r plerūmque cremabantur.

Culices^s acida^t petunt; ad *dulcia* non advolant.

Nulla habemus arma contra *mortem*.

Vir^u generōsus mitis est erga *victos*.^v

Germāni habitant trans *Rhenum*.

Nulla est firma amicitia inter *malos*.

Camēlus naturāle odium adversus *equos* gerit.

Pictae vestes jam apud *Homērum* commemorantur.

Comētæ ob *rarityatem* et *speciem* sunt mirabiles.^w

- Navigatio^x juxta *litus* sæpe est periculosa.

^a § 278.

^b § 102, III. 4.

^c § 107.

^d §§ 59, 1, and 69.

^e § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^f § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^g § 125, 2.

^h § 226.

ⁱ § 85.

^j § 124.

^k § 241.

^l § 227.

^m § 279, 3.

ⁿ § 205, N. 1.

^o § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^p § 78, E. 1.

^q § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^r § 48.

Apud *Æthiōpes* maxīmi elephanti in silvis^a vagantur.
Hippopotāmus segētes^b circa *Nihum* depascitur.^c

IN AND SUB.

What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? § 235, (2.)

Aquilæ nidificant^a in *rupibus* et *arboribus*.^a

Coccyx semper parit in *aliēnis nidis*.

In *senectūte*^a hebescent^c sensus; visus, auditus debilitātur.^a

In *Indiā* gignuntur maxīma animalia.

Hyænæ plurimæ in *Africā* gignuntur.

In *Africā*, nec^a cervi, nec apri, nec ursi reperiuntur.

In *Syriā* nigri leōnes reperiuntur.

Circa Cyllēnen,^a montem in *Arcadiā*, merulæ candidæ nascuntur.

Serus in *cælum* redeas.^a

Victi Persæ in *naves* confugērunt.

Numa Pompilius annum in *duodēcim menses* distribuit.

Pontius Thelesinus Romānos sub *jugum* misit.

Gallia sub *septentrionibus* posita est.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? § 241.

Littēræ a *Phænicibus*^a inventæ sunt.

Carthāgo, Corinthus, Numantia, et multæ aliæ urbes,
a *Romānis*^a eversæ sunt.

^a § 235, (2.)

^b §§ 61, 1, and 73.

^c § 145, I. 1.

^a § 278.

^a §§ 67 and 76, E. 2.

^c § 187, II. 2.

^a § 278, R. 7.

^a § 44

^a § 260, R. 6.

^c § 248, I.

Quidam* homīnes nati sunt cum *dentibus*.^b
 Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus** ex *Graciā* aufūgit.^c
 Metellus primus* elephantos ex *primo Punico bello*
 duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantābit vacuus coram *latrōne* viātor.
 Sidēra ab *ortu* ad *occāsum* commeant.
 Britannia a *Phœnicibus* inventa est.
 Apes sine *rege* esse^f non possunt.
 Infans^g nihil^h sine *aliēnā ope* potest.
 Dulce est pro *patriā* mori.ⁱ
 Venēnum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.
 Aqua Trebiæ fluminis erat *pectoribus* tenuis.

ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION.

† What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause, manner, &c.*?
 § 247. What is the rule for *utor*, &c.? § 245, I.—for *lātor*,
gaudeo, &c.? § 245, II.—for verbs signifying to *abound*, &c.?
 § 250, R. 1, (2).—for a noun denoting the *time* at or within which
 any thing is said to be or to be done? § 253.—for a limiting noun
 denoting a *property, character, or quality*? § 211, R. 6.—for the
price of a thing? § 252.

Apri in morbis sibi^j medentur *hedērā*.
 Pyrrhus rex^k *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede^l *lienōsis*^m
 medebātur.

Oleo insecta exanimantur.
 Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.ⁿ
 Anacreon poēta^o *acino* uvæ passæ exstinctus est.

* § 207, R. 33.

^b § 64, 1.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 196, I. 1.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 271.

^g §§ 30 and 77.

^h § 232, (2.)

ⁱ § 269.

^j § 223, R. 2.

^k § 279, 9.

^l §§ 58, and 73, E. 2.

^m § 60, 2.

Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ*^a contra omnes ictus munitur.
 In Africâ^b elephantî^c capiuntur *foveis*.
 Elephantî spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.
 Popûli quidam^d *locustis* vescuntur.
 Dentes *usu*^e atteruntur, sed *igne*^f non cremantur.
 Mures Alpîni *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque* ut
manibus utuntur.

Leænæ *jubâ* carent.
 Elephantî maxîmè *amnibus* gaudent.^g
 Apes *tirnitu* æris gaudent *eoque* convocantur.
 Quibusdam in locis^h ansêres bis *anno* velluntur.
 Color lusciniârûm *autumno* mutâtur.
Hîeme ursi in antris dormiunt.
 Nemo mortaliumⁱ *omnibus horis* sapit.
 Primôres dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iîdem
 decidunt^j *anno*.
 Antipâter Sidonius, poëta, quotannis, *die natâli suo*,
febre corripiebâtur.
Æstâte dies sunt longiôres quàm *hieme*.
 Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colôre*.^k
 Isocrâtes orâtor unam oratiônem *viginti talentis* ven-
 dîdit.
 Lusciniâ candida, *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit.
 Leônes *facile* per triduum *cibo* carent.

INFINITIVE.

Upon what may the infinitive depend? § 270. After what
 classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? § 271.

^a § 124.	^d § 207, R. 33.	^e § 142, R. 2.	^g § 163, E. 1.
^b § 254, R. 3.	^f § 87.	^h § 212.	^j § 211, R. 6.
^c § 99.	ⁱ § 63, 1.		

Whose action must an infinitive denote, when used after a verb without a subject? § 271, R. 3.

Te cupio *vidēre*.

Volui *dormīre*.

Aude *contemnēre* opes.

Carmina^a possūmus *donāre*.

Potēram^b *contingēre* ramos.

Nihil^c ampliūs *scribēre* possum.

Ego cupio ad te *venīre*.

Intelligēre non possum.

Cessātor *esse* noli.

Cur timet flavum Tibērim *tangēre*?

Philippus volēbat^d *amāri*.

Alexander *metui* volēbat.

Tecum^e *vivēre* amo.

Natūram *mutāre* pecunia nescit.

Benē *ferre* disce magnam fortunam.

Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat.^f

Dici beātus^g ante obitum nemo debet.

Æquam memento^h rebus in arduis *servāre* mentem.

Aurum vestībⁱ *intexēre* invēnit rex Attālus.

Non omnes homīnes æquo amōreⁱ *complexi* possūmus.

Illecēbras voluptātis *vitāre* debēmus.

Romæ elephant^jes per funes *incedēre* docebantur.^k

What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? § 269.

Errāre est^l humānum.^l

Turpe^l est^l beneficium *repetēre*.

^a §§ 66 and 71.

^b § 154 6.

^c § 94.

^d § 145, II.

^e § 133, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § 210, R. 1.

^h § 183, 3.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 247.

^k § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^l § 205, R. 8

Beneficiis^a gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est.
 Parentes suos^b non *amāre* est impium.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

By what cases are gerunds followed? § 275, I. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 1

Plurimæ sunt illecēbræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu^c *pingendi* Phryges^d invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissimā^e est contentio beneficiis^f beneficia *vincendi*.

Homo natūrā^g est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et *audiendi*.

Libri sunt inutilēs ignāro^h *legendi*.

Inītumⁱ est consilium urbis *delendæ*,^j civium *trucidan-dōrum*, nominis Romāni *exstinguendi*.

What is the rule for the *dative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 2.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur^k *scribendo*.

Aqua marīna inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et^l *fodiendo* et^m *sorbendo* idoneum.

What is the rule for the *accusative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 3.

Non omnes æqualiterⁿ ad *discendum* proni sumus.

^a § 223.

^b §§ 208, and 269, R. 1.

^c § 247.

^d § 78

^e § 205, N. 1.

^f § 249, II.

^g § 222.

^h § 182, 3.

ⁱ § 275, II.

^j § 145, II. 1

^k § 278, R. 7.

^l § 192 II. 2

Omnes Græciæ civitatēs pecuniam ad *ædificandam* classem dedērunt.

What is the rule for the *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives?
§ 275, III. R. 4.

Funem abrumpes nimiū^b *tendendo*.

Docendo discimus.

Mens alitur *discendo* et *cogitando*.

Lacedæmonii exercēbant^c juvēnes, *venando*, *currendo*,
esuriendo, *sitiendo*, *algendo*, *æstuando*.

Simiæ catūlos sæpe^{*} *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquā re juvābit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certē.*

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

What is a compound sentence? § 203. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? § 203, 4.

CONJUNCTIONS.

What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunction?
§ 278.

Sol ruit *et* montes umbrantur.

Vir^d bonus *et* prudens dici delector ego.

Immensa est, finemque^e potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere præstat^f quā^m facere injuriam.

Rapere *atque* abire semper assuēvit lupus.

Semper honos, nomenque^g tuum, laudesque manēbunt.

* What does this adverb modify?

• § 275, II.

• § 14b, II. 1.

• § 198, R. 2.

• § 192, II. 4, (c.)

• § 210.

• § 209, R. 3, (5.)

Sapientem *neque* paupertas, *neque* mors, *neque* vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et* soror *et* conjux.

Nox ^b erat *et* fulgēbat luna.

In praelio cita mors venit; *aut* victoria læta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gessērunt.^c

Leti vis rapuit, rapietque gentes.

Non formōsus erat, *sed*^d erat facundus Ulysses.

Sī^e divitiæ felicitatem præstant, avaritiā prima virtus est.

ADVERBS.

Quoties litēras tuas lego, omnem mihi^f præteritōrum temporū memoriā in mentem revōco.

Magna debēmus suscipēre, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi, *quāmdiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabula procedunt.

Quidam crocodilum,^g *quāmdiu* vivat,^h crescēreⁱ existimant, vivit autem^j multos annos.^k

Gloria virtutem, *tanquam* umbra, sequitur.

COMPARISON.

What are the two ways of expressing a comparison by means of the comparative degree? § 256.

Canes Indici^l grandiores sunt *quā*m cetēri.^m

Nullum malum est vehementiusⁿ et importunius^o *quā*m invidia.^p

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b §§ 62, and 78, E. 2.

^c § 209, R. 12.

^d § 198, 4.

^e § 198, 8.

^f § 211, R. 5, 1.

^g § 239.

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 272.

^j § 279, 3.

^k § 236.

^l § 128, I. 2.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 124

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores^a invenimus *quàm* hominum.^b

Latro feræ est similior *quàm* homini.^c

Major est animi voluptas *quàm* corporis.^d

In montibus aer^e purior est et tenuior *quàm* in vallibus.

What is the rule for the *ablative* after comparatives? § 256.

Nihil est *clementiâ* divinius.

Aurum gravius est *argento*.

Adâmas durior est *ferro*; ferrum^f durius cetëris *metallis*.

Luna terræ propior est *sole*.

Quid magis est durum *saxo*, quid mollius *aquâ*?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is the rule for the construction of relatives? § 206.

Non omnis ager, *qui* seritur, fert^g fruges.^h

Psittacus, *quem* India mittit, reddit verba, *quæ* accëpit.

Achilles, *cujus* res gestas Homëri carmina celëbrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecides quidam quadrigam fecit ex ebore,ⁱ *quam* musca alis^j integëbat.

Qui bonis^k non rectè utitur, ei^l bona mala fiunt.^m

Beneficium reddit, *qui* ejusⁿ benè memor est.

Grues^o in itineribus ducem, *quem* sequantur,^p elīgunt.

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, *qui* sustinëret^q hostium impëtum, misit.

^a § 124.

^b § 211, R. 7.

^c § 278.

^d § 5.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 179.

^g § 94.

^h § 71, E. 3.

ⁱ § 247.

^j § 245, I.

^k § 206, (3,) (a.)

^l § 180.

^m § 213.

ⁿ §§ 67, E., and 76, E. 3

^o § 264, 5

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

X What mood does *cùm* take? § 263, 5. What is the rule for *cùm* in narration? § 263, R. 2.

Platea, *cùm* devorātis se *implēvit* conchis,^a testas evōmit.

Ceres frumenta^b invēnit, *cùm* antea homīnes glandibus^c *vescerentur*.

Nave^d primus^e in Grāciam Danāus advēnit, *cùm* antea ratibus^f *navigarētur*.^g

Alexander, rex^h Macedoniae, *cùm* Thebas cepisset, Pindāri vatisⁱ familiae^j pepercit.

What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? § 262.

Tanta est in Indiā ubertas soli, *ut*^k sub unā ficu^l turmæ equitum^m *condantur*.

Ursi per hiēmemⁿ tam gravi somno^o premuntur, *ut*^p ne^q vulneribus quidem^r *excitentur*.

Delphini tantā interdum vi e mari^s exsiliunt, *ut*^t vela^u navium *transvōlent*.

In Indiā serpentes ad tantam magnitudīnem adolescunt, *ut* intēgros *hauriant* cervos taurosque.

Fac,^v *ut* homīnes animum tuum pluris^w *faciant*, quā omnia, quæ illis^x tribuere possis.^y

^a § 249, I.

^b § 102, 4.

^c § 245, I.

^d § § 62 and 74.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 247.

^g § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^h § 204.

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

^j § 262, R. 1.

^k § 235, (2.)

^l § 31.

^m § 236, R. 5.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 82, E. 1.

^p § 233.

^q § 162, 4.

^r § 214.

^s § 223.

^t § 266, 1.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum^a præter Apellem *pingēret*.^b

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis^c *vescerentur*.

Ocūli palpēbris^d sunt munīti, *ne* quid *incīdat*.^e

Nihil ferè^f tam reconditum est, *quin*^g quærendo^h inveniri *possit*.ⁱ

Nunquam tam manè egredior, neque tam vespēri domum^j revertor, *quin*^k te in fundo *conspīcer*^l fodere,^m aut arāre,ⁿ aut aliquid facere.^o

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin*^p copiis suis Græcos facīlè *superatūrus* esset.^q

In what mood is the verb put in dependent clauses containing an indirect question? § 265.

Quæritur, unus *ne sit*^r mundus, an plures.^s

Disputābant vetēres philosōphi, casu *ne factus sit* mundus, an mente divīnā.

Augustus cum amicis suis consultābat, *utrū* imperium *servāret*, *an deponēret*.

Perpēram quæritur, *num* in amīci gratiam jus violāri *possit*.^t

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco *veniant*, aut in *quas* se regiōnes *conferant*, incertum est.^u

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas *fuderit*?

What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? § 272.

Aristotēles *tradit*, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospītes* a scorpionibus^v non *ladi*, *indigēnas* *interīmi*.

^a § 207, R. 28.

^b § 258, 2, (2.)

^c § 245, I.

^d §§ 13 and 15.

^e § 258, 1, (2.)

^f § 277, R. 1.

^g § 262, R. 10, 2.

^h § 275, III. R. 4.

ⁱ § 258, 1, (1.)

^j § 237, R. 4.

^k § 272, R. 5.

^l § 258, 2, (1.)

^m § 110.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^o § 248, 1.

X M. Varro narrat, a cuniculis^a *suffossum*^b in Hispaniâ *oppidum*,^c a talpis in Thessaliâ; ab ranis *incôlas* urbis in Galliâ *pulsos*,^d ab locustis in Africâ; ex Gyâro insulâ *incôlas* a muribus *fugâtos*,^e in Italiâ *Amÿclas*^f a serpentibus *delêtas esse*.

Observâtum est,^g *pestilentiam* semper a meridiânis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.

Homêrus *Pygmaeos*, populum ad oceânium, a gruibus *infestâri* prodidit; Aristotêles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivere* narrat.

Postêri aliquando querentur nostrâ culpâ *mores eversos esse*.

Virgilius per testamentum^h jussêrat *carmîna sua cremâri*; idⁱ Augustus *fiêri* vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alêbat candidam, *quam*^j Hispaniæ gentes *fatidîcam esse* credêbant.

Illustre est inter philosophos nomen Anaxagoræ,^k *quem* vetêres nunquam in vitâ *rîsisse* ferunt.

PARTICIPLES.

What is the rule for the agreement of participles? § 205. By what cases are participles followed? § 274, 1. What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? § 274, 2.

Exempla fortunæ *variantis* sunt innumëra.

Galli diem *venientem* cantu^l nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem^m a seⁿ *conditam* appellâbat Cecropiam.^o

^a § 248, 1.

^b § 270, R. 3.

^c § 239.

^d § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^e § 247, R. 4.

^f § 206, (13.)

^g § 44.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 230

Augustus primus^a Romæ^b tigrin^c ostendit *mansuefactam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die^d *ferventibus* arēnis^e insistunt, Solem^f *intuentes*.

Epimenides puer,^g æstu^h et itinere fessus, septem et quinquaginta annosⁱ in specu dormivisse dicuntur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictare,^j et *legentem*^k audire solēbat.

Leo *prostrātis*^l parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne^m vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatorem *comitantem* loroⁿ ad ferarum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo^o consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*^p animo.

Struthiocameli Africi altitudinem equitis equo^q *insidentis* excēdunt.

Interdum^r delphini conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphinum *portantes*, et quasi^s funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferarum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulosa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapide *ictus*, oblitus est literas;^t alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit.

L. Sictius Dentatus, centies vices *præliatus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrices adverso corpore^u habēbat, nullam in tergo.^v

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 221, I.

^c § 80, I., E. 2.

^d § 236.

^e § 224.

^f § 229.

^g § 204.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 271.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 245, I.

^m § 205, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 277.

^o § 216.

^p § 254, R. 3.

Leões *satiati* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini * nocent, nisi *laccessiti*.

Elephantes amnem ^b *transituri* ^c minimos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudatus* ^c *gemmatam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario ^d *victus*, ^e occultatur* *silens*, et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulneratus* ^e percussorem intelligit, et in quantâlibet multitudine appetit.

Olôres iter *facientes* colla impônunt *præcedentibus*; ^e fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudines in mari ^f *degentes* conchylis ^g vivunt; in terram *egressæ*, herbis. ^g

Sarnatæ, longinqua itinera *facturi*, inediâ pridie præparant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos *vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepulturæ angit.

Danâus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*, rex ^h Argivorum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephălo equo *defuncto*, duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephălon *appellatam* ejus tumulo ⁱ circumdedit.

P. Catiēnus Plotinus patrōnum adeò dilexit, ut, heres omnibus ejus bonis ^j *institutus*, in rogum ejus se conjiceret ^k et concremarētur. ^l

* *occultatur*, instead of *se occultat*, hides himself. § 248, 1.

^a § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224.

^e § 224, R. 1.

^b § 233.

^f § 82, E. 1.

^g § 211, R. 5.

^c § 274, 3.

^e § 245, II.

^h § 262.

^d § 248, I.

^h § 210.

ⁱ § 278

Erinacei *volutāti* super poma, humi^a *acentia*, illa spinis^b *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indīcum mare testudīnes tantæ magnitudīnis^c alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo*^d sufficiant.^e

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appētunt homīnes, quoniam ad *persequendas*^f feras vires non suppētunt.

Struthiocarnēlis^g ungulæ sunt cervinis similes, *comprehendendis*^d lapidibus utiles, quos in fugâ contra *sequentes*^h jaculantur.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

What is the rule for the ablative absolute? § 257.

Senescente Lunā,* ostrea tabescēre dicuntur, *crescente eādem*, gliscunt. Cepe contrā, *Lunā deficiente*, revirescēre, *adolescente*, inarescēre dicūtur.

*Geryōne** *interempto*, Hercūles in Italiamⁱ venit.

*Sabīnis** *debellātis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romam^j rediit.

*Jasōne** *Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habēbat, cibum capēre noluit, inediâque confectus est.

Regis Lysimāchi canis, *domīno accensæ pyræ*^b *imposito*, in flammās se conjēcit.

Nicomēde rege interfecto, equus ejus vitam finivit inediâ.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus,^k *filio victōre*^l Olympiæ,^m præ gaudio exspirāvit.

* What is denoted in this case by the ablative absolute?

^a § 221, I., R. 3.

^f § 275, II., & III. R. 3. ^j § 237.

^b § 224.

^g § 226.

^k § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^d § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^l § 257, R. 7.

^e § 275, II., and III. R. 2.

^h § 237, R. 5.

^m § 221. 1

^f § 262.

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emōri existimantur. Eadem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumpto*, fame^a luctūque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissā*, pudibundus ac mœrens quærit latēbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensēre venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur^{*} in formam pilæ, ne quid^b comprehendi possit^c præter aculeos.

^{*} *convolvuntur*, for *se convolvunt*, roll themselves. § 248, R. 1.

^a § 247.

^b § 138.

^c § 262

FABLES FROM ÆSOP

1. ACCIPĪTER ET COLUMBÆ

COLUMBÆ milvii metu* accipitrem rogavērunt, ut eas defendēret.* Ille annuit. At in^b columbāre receptus, uno die^c majōrem stragem edidit, quā^d milvius longo tempōre^e potuisset^f edēre.

Fabūla docet, malōrum^g patrociniū^h vitandumⁱ esse.^j

2. MUS ET MILVIUS.

Milvius laqueis^k irretītus muscūlum^l exorāvit, ut eum, corrōsis plagis,^m liberāret.* Quoⁿ facto, milvius liberātus murem arripuit et^o devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit,^p quam gratiam mali^q pro beneficiis reddēre^r soleant.*

3. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Hædus, stans in^s tecto domūs, lupo^t prætereunti^u

* Supply *ductæ*. § 247, R. 2.

* § 262.

* § 235, (2.)

* § 253.

* §§ 154, 6, and 260, II.

* § 205, R. 7, (1.)

* § 239.

* § 274, R. 8.

* § 272.

* § 247.

* § 231, and R. 3.,

* § 257, and R. 1.

* § 278

* § 229, R. 5

* § 271.

* § 265.

* § 225.

* § 182, and R. 3.

maledixit. Cui^a lupus, *Non tu, inquit,^b sed tectum mihi maledixit.^c*

Sæpe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit.^d

4. GRUS ET PAVO.

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas^a explicans, *Quanta est,^d inquit,^b formositas mea et tua deformitas! At grus evolvans, Et quanta est, inquit, levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabula, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod^f nobis^e natura tribuit, alios^e contemnâmus,^a quibus natura alia^e et^f fortasse majora dedit.

5. PAVO.

Pavo graviter^a conquerebaturⁱ apud Junonem, dominam^m suam, quod vocis suavitas sibi negata esset,ⁿ dum lusciniâ, avis tam parum decora, cantu excellat.ⁿ Cui Juno, *Et meritò, inquit; non enim^e omnia bonaⁱ in unum conferri oportuit.^p*

6. ANSĒRES ET GRUES.

Inⁱ eodem quondam prato pascebanturⁱ ansæres et grues. Adveniente domino^r prati, grues faciliè avolabant; sed ansæres, impediti corporis gravitate,^e deprehensi etⁱ inactati sunt.

Sic sæpe paupères, cum potentioribus in eodem crimine deprehensi, soli dantⁱ pœnam, dum illi salvi evadunt

^a § 223.

^b § 279, 6.

^c § 209, R. 12, (7.)

^d § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^e § 208.

^f § 206.

^g § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 278.

^k § 192, II. 2.

^l § 145, II. 1.

^m § 204.

ⁿ § 266, 3.

^o § 279, 3.

^p § 273, 4.

^q § 235, (2.)

^r § 257.

^s § 247.

^t § 145, I. 1

7. CAPRA ET LUPUS.

Lupus capram^a in altâ rupe stantem conspicâtus, *Cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi lætum pabulum offerunt?* Cui respondit capra: *Mihi^b non est in animo, dulcia^c tutis^c præponere.^d*

8. VENTER ET MEMBRA.

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri: *Nosne^e te semper^f ministerio^g nostro alēmus,^h dum ipse summo otioⁱ fruēris? Non faciēmus.** Dum igitur ventri^j cibum subducunt, corpus debilitâtur, et membra^k serò invidiæ^l suæ pœnituit.

9. CANIS ET BOVES.

Canis jacēbat^m in præsēpiⁿ bovesque latrando^o a pabulo arcēbat. Cui unus boum,^p *Quanta ista^q, inquit, invidia est, quod non patēris, ut eo cibo^r vescāmur,^s quem tu ipse capere nec velis^t nec possis!* .

Hæc fabula invidiæ indōlem declārat.

10. VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidērat, quum ei^u fortè occurrisset,^v ita est perterrita, ut^w pæne moreretur^x formid-

* Supply *hoc*.

^a § 274, 1.

^b § 225.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 269.

^e § 279, 3.

^f § 279, 15.

^g § 247.

^h § 209, R. 1.

ⁱ § 245, 1.

^j § 224, R. 2.

^k § 229, R. 6.

^l § 215, (1.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

ⁿ § 82, E. 1.

^o § 275, R. 4.

^p § 212

^q § 207, R. 25.

^r § 245, 1.

^s § 262.

^t § 266, 1.

^u § 224.

^v § 263, R. 2.

^w § 262, R. 1.

ine.* Eundem conspicāta^b itērum, timuit quidem,^c sed nequāquam,^d ut antea.* Tertiò illi^e obviām facta, ausa^f est etiam propius[†] accedēre, eumque^g allōqui.

11. CANCRI.

Cancer dicēbat^h filio: *Miⁱ fili,ⁱ ne^k sic obliquis semper gressibus^l incēde, sed rectā viā^m perge.* Cui ille, *Mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis praeceptisⁿ obsēquar, si te prius idem facientem vidēro.**

Docet hæc fabūla, adolescentiam^o nullā re^p magis, quā exemplis^q, instrui.^r

12. BOVES.

In eōdem prato pascebantur^s tres boves in maxīmā^t concordiā, et sic ab omni^u ferārum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio^v inter illos orto, singūli a feris^w petiti et laniāti sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni^x sit^y in concordiā.

13. ASINUS.

Asinus, pelle^z leōnis indūtus, territābat homīnes et bestias, tanquam leo esset.^{aa} Sed fortē, dum se celerius^{ab}

* What do *nequāquam* and *antea* modify?

† What is understood after *propius*?

^a § 247.

ⁱ § 52.

^r § 279, 7.

^b § 274, 1.

^k § 267, R. 1.

^l § 257.

^c § 279, 3.

^l § 223, R. 2.

^m § 248, 1.

^d § 277.

ⁿ § 145, VI.

^o § 212, R. 3.

^e § 228.

^o § 239.

^p § 265.

^f § 142, R. 2.

^q § 278.

^g § 249, 1.

^h § 233.

^u § 272.

^v § 263, 2.

^g § 145, II. 1.

^w § 125, 5.

^x § 256, R. 9

ⁱ § 139.

movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnītus in pistrīnum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantīæ dedit.

Hæc fabūla stolidos* notat, qui immeritis honoribus^b superbiunt.

14. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier quædam habēbat gallīnam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī^c cœpit, illam auri massam intus celāre,^d et gallinam occīdit. Sed nihil in eâ repērit, nisi quod^e in aliis gallinis reperīrī^f solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis^g inhiābat, etiam minores* perdīdit.

15. VIATŌRES ET ASĪNUS.

Duo* qui unâ iter faciēbant, asīnum oberrantem in solitudine conspicātī, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicāre cœpit, quod eum prior^h conspexisset.ⁱ Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec^j a^j verberibus abstinent, asīnus aufūgit, et neuter eo^k potitur.

16. CORVUS ET LUPI.

Corvus partem prædæ petēbat a lupis,^l quod eos totum diem^m comitātus esset.ⁿ Cui illi, *Non tu nos*, inquirunt, *sed prædam sectātus es, idque eo animo,^o ut ne nostris quidem^p corporibus^q parcēres,^r si exanimarentur.^s*

* With what noun does *minores* agree?

* § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^b § 247.

^c § 271.

^d § 272.

^e § 206, (4.)

^f § 224.

^g § 205, R. 15.

^h § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 198, R. 4.

^j § 242, R. 1.

^k § 245, 1.

^l § 231, R. 2.

^m § 236.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 223, R. 2.

^p § 261, 1.

Meritò in actionibus non spectātur, quid fiat,* sed quo animo fiat.*

17. PASTORES ET LUPUS.

Pastōres cæsā ove^b convivium celebrābant. Quod^c quum lupus cernēret,^d *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapuisssem,* quantus tumultus fieret!* At isti^e impīne ovem comēdunt! Tum unus illōrum,^f *Nos enim,^g inquit, nostrā, non aliēnā ove^h epulāmur.*

18. CARBONARIUS ET FULLO.

Carbonarius, qui spatiōsam habēbat domum, invitāvit fullōnem, ut ad se commigrāret.ⁱ Ille respondit: *Quenam inter nos esse possit^k sociētas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidissem,^l fuligīne et macūlis inquinatūrus esses.^m*

Hæc fabūla docet dissimiliaⁿ non debēre^o conjungi.^p

19. TUBĪCEN.

Tubīcen ab hostibus^q captus, *Ne^r me; inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum, neque^s quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *Propter hoc ipsum, inquit,^t te interimemus, quòd, quum ipse pugnandi^u sis^v imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitāre soles.*

Fabūla docet, non solūm maleficos^w esse puniendos,^x sed etiam eos,^y qui alios ad malè faciendum^z irritent.ⁱ

* § 265.

^b § 257.

^c § 206, (13.)

^d § 263, 5.

^e § 261, 1.

^f § 207, R. 25.

^g § 212.

^h § 198, 5.

ⁱ § 245, II

^j § 273, 2.

^k § 260, II. R. 5.

^l § 266, 1.

^m § 260, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 205, R. 7, (2.) and N.

^o § 272.

^p § 271.

^q § 248, I.

^r § 267, R. I.

^s § 198, R. 4.

^t § 279, 6.

^u § 275, III. R. 1.

^v § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^w § 274, R. 8.

^x § 278.

^y § 275, III., R. 3

20. ACCIPĪTRES ET COLUMBÆ.

Accipĭtres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerābant. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducĕre* conātæ effecĕrunt,[†] ut illi pacem inter se[‡] facĕrent. Quā[§] firmâtâ, accipĭtres vim suam in ipsas columbas convertĕrunt.

Hæc fabŭla docet, potentiŏrum discordias[¶] imbecilliorĭbus[‡] sæpe prodesse.

21. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier vidua gallinam habĕbat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariĕbat. Illa existimābat,* si gallinam diligentius sagināret,[†] fore,[‡] ut illa bina[§] aut terna ova quotidie parĕret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset[¶] facta, planè ova parĕre[‡] desiit.[§]

Hæc fabŭla docet, avaritiam sæpe damnŏsam[¶] esse.

22. VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicāta ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentiŏne,[†] si eam fortè attingĕre posset.[‡] Tandem defatigāta ināni labŏre discĕdens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec[¶] eas in viâ repertas[‡] tollĕrem.**

Hæc fabŭla docet, multos ea contemnĕre, quæ se[‡] assĕqui posse despĕrent.

* What is the object of *existimabat*? § 229, R. 5.

• § 271.

• § 260.

• § 278, R. 5.

• § 273, 1.

• § 268, R. 4.

• § 274, 3.

• § 208.

• § 119, III.

• § 261.

• § 257.

• § 263, 5.

• § 271, R. 3

• § 239

• § 205, N. 1

• § 162, 7

• § 224.

• § 247.

23. VULPES ET LEENA.

Vulpes leænæ exprobrābat, quòd nonnisi unum catūlum parēret.* Huic dicītur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabūla, non copiam sed bonitātem rerum æstiman-
dam^b esse, docet.

24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomodo sibi^a a
fele cavērent.^c Multis aliis^d propositis, omnibus^e placuit,
ut ei^f tintinnabūlum annecterētur; sic enim ipsos^g sonītu
admonītos eam fugēre posse.^h Sed quum jam inter
mures quærerētur,ⁱ qui feli^j tintinnabūlum annectēret,^k
nemo repertus est.

Fabūla docet, in suadendo^l plurīmos esse audāces,^m sed
in ipso periculō timīdos.ⁿ

25. CANIS MORDAX.

Canis^a mordāci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabūlum ex ære
appendi,^b ut omnes eum cavēre possent.^c Ille verò æris
tinnītu^d gaudēbat, et, quasi^e virtūtis suæ præmium^f esset,^g
alios canes præ se contemnēre cœpit. Cui unus senior,
O te^h stolidum, inquit, qui ignorāreⁱ vidēris, isto tinnītu^j
pravitatē morum tuōrum indicāri!^k

* What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

^a § 266, 3.

^h § 208, (4.)

^o § 262.

^b § 274, R. 8.

ⁱ § 270, R. 2.

^p § 245, II.

^c § 223.

^j § 263, 5, R. 2.

^q § 263, 2.

^d § 265.

^k § 275, III. R. 4.

^r § 210.

^e § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^l § 205, N. 1.

^s § 238, 2.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^m § 278.

^t § 271.

^g § 224.

ⁿ § 273, 2.

^v § 272

Hæc fabula scripta est in^o eos, qui sibi^o insignibus flagiti-
 orum suorum placent.

26. CANIS ET LUPUS.

Lupus canem videns benè saginatum, *Quanta est, inquit, felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enëcor.* Tum canis, *Licet, inquit, mecum^o in urbem venias,^o et eadem felicitate^o fruāris.* Lupus conditionem accēpit. Dum unā eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attritos^o pilos. *Quid hoc est?** inquit.† *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra.* Nihil est, canis respondit. *Sed interdū me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collāris, quod cervici^o circumdāri solet.* Tum lupus, *Vale, inquit, amice!^o nihil^o moror felicitatem servitute emptam!*

Hæc fabula docet, libēris^o nullum commōdum tanti^o esse, quod servitutis calamitatem compensāre possit.^o

27. LUPUS ET GRUS.

In faucibus lupi os inhæsērat. Mercēde igitur condūcit gruem, qui illud extrāhat.^o Hoc^o grus longitudine colli facillè effecit. Quum autem mercēdem postulāret, subri-
 dens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *Num tibi, inquit, parva merces^o videtur,‡ quòd caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *videtur*? § 201, IV., 1.

° § 235, (2.)

° § 270, R. 3.

° § 214.

° § 223, R. 2.

° § 224, R. 1.

° § 264, 1.

° § 133, 4.

° § 240.

° § 264, 5.

° § 262, R. 4.

° § 214, N. 2.

° § 206, (13.)

° § 245, I.

° § 211, R. 5.

° § 210

28. AGRICŌLA ET ANGUIS.

Agricŏla anguem repēit frigōre pæne extinctum. Misericordiā^a motus eum fovit sinu,^b et subter alas^c recondidit. Mox anguis recreātus vires^d recēpit, et agricŏlæ^e pro beneficio letāle vulnus infixit.

Hæc fabŭla docet, qualem mercēdem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.^f

29. ASINUS ET EQUUS.

Asinus equum beātum^g prædicābat, qui tam copiōsè pascerētur,^h quum sibi post molestissimos labōres neⁱ paleæ quidem satis præberentur.^j Fortè autem bello^k exorto equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus^l ab hostibus, post incredibiles labōres tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, collabitur. Hæc omnia asinus conspicātus, *O me stolidum, inquit, qui beatitudinem ex^m præsentis temporis fortunā æstimavērim!*^h

30. AGRICŌLA ET FILII.

Agricŏla senex, quum mortem sibiⁿ appropinquāre sentiret, filios convocāvit, quos, ut fieri solet,^o interdum discordāre^p novērat, et fascem virgularum afferri^q jubet. Quibus^r allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangērent.^s Quod^t quum facere non possent, distribuit singūlas virgas,

^a What is here denoted by the ablative absolute? § 257.

^a § 247, R. 2.

^b § 230.

^m § 195, R. 2.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 264, 8.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (6.)

^c § 235, (4.)

^d § 279, 3.

^o § 272.

^d § 85.

^e § 263, 5.

^p § 273, 2.

^e § 224.

^f § 257.

^q § 206, (13.)

^f § 265.

^h §§ 248, I., and 274, 1.

iisque celeriter fractis, docuit * illos, quàm firma res † esset *
concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

31. EQUUS ET ASINUS.

Asinus onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte oneris se levaret, si se vivum videre vellet. Sed ille asini preces repudiavit. Paulò post igitur asinus labore consumptus in viâ corruit, et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque insuper etiam pellem, asino detractam in equum imposuit. Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me miserum, inquit, qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim, quum nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unâ cum pelle comitis mei, cujus preces tam superbè contempsêram.*

32. MULIER ET ANCILLÆ.

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo vitam sustentabat, solēbat ancillas suas de nocte excitare ad opus, quum primum galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diuturno labore fatigatæ statuērunt gallum interficere. Quo facto, deteriore conditione quàm prius† esse cœperunt. Nam domina, de horâ noctis incerta, nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitabat.

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*? § 231, R. 3.

† What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

‡ Supply *fuêrant*.

* § 251.

† § 224, R. 2.

‡ § 271, and R. 3.

* § 265.

† § 238, 2.

‡ § 206, (13.)

* § 208, (1.)

† § 264, 8.

‡ § 245, III.

* § 273, 2.

† § 275, R. 4.

‡ § 213, R. 4. and (4.)

* § 266, 1.

33. TESTŪDO ET AQUILA.

Testudo aquilam magnopere orābat, ut sese^o volāre doceret.¹ Aquila ei ostendēbat quidem, eam^o rem^o petere natūræ^o suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo^o minus instābat, et obsecrābat aquilam,^o ut se^o volūcrem facere vellet.¹ Itaque ungūlis arreptam^{*} aquila sustulit in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferrētur. Tum in saxa incidens comminūta interiit.

Hæc fabūla docet, multos cupiditatibus suis^o occaecātos consilia prudentiōrum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiā^o suā.

34. LUSCINIA ET ACCIPĪTER.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniā. Quæ, quum intelligeret sibi^o mortem^o impendere, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem,^o *ne se perdat sine causā. Se enim^o avidissimum ventrem illius non posse^o explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volūcres veniatur.¹* Cui accipiter, *lusciniem,^o* inquit, *si partam prædam amittere, et incerta^o pro certis^o sectari vellem.^o*

35. SENEX ET MORS.

Senex in silvā ligna ceciderat,^o iisque^o sublātis domum^o

* With what does *arreptam* agree?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| * § § 133, R. 2, and 208, (1.) | 1 § 208, (1.) | " § 270, R. 2. |
| 1 § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.) | 1 § 273, 2. | " § 261, 1. |
| " § 239. | 1 § 208. | " § 205, R. 7, (2.) |
| 1 § 229. | 1 § 247. | " § 145, V. |
| " § 222. | 1 § 224. | " § 257. |
| 1 § 256, R. 16. | " § 198, 5. | " § 237, R. 4. |
| 1 § 231, R. 3 | | |

redire cœpit. Quum aliquantum^a viæ^b progressus esset, et^c onere et viâ defatigatus fascem deposuit, et secum^d ætatis et inopiæ mala^e contemplatus Mortem clarâ voce invocavit, quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis^f liberâret.^g Tum Mors senis precibus auditis^h subito adstitit,ⁱ et, quid vellet,^j percunctatur.^k At Senex, quem^l jam votorum^m suorum pœnitēbat,ⁿ *Nihil*,† inquit, *sed requiro*, qui^o onus paululum allēvet,^p dum ego rursus subeo. ‡

36. INIMICI.

In eâdem navi vehebantur duo,^q qui inter se^r capitalia odia exercēbant. Unus eorum^s in prorâ, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortâ tempestâte ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperarent, interrogat|| is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatorem, *Utram partem navis^t prius submersum iri existimâret.*^u Cui gubernator, *Proram*,¶ respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspecturus sim.*^v

37. HINNULEUS ET CERVUS.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogasse^w dicitur: *Mi^x pater, quum multo^y sis major canibus^z*

* Supply *seni*.

† Supply *volo*.

‡ Supply *id*.

|| What is the accusative of the "thing" after *interrogat*? § 231, R. 3

¶ To what does *prora* correspond? § 204, R. 11.

^a § 236.

^b § 265.

^c § 212.

^d § 212, R. 3.

^e § 229, R. 6.

^f § 258, R. 1.

^g § 278, R. 7.

^h § 215, (1.)

ⁱ § 260, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 133, R. 4.

^k § 209, 3, (4.)

^l § 162, 7.

^m § 274, 1.

ⁿ § 206, (4.)

^o § 139.

^p § 251, R. 1.

^q § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^r § 236, R. 16.

^s § 264, 5.

^t § 235, R. 2.

^u § 256

^v § 257.

et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis,† qui fit,* ut canes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens, Mi nate, inquit, vera memoras; mihi‡ tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit,* ut audita canum‡ voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ‡ formidolosos nullis rationibus fortes‡ reddi posse.



38. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Quum hœdus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium,‡ *Quid‡ tu, stulte, inquit ille,† hic te salvum futurum‡ speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas?‡ Non curo, inquit hœdus; nam si moriendum‡ sit, quanto‡ præclarius‡ mihi‡ erit, meo cruore aspergi aras‡ deorum immortalium, quam irrigari siccis lupi fauces.*

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ‡ omnibus‡ imminet, non timere,‡ si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.‡

39. CORVUS ET VULPES.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat.‡ Vulpecula illum caseum appetens corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primum formam

* What is the subject of this verb?

† To what does *ille* relate? § 207, R. 23.

• § 278.

• § 266, 1.

• § 223.

• § 83, 2, E.

• § 249, II.

• § 210, R. 1.

• § 83, 2.

• § 231, R. 5.

• § 270, R. 3.

• § 266, 1.

• § 225, III., R. 1.

• § 256, R. 16.

• § 205, R. 8.

• § 222.

• § 239.

• § 206.

• § 224.

• § 272.

• § 260.

• § 162, 7.

ejus^a pennarumque nitōrem laudāset, *Pol*, inquit, *te avium^b regem esse dicērem,^c si cantus pulchritudini^d tuae responderet.^e* Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflātus etiam cantu se valēre demonstrāre voluit. Ita verò^f e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla docet, vitandas^g esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis^h insidiantur.

40. LEO.

Societātem junxērunt leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædā^a autem, quam cepērunt, in quatuor partes æquāles divisā, leo, *Prima*, ait, *mea est; * debētur^b enim hæc præstantiæ meæ. Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robur meum. Tertiam vindicat sibi^c egregius labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluerit,^d is^e sciat,^f se habitūrum^g me inimicum sibi.^h* Quid facerentⁱ imbecilles bestię, aut quæ^j sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?^k

41. MUS ET RUSTICUS.

Mus a rustico^a in^b caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulnerāvit, ut^c ille eum dimitteret, dicens: *Nihil, mehercūle, tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperāre debeat,^d modò se defendēre et vim depulsāre velit.*

^a What is the subject of this verb?

[†] Supply *bestia*.

^a § 208, (6.)

^b § 83, 2.

^c § 261, 1.

^d § 223.

^e § 279, 3.

^f § 274, R. 8.

^g § 224.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 208.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 206, (3.) (a.)

^l § 260, R. 6.

^m § 270, R. 3.

ⁿ § 222.

^o § 260.

^p § 248, I.

^q § 279, 10.

^r § 262, R. 1.

^s § 264, 1.

^t § 263 2

42. VULTUR ET AVICŪLÆ.² *mulier*

Vultur aliquando avicūlas invitāvit* ad convivium, quod illis datūrus esset[†] die[‡] natāli suo. Quæ quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitātis instruere cœpit.

43. RANÆ.

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiātum esset Solem uxōrem duxisse.[§] Sed una cetēris[¶] prudentior, *O vos' stolidos*, inquit; *nonne meministis,*^{||} *quantopere nos sæpe unius Solis æstus excruciet?*[‡] *Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?*[§]

44. RANÆ ET JUPĪTER.

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove[¶] petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primūm refugere,[‡] deinde verò trabem in aquā natantem conspicatæ magno cum contemptu[¶] in eā consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupiter eārum stultitiam punitūrus^{||} hydram illis misit, a quo[¶] quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum poenituit.

45. LUPI ET PASTŌRES.

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus fœdus initūrus esset eā conditione,[¶] ut oratōres suos

* § 145, IV.

† § 266, 3.

‡ § 253.

§ § 272.

¶ § 256.

/ § 238, 2.

¶ § 183, 3, N.

‡ § 265.

§ § 145, VI.

|| § 85.

‡ § 209, R. 5.

§ § 247, R. 3.

¶ § 274, R. 6.

‡ § 248, I.

|| § 249 II.

ipsi^a tradērent, Demosthēnes popūlo narrāvit fabūlam, quā iis^b callidum regis consilium ante oculos ponēret.^c Dixit enim lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse,^d se nunquam in postērum^e greges esse impugnatūros, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus condiōnem; sed quum lupi caulas excubiis^f nudātas vidissent, eos^g impētu facto^h omnem gregem dilaniāsse.

46. PUER MENDAX.

Puer oves pascens crebrò per lulum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploravērat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustrātus eos, qui auxiliumⁱ latūri^j advenērant, tandem lupo revērâ irruente, multis cum lacrymis^k vicinos orāre cœpit, *ut sibi^l et gregi^m subvenirent.* At illi eum pariter ut antea ludereⁿ existimantes^o preces ejus et lacrymas neglexērunt, ita ut lupo libère in oves grassarētur, plurimasque eārum^p dilaniāret.

47. CORVUS.

Corvus, qui caseum fortè^q reperērat, gaudium altâ voce^r significāvit. Quo^s sono^t allekti plures corvi famelici advolavērunt,^u impetūque in illum facto, opimam ei^v dapem eripuērunt.

^a Supply *ad eum*.

^a § 223.

^b § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^c § 264, 5.

^d § 272.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 251.

^g § 278.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 274, 1.

^j § 274, 6.

^k § 247, R. 3.

^l § 208, (1.)

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 268.

^o § 274, 2.

^p § 212.

^q § 192, I. 3.

^r § 247.

^s § 206, (17.)

^t § 224, R. 2

48. CORNIX ET COLUMBA.

Cornix Columbæ gratulabatur* fœcunditatem, quod singulis mensibus pullos excluderet.[†] At illa, *Ne mei*, inquit, *dolôris causam commemorēs.*[‡] Nam quos[§] pullos educo, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comedit, aut aliis comedendos[¶] vendit. Ita mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.

49. LEO, ASINUS, ET VULPES.

Vulpes, asinus, et leo venatum[§] ivērant.[¶] Amplā prædâ factâ, leo asinum illam partiiri jubet.[‡] Qui quum singulis singulas partes ponēret æquales, leo eum correptum dilaniavit, et vulpeculæ partiendi[¶] negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leōni[§] partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudare, et unde hoc didicērit[¶] interrogare, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus me*, inquit, *calamitas docuit,** *quid minores potentioribus debeant.*[‡]

50. MUSCÆ.

Effûsa mellis copia est: Muscæ advolant:†

Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus

Revolâre[¶] nequeunt.[¶] *Heu miseram*, inquiunt, *vicem!*[¶]

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*?

† Supply *ad mel*.

• § 223, and (1.)

• § 266, 3.

• § 260, R. 6.

• § 206, (3.)

• § 274, R. 7.

§ 276, II.

§ 209, R. 12.

§ 273, 2.

§ 275, III., R. 1.

§ 224.

• § 265.

• § 271.

• § 182, 3.

• § 238, 2.

*Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur*

51. CANCER.

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi* cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit
Jejuna, simul accurrit,* et prædam capit.
Næ, dixit ille, *jure plector, qui, salo^b*
Quum fuërim natus, voluërim^c solo ingrëdi!
Suus unicuique^d præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.*

52. CULEX ET TAURUS.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consëdit; seque' dixit, mole si suâ
Eum^e gravâret, avolatûrum^f illico.
At ille: ' *Nec te considerentem sensëram.*

53. DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas:
Propriis replëtam† vitiis post tergum dedit,
Aliënis ante pectus suspendit gravem.†
Hac re vidëre nostra mala non possumus;
Alii simul delinquant, censöres sumus.

* Supply *ad eum*.† Supply *peram*.

* § 276, III., R. 1.

* § 279, 14.

* § 208, (6.)

* § 254, R. 3.

* § 273, 4.

* § 270, R. 3.

* § 264, 8.

/ § 272.

* § 229, R. 3, 2.

MYTHOLOGY

X 1. CADMUS, Agenōris filius,* quòd dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custōdem,* occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ,[†] uxōre suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo* in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. Amŷcus, Neptūni filius, rex Bebrŷciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,* cogēbat cæstibus secum contendēre, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certāmen provocāasset,* Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfēcit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloeī filii,* mirâ magnitudīne[†] fuisse[†] dicuntur. Nam singūlis mensibus[†] novem digītis[†] crescēbant. Itaque quum essent[†] annōrum novem,[†] in cœlum ascendēre sunt conāti. Huc sibi aditum sic faciēbant,[†] ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliosque præterea montes exstruērent. Sed Apollīnis sagittis interempti sunt.

4. Dædalus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob

* § 204.

† § 249, III.

* § 264, 12.

† § 263, 5, R. 2.

* § 204, R. 5.

† § 211, R. 6.

* § 211, R. 8, (2.)

† § 253.

* § 236.

† § 145, II.

* § 205, R. 2, (1.)

cædem Athēnis* commissam in Cretam^b abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum exstruxit. A Minōe^c aliquando in custodiam coniectus, sibi et Icæro filio alas cerâ^d aptavit, et cum eo^e avolavit. Dum Icærus altius^f evolābat, cerâ solis calōre calefactâ, in mare decidit, quod ex eo Icarium pelāgus^g est appellatum. Dædālus autem in Siciliam pervēnit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollīnis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicitur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmine percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non potērat, Cyclōpes, qui fulmīna fecērant, interēmit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admēto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitūtem dedit.

6. Alcestim,^a Pelīæ filiam, quum multi in matrimonium petērent, Pelias promisit, se^b filiam ei esse datūrum, qui feras currui junxisset.^c Admētus, qui eam perdītē amābat, Apollinem rogāvit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvāret. Is quum ab Admēto, dum ei^d serviēbat, liberaliter esset tractātus, aprum ei et leōnem currui junxit,^e quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicītus, munus ab Apolline accēpit, ut præsens pericūlum effugēret, si quis sponte pro eo morerētur.^f Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admēti pro eo mori voluissent,^g uxor se Alcestis morti obtūlit, quam Hercūles fortē adveniēns Orci manibus^h eripuit et Admēto reddidit.

7. Cassiōpe filiæ suæ Andromēdæ formam Nereīdum

* § 254.

^b § 237, R. 5.

^c § 248, I.

^d § 247.

^e § 249, III.

^f § 256, R. 9.

^g § 210.

^h § 80, I., E. 2.

ⁱ § 266, 2.

^j § 266, R. 4.

^k § 223, R. 2

^l § 227.

^m § 260, II

ⁿ § 209, R. 12

^o § 224, R. 2

formæ anteposuit.* Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptūno^b postulavērunt,* ut Andromēda ceto immāni, qui oræ populabātur, objicerētur.^c Quæ quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Libyâ, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, belluâ^d devictâ et interemptâ, Andromēdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor; Agēnor, cui antea desponsāta fuērat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficēret, sponsamque eripēret. Ille, re^e cognitâ, caput Medusæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,† omnes in saxa mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromēdâ^f in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in naufragio perisset, Alcyōne, conjūgis morte auditâ, se in mare præcipitāvit. Tum deōrum misericordiâ ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Alcyōnes appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dies^g mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Alcyonēos appellāre solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit diis,^h ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concredēret,ⁱ eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret. At ille, quæ^j apud Jovem audivērat, cum mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen dicitur^k apud infēros in aquâ collocātus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties ~~haustum~~ aquæ sumptūrus^l est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma ei^m super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

* What is the accusative of the "thing"? § 231, R. 3.

† What does this ablative absolute denote? § 257.

^a § 224.

^f § 249, III.

^j § 206, (4.)

^b § 231, R. 2.

^g § 236, R. 5.

^k § 271, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^h § 53.

^l § 274, R. 6.

^d § 257.

ⁱ § 145, II. 1.

^m § 211, R. 5 1.

^e § 257, R. 5.

saxum ejus capiti^a inpendere dicunt, cujus ruinam timens perpetuo metu cruciatur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commota malum misit in medium, cui^a inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrima me habêto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetebant; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio^b impêrat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priâmi filium, duceret,^c qui in monte Idâ greges pascēbat; hunc eârûm litem diremptûrum esse.^d Huic^e Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicâset,^f omnium terrârûm regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendidam inter homines famam promisit; Venus autem^g Helēnam,^h Ledaë et Jovis filiam, seⁱ ei in conjugium dare^j spopondit. Paris, hoc dono^k prioribus^l anteposito, Venērem pulcherrimam esse judicavit. Postea Venēris hortâtu Lacedæmōnem^m profectus, Helēnam conjugiⁿ suo^o Menelâo eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojânûm originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce^p Agamemnone, Menelâi fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò peritûrum esse, si Græcôrûm exercitum ad Trojam sequeretur,^q eum misit in insulam Scyron, regi que Lycomēdi commendavit. Ille eum muliēbri habitu^r inter filias suas servābat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultari,^s unus eôrûm^t Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio^u vestibulo munera feminea^v in calathiscis posuit, simulque

^a § 224.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 270, R. 2.

^e § 223.

^f § 266, R. 4.

^g § 279, 3.

^h § 229.

ⁱ § 239.

^j § 272.

^k § 257.

^l § 237.

^m § 224, R. 2.

ⁿ § 208, (7.)

^o § 257, R. 7.

^p § 241, R. 4.

^q § 268.

^r § 212.

^s § 211, R. 4.

^t § 260, II

clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocāri jussit.* Quā dum omnia contemplabantur, subito tubicē cecinit; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde eum^b virum^c esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus^d Græcōrum exercitus Aulide^e convēnisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Diānæ retinēbat. Agamemnon enim, f dux illius expeditionis, cervam deæ^f sacrām^g vulneraverat, superbiusque^h in Diānam locūtus erat. Is quum haruspices convocasset, responderunt, iramⁱ deæ expiārī^j non posse, nisi^k filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolasset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus mentitur Agamemnonem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promississe. Sic eam Aulidem^l abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolāre vellet, Diāna virginem miseratā^m cervam eiⁿ suppositū^o. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem^p fecit.

14. Trojā eversā, quum Græci domum^q redire vellent, ex Achillis tumūlo vox dicītur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monēbat, ne fortissimum virum sine honōre relinquerent.^r Quare Græci Polyxēnam, Priāmi filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolavērunt.

15. Promētheus, Iapēti filius, primus^s homīnes ex luto finxit, iisque^t ignem e cœlo in ferulā attulit, monstravitque quomōdo cinēre obrūtum servārent.^u Ob hanc rem Vulcānus eum in monte Caucāso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis

* § 273, 2.

^b § 269.

^c § 210.

^d § 279, 7.

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3.

^g § 222.

^h § 256, R. 9.

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^j § 266, 2.

^k § 271.

^l § 237.

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 230.

^o § 237, R. 4.

^p § 262.

^q § 205, R. 15.

^r § 265.

alligavit ad saxum, et aquilam ei^a apposuit, quæ cor exederet. Quantum verò interdiu exederat, tantum nocte crescebat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Herculēs transfixit sagittis, Prometheusque liberavit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat,^a ut sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cerēris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupiter negavit quidem Cerērem^a passuram esse, ut filia in tenēbris Tartari moraretur;^a sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, raperet.^a Quare Proserpinam, in nemōre Ennæ in Siciliâ flores legentem, Pluto quadrigis ex terræ hiātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nesciret ubi filia esset,^a eam per totum orbem terrarum quæsivit. In quo itinere ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cujus uxor Metanira puerum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque ut se tanquam nutricem in domum recipērent.^a Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortālem reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divīno alēbat, noctu clam igne obruēbat. Itaque mirum in modum crescebat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observavērunt. Qui quum vidērent Cerērem puerum in ignem mittēre,^a pater exclamavit. Tum dea Celeum exanimavit; Triptolēmo autem currum draconibus^a junctum tribuit, frugesque mandavit, quas per orbem terrarum vectus dissemināret.^b

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Cœneo pepērit Meleāgrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præfantes^a Meleāgrum tam diu victurum,^a quā diu is titio foret^a incolumis

^a § 224.

^b § 264, 5.

^c § 145, II. 1.

^d § 239.

^e § 273, 4.

^f § 265.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 272, R. 5

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 274, 2.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 266, 2

Hunc* itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servāvit. Intērim Diāna Cēneo^a irāta quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirā magnitudine^b misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastāret.^c Quem Meleāger cum juvenibus^d ex omni Græciā delectis interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donāvit. Cui^e quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleāgri auxilium implorāvit, qu^f avunculos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irā^g in filium commōta, titiōnem illum^h fatālem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger periit. At sorōres ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutatæ sunt.

19. Eurōpam, Agēnōris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupīter in taurum mutātus Sidōne^a Cretam transvexit, et ex eā procreāvit Minōem, Sarpedōnem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducērent Agēnor filios suos misit, conditionē additā, ut nec ipsi redirent,† nisi sorōrem invenissent.^d Horum unus, Cādmus nomīne,^e quum errāret, Delphos^f venit, ibique responsum accēpit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;^g ubi ille decubuisset,^h ibi urbem condēret.‡ Quod quum faceret,ⁱ in Bœotiam venit. Ibi aquam^j quærens ad fontem Castalium draconem invēnit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiēbat.^k Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et arāvit. Unde Sparti enāti sunt. Pugnā inter illos exortā, quinque superfuērunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanōrum stirpes originem duxērunt.

* Supply *titiōnem*.

† On what proposition does this subjunctive depend? § 257, R. 1

‡ Connected to *sequeretur* by *et* understood.. § 278, R. 6.

^a § 222.

^f § 247, R. 2.

^k § 237.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^g § 207, R. 24.

ⁱ § 262, R. 4.

^c § 264, 5.

^h § 255.

^m § 145, II.

^d § 249, III.

^e § 266, 1.

ⁿ § 274 1

^e § 224, R. 2.

^j § 250

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semēle filius, exercitum in Indiam ducēret, Silēnus ab agmīne aberrāvit. Quem^a Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio^b liberaliter accēpit, eīque ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reducēret.* Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optiōnem dedit, ut quicquid vellet^c a se petēret.* Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset^d aurum fiēret.^e Quod quum impetrāset,* quidquid tetigērat aurum fiēbat. Primò gāvisus est hāc virtūte^f suā; mox intellexit nihil^g ipsi hoc munere^h perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.ⁱ Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.^j Quem^k Bacchus jussit in flumīne Pactōlo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta^l est colōre^m aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicītur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superālat.ⁿ Hæc quum a pluribus^o in conjugium peterētur, pater ejus condiōnem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet,^p prius cursu cum eā contendēret;^q si victus esset,^r occiderētur.^s Multos quum superāset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venēre tria mala aurea accepērat. Dum currēbant, horum unum post alterum projēcit, iisque^t Atalantæ cursum tardāvit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itāque Schœneus filiam uxōrem dedit. Quam quum in patriam ducēret, oblītus Venēris beneficio se vicisse,^u grates ei non egit. Hanc

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 206, (17.)

^f § 272.

^h § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^b § 247.

^g § 256.

ⁱ § 211, R. 6.

^c § 266, 1.

^l § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^m § 145, II. 1^o

^d § 262.

^o § 258, I. 2, R. 1.

^p § 248, I.

^e § 245, II.

^q § 273, 2.

^r § 268.

ob^a causam Hippomēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leānam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eique prædictum^b fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,^c quā diu eum crinem custodisset.^d Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello^e aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megaram oppugnāret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amore ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,^f patri^g dormienti fatālem crinem præcidit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,^h Scylla eum rogāvit, ut eam secum avehēret.ⁱ Sed ille negāvit Cretam tantum scelus^{*} esse recepturam. Tum illa se in mare præcipitat, navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant.^j Hodiēque, siquando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit,^k mittit se in aquam, raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreāvit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiusque^l locūta est in Apollinem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias.^m Niōbe libērisⁿ orbāta in saxum mutāta esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodiēque manāre narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnāre vellet, ab Apollīne sagittis est interfectus.

* The crime for the criminal. § 324, 2.

^a § 273, 10.

^f § 258, 2, and (2.)

^j § 260.

^b § 205, R. 8.

^g § 224.

^k § 256, R. 9.

^c § 270, R. 3.

^h § 145, II. 4.

ⁱ § 229, R. 3, 1.

^d § 266, 1.

^l § 230.

ⁿ § 251

^e § 247

24. Phineus,* Agenōris filius, ab Apollīne futurārum^b rerum scientiam acceperat. Quum verò hominībus deōrum consilia enuntiāret,* Juppiter eum excēcāvit, et immisit ei^c Harpyias,^d quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei^c auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter^e rogārent,^e dixit se^b illis iter demonstratūrum esse,^f si eum poenā^g liberārent. Tum Zetes et Calais, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse^f dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insūlas Strophādas, et Phineum poenā^g liberārunt.

* What does this imperfect tense denote?

* § 293, N.

* § 224, R. 2.

^ § 266, 2

^ § 162, 19.

/ § 231.

^ § 268.

* § 224.

* § 258 2, and (3.)

/ § 251.

^ § 9.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. THALES interrogātus* an facta hominū deos* latērent,^b respondit, ne^c cogitāta† quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat neminem,^d dum vivēret,^e beātum habēri posse, quod omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunæ obnoxii essent.^f

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,^g ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogāti autem^h ut causam redderentⁱ eorum, quæ dixissent,^j respondēbant, *Ipsū dixisse.*^k *Ipse* autem erat *Pythagoras*.

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus,^l quum patriam Priēnen ab hostibus expugnātam et eversam fugeret, interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonis^m suis secum ferret,ⁿ *Ego verò,*^o respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium^p suum civibus donāvit, ne^q

* What is the accusative after *interrogātus*? § 234, I.

† Supply *latent*.

* § 232, (2.)

^b § 265.

^c § 279, 3.

^d § 239.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 268.

ⁱ § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^j § 100, 6.

^k § 262.

^l § 266, 3

domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiæ studio avocaretur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebanus bona sua inter Thebanos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo^{*} fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quàm ab omnibus curis[†] vacuum^{*} uni philosophiæ opëram dare.^{*}

7. Anaxagoras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatione scientiæ[‡] augendæ causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos vidëret, *Non essem,*^{*} inquit, *salvus, nisi ista[†] periissent.*^{*}

8. Carneades usque ad extrêmam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiæ studio. Sæpe ei accidit,[†] ut, quum cibi[‡] capiendi causâ accubisset, cogitationibus^{*} inhærens manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.[‡]

9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus caput hellebore purgabat,[‡] ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.[‡]

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte^{*} filii auditâ, vultu nihil[‡] immutato dixit: *Sciëbam me mortalem genuisse.*

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos vidëret, *Graviter te castigarem,*^{*} inquit, *nisi iratus essem.*^{*}

† 12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementius[†] exar-

* Supply *hominem* or *se*. § 269, R. 1.

† What is the subject of *accidit*?

‡ What peculiar meaning has this comparative? § 256, R. 9.

* § 257.

* § 261, 1.

* § 145, II. 1.

* § 213, R. 4, (4.)

* § 207, R. 25.

* § 262.

* § 278.

* § 224.

* § 234. II

* § 275, III., R. I.

* § 262, R. 3

sisset, veritus ne^e vindictæ modum excederet, Speusippo^a adstanti mandavit, ut de illius poenâ statuëret.^e

13. Idem discendi^e cupiditate^e ductus Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regiõnis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque^e philosophum, qui ausus^e fuerat scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,^a Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admõdum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,^a quod mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiõsam non exigeret^e domo.^f Tum ille, *Quoniam, inquit, dum illam domi^a perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterõrum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.*

16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicõrum quorundam sermõniⁱ interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,^m interrogatus, cur solus taceret,^a respondit: *Quia dixisse^e me^e aliquando poenituit, tacuisse^e nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus representabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant,^p sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo^e rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

^a § 262, R. 7.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 275, III., R. 1.

^e § 247, R. 2.

^f § 279, 3.

^e § 142, 2.

^a § 265.

^e § 264, 7, 1.

^f § 255, R. 1.

^a § 221, R. 3.

ⁱ § 224.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 215, and R.

^e § 229, R. 6.

^p § 145, V.

^e § 248, I

18. Gorgiæ Leontino,* qui eloquentiâ et eruditione omnes suæ ætatis homines superâre existimabatur, universa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream collocavit.

19. Idem, quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogatus, quapropter tam diu vellet in vitâ remanere, respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod senectutem meam accusem.*

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humili loco nati fuerunt. Socrâtes, quem oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum judicavit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olêra venditabat; et Demosthënis, oratoris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse narrant.

21. Homërus, princeps poëtarum Græcorum, dolore absumptus esse creditur, quod quæstionem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam solvere non posset.

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriatur in quodam poemate, se octoginta annos natum in certâmen musicum descendisse et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem aliquandiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrati filium, Athenarum tyrannum. Inde Syracûsas se contulit ad Hieronem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus carmina statuto pretio scripsit; quare eum Musam venalem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parens tragediæ dicitur, in Siciliâ versaretur, ibique in loco aprico

* § 223.

† § 250.

• § 279, 7.

• § 265.

• § 264, 7, 1

† § 246.

• § 212.

• § 279, 11.

• § 266, 3.

† § 272.

• § 236.

• § 205, R. 15.

• § 252.

• § 210

sedēret, aquila testudīne n glabro ejus capiti* immisit quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripīdes, qui et ipse magnum inter poētas tragi cos nomen habet, a cœnâ domum rediens a canibus lacerâ tus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripīde postulābant, ut ex tragœdiâ sententiam quandam^b tollēret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabūlas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippīdes, comœdiarum scriptor, quum in poētārum certamine præter spem vicisset,^c et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repentè exstinctus est.

27. Pindārus, poēta Thebānus, Apollīni gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cœnam vocabātur, parsque ei tribuebātur donorum,^d quæ sacrificantes^e deo obtulērant. Ferunt etiam Pana^f Pindāri hymnis^g tantopere fuisse lætātum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, Thebas diripēret, unius Pindāri domo^h et familiæ pepercit.

28. Diogēnes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum vidēret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,ⁱ ne urbs egrederetur.

29. Demosthēnes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labōre eò pervēnit, ut, quum^j multi eum ingenio^k parum valere existimārent, omnes ætātis suæ oratōres superāret eloquentiā. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicēbat, neque in concione volēbat assurgere, nisi rem, de quā ageretur,^l

* § 224.

^b § 207, R. 33.

^c § 203, 5.

^d § 212.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 80, 1.

^g § 245, II.

^h § 223, R. 2.

ⁱ § 218, R. 2.

^j § 263, 5, R. 1

^k § 250.

^l § 261 1

accuratè antea meditatus esset.* Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facîle de quaque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solèbat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus, quum animo perpenderet, quantum periculi^b inconsideratè dicta^c hominibus afferrent, solèbat precari a diis,^d ne quod ipsi^e verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.^f

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferèbat, ibique se cum Jove collòqui legesque ab eo accipere dicebat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmoniis^g persuasit, se leges suas ab Apolline didicisse.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniõrum legislator, Delphis^h in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a deoⁱ oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocuta est: *Nescio utrùm^j deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus^k potiùs vidèris esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniõrum, quum Persæ dicerentur sagittarum multitudine solem obscuratûri, respondisse fertur: *Meliùs itaque in umbrâ pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suõrum militum nomina memoriâ tenèbat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperabat, sine interprete loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti,^l utrùm^m Achilles esse mallet, an Homèrus,ⁿ respondit: *Tu verò malle ne te in Olympico certamine victorem renuntiari,^o an præco esse, qui victõrum nomina proclamat?* X

* § 260, II.

^b § 212, R. 3.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 231, R. 2, & 4.

^e § 224, R. 1.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^h § 254.

ⁱ § 265, R. 2.

^j § 210.

^k § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^l § 271

36. Epaminondas, Thebanorum imperator, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, animos suorum religione excitandos^a ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse^b vidèrent, deos iter suum sequi,^c ut ipsis^d proeliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugna ad Mantinæam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, an clypeus salvus esset;^e deinde, an hostes fusi essent. Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore educi jussit. Quo facto^f statim exspiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ^g et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanorum potentiam incredibiliter^h auxerat, nihil in suppellectili haberet præter ahenum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniōrum, militem quendam viâⁱ egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullus rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *Ne^j speciem quidem rapturi^k præbeas^l volo.*

40. Iphicrâtes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio tenêret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumîret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenerat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum^m quibusdamⁿ ei^o ut sævum exprobrantibus, *Qualem^p invēni, inquit, talem reliquit.*

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannorum dominatione liberavit, dixisset: *Quantas tibi gratias Athēnæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dii*

^a § 270, R. 3.

^b § 272.

^c § 224.

^d § 265.

^e § 257.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 192, II. 2.

^h § 242.

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 273, 4.

^l § 274, 1.

^m §§ 223 and 274.

ⁿ § 206, (16.)

faciant, ut quantas^b ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas ei videar^c retulisse.*

42. Philippus, rex Macedonum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,^d fortem militem, sed ipsi^e alienatum, quod tres filias ægrè alēret,^f nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid?^g si partem corporis habērem^h ægram, abscinderem potius, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocatum, acceptā difficultate rei domesticæ, pecuniâⁱ instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiâ^j fidiōrem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eodem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus^k recedēret, damnatâ, *A Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philipppum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicare^l solēbat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habere.^m *Nam conviciis suis*, inquit, *efficiunt, ut quotidie melior evadam, dum eos dictisⁿ factisque mendacii^o arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistola fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosophum, quâ filium sibi^p natum esse nuntiavit. Erat illa epistola verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi^q genitum esse scito.* *Quod^r equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quod natus est, quàm quod ei contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore,^s ut a te educatus et eruditus dignus evadat et nobis^t et rebus, quas ipsi relicturi sumus.* ✕

* § 260, R. 6.

^b § 206, (16.)

^c § 273, 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 266, 3.

^g § 229, R. 3, 2.

^h § 261, 1.

ⁱ § 249.

^j § 256.

^k § 128, 4.

^l § 271.

^m § 272.

ⁿ § 210, R. 1.

^o § 247.

^p § 217.

^q § 223.

^r § 162, 4.

^s § 206, (14.)

^t § 268, R. 4

^u § 244

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptōre suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, *Heu me^e miserum*, inquit, *qui ne uno^b quidem adhuc potitus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliāre conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi^e fidēles esse futuros, quos pecuniā tibi conciliaveris?*^a *Scito amōrem non auro emi sed virtutibus.*

48. Alexandro^e Macedōni, Asiā^a debellātā, Corinthii per legātos^e gratulāti sunt, regemque civitatē^a suā donavērunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legātis, *Nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii quā^a tibi^a et Hercūli.* Quo audito, Alexander honōrem sibi delātum lubentissimē accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ popūlis^e imperāset, ut divīnos ipsi honōres decernērent,^a Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto^a deus*; Laconicā brevitatē regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimāchus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertātis^a amantissimum^a et regiæ dominationi^e infestum, cruci affigi jussit. Cui ille, *Hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpurātos tuos terreas.*^a *Meā^a quidem nihil^a intērest, humine^e an sublimē putrescam.*

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjūgem. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto, ossa cineremque maritū

^a § 238, 2.

^b § 245, 1.

^c § 222.

^d § 266, 2.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 257.

^g § 247, R. 4.

^h § 249, 1.

ⁱ § 278.

^j § 273, 2.

^k § 267.

^l § 213.

^m § 260, R. 6.

ⁿ § 219, R. 1.

^o § 214, N. 3.

^p § 221, 1., R. 3

contūsa et odoribus^a mixta cum aquâ potābat. Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriā, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomīne appellātum, quod inter septem orbis terrārum miracūla numerātur. Quod quum Mausōli manibus dicāret, certāmen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optimè laudāset.^b

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusārum et pæne totius Siciliæ tyrannidem acceperat, senex patriā^c pulsus Corinthi^d puēros littēras docuit.^e

53. Mithridātes, rex Ponti, sæpe venēnum hausērat, ut sibi a clandestinis cavēret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut, quum a Pompeio superātus mortem sibi consciscere vellet, ne velocissima quidem venēna ei nocērent.^f

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oracūlum Apollinis interrogāret, an quisquam mortalium^g se esset^h felicior, deus, Aglaūm quendam Psophidium feliciorem, prædicāvit. Is autem erat Arcādum pauperrimus, parvūli agelli possessor, cujus terminos quāmvīs senex nunquam excessērat, fructibusⁱ et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quum in Italiā esset, audivit, Tarentinos quosdam juvēnes in convivio parum honorificè de se locūtos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessitos percunctātus est, an dixissent^j ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.^k Tum unus ex his,^l *Nisi, inquit, vinum nobis defecisset, multo^m etiam plura et graviōra in te locutūri erāmus.*ⁿ Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.^o

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 245, II.

^b § 266, 3.

^c § 251

^d § 221, I.

^e § 231.

^f § 262, R. 3.

^g § 212.

^h § 244.

ⁱ § 266, 1.

^j § 212, N. 4.

^k § 256, R. 16.

^l § 274, R. 6

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam habēret cum privāto quodam, fratrem rogāvit, ut de eā domi cognoscēret. At ille, *In foro potius,** inquit. *Nam-si culpā^a vacas, innocentia tua ibi melius apparēbit; sin dammandus es, nostra justitia.**

57. Clara sunt apud Catānenses nomīna fratrum Anāpi^b et Amphinōmi,^b qui patrem et matrem humēris per medios^c ignes Ætnæ portāvunt, eosque cum vitæ suæ pericūlo e flammis eripuērunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum rideretur, quòd claudus in pugnam iret,^d *At mihi,*^e inquit, *pugnāre,^f non fugēre est propositum.*

59. Spartānus quidam in magistrātūs petitiōne ab æmūlis victus, maxīmæ sibi lætitiæ esse,^g dixit, quòd patria sua^h seⁱ meliōres cives habēret.^d

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrāri Lacedæmoniōrum^j quemquam tamdiu idem facere posse, ille respondit: *At ansēres te^k diutius.*

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludia Olympicis victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,^l ut in ipso stadio, inspectante popūlo, in filiorum manibus animam redderet.

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publicā accēbat, antequā in templo Jovis precātus esset.ⁱ

63. Scipio dicere solēbat, hosti non solūm dandam^m

* What is to be supplied?

^a § 250.

^j § 269.

^j § 212.

^b § 204, R. 10.

^e § 227.

^k § 249, I.

^c § 205, R. 17.

^h § 208, (1.)

^l § 263, 3.

^d § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 256.

^m § 274, R. 8

^f § 224

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, fugienti hosti^a pertinaciter instandum esse^b negābat; non solum, ne fortius ex necessitate resistēret,^c sed ut postea quoque facilius acie^e cedēret, ratus victōres fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instaturos esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens interrogātus, quid postēro die factūrus esset?^{*} *Tunicam meam, inquit, si id elōqui posset,^d comburērem.^d*

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabulis^f statuisque exornāvit, ex tantis manubiis^f nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset^{*} unde ejus filia dotem accipēret.^f Quare senātus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africānus major Ennii poētæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Corneliæ collocāri jussit, quod† Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustrāverat. ✕

67. M. Cato, Catōnis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,^{*} animadvertissetque gladium excidisse^b vaginā,^d rediit^f in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperāto demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus^b cessērant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum^f recuperandum misit; minātus eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri.

^{*} Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

† Is the writer answerable for the validity of this reason? § 266, 3

^a § 224.

^c § 249, 1.

^e § 242.

^b § 239, R. 3.

^f § 212, N. 4.

^f § 182, R. 3.

^c § 255, R. 3.

^d § 264, 6.

^b § 223.

^d § 261, 1.

^a § 268.

^f § 275, III. R. 3.

69. Publius Decius consul,* quum in bello contra Latīnos Romanōrum aciem cedentem vidēret, capite pro reipublicæ salutē devōto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnā strage editā plurimis telis obrūtus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanōrum aciem restituit, iisque victoriam parāvit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberāvit, filios suos, qui Tarquinium regem expulsum restituere conāti erant, ipse capitis^b damnāvit, eosque virgis cæsos secūri^c percūti jussit.^d

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietātis^e et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coërcuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protēnus curiam petēret, ibique munēris sui negotia strenuè obiret.

72. In bello Romanōrum cum Perseo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, accidit,^f ut serēnā nocte subitō luna deficēret. Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrōrem excitāvit, qui existimābant hoc omīne futūram cladem portendi.* Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercītu, in concionē militum causam hujus rei tam disertè exposuit, ut postēro die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committērent.

73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnasse is dicitur centum et viginti præliis;^g cicatricem aversam nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; coronis^h esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali unā, muralibus tribus, civis quatuordecim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plus centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phal-

* What time is denoted by this verb? § 268.

^a § 279, 9.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 254, R. 3.

^b § 217, R. 3.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^h § 249, R. 1

^f § 79, 3, and 82, E. 3.

^g § 262, R. 3

ēris idem donātus est quinquies vicesque. Triumphāvit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos^a novem.

74. Hannibālem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia^b Carpetanōrum reliquērunt. Quorum exemplum ne cetēri quoque barbāri sequerentur, edixit eos a se esse dimissos, et insūper in fidem ejus rei alios etiā, quorum fides ipsi^c suspecta erat, domum remisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellere non posset, ut præaltum flumen transirent, neque rates haberet, quibus eos trajiceret,^d jussit ferocissimum elephantōrum sub aure vulnerari, et eum, qui vulnerasset,^e se in flumen conicere illudque tranare. Tum elephantus exasperatus ad persequendum doloris sui auctorem tranavit amnem,^f et reliqui quoque eum secuti sunt.

^a § 232, (1.)

^b § 118, 6

^c § 222.

^d § 264, 5.

^e § 266, 2

^f § 233.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO
THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

X 1. ANTIQUISSIMIS temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janicūlo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellāvit. Hic Itālos primus^a agriculturam docuit.^b

2. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperāvit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiā eversa est. Hinc Ænēas, Anchisæ filius, cum multis Trojānis,^c quibus^d ferrum Græcōrum pepercerat, aufūgit, et in Italiam pervēnit. Ibi Latinus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Ænēas urbem condidit, quam in honōrem conjūgis Lavinium^e appellāvit.

3. Post Ænēæ mortem Ascanius, Ænēæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in monte Albāno, eamque Albam^f Longam nuncupāvit. Eum secūtus est Silvius, qui post Ænēæ mortem a Laviniā genitus erat. Ejus

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 231.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 223, R. 2.

^e § 230.

postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam^a Albæ^b regna vērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove^c majōrem esse dicēbat,^d et, quum tonāret, militibus imperāvit, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, dicebatque hunc sonum multō clariōrem esse quān tonitru. Fulmīne ictus,^e et in Albānum lacum præcipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanōrum, duos filios reliquit Numitōrem^f et Amulium.^g Horum minor^h natu,ⁱ Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrūm regnum habēre vellet,^j an bona, quæ pater reliquisset.^k Numitor paterna bona prætulit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, Numitōris filium per insidias interēmit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virginem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro^b nubere. Sed hæc a Marte gemīnos filios Romūlum et Remum pepērit. Hōcⁱ quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincūla conjēcit, puēros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puēri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in sicco^{*} reliquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quodⁱ videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, puēros sustulit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos^m dedit.

8. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres

* Supply *loco*.

^a § 274, R. 5.

^b § 221.

^c § 256.

^d § 145, II. 1.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 204, R. 10.

^g § 212.

^h § 250.

ⁱ § 265.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 206, (13.)

^m § 274, 1, R. 7

transegērunt. Quum adolevissent, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsōrum avus, quæ mater fuisset,* Amulium inter-

Ante

fecērunt, et Numitōri avo regnum restituērunt.

Christum

754.

Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventino, quam Romūlus a suo nomīne Romam vocāvit.

Hæc quum mœnibus circumdarētur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irīdens mœnia^b transiliēbat.

9. Romūlus, ut civium numērum augēret, asyllum patefēcit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsi accurrērunt. Sed novæ urbis civibus^c conjūges deērant. Festum itaque Neptūni et ludōs instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et libēris venissent,^d Romāni inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgīnes rapuērunt.

10. Popūli illi, quorum virgīnes raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptōres suscepērunt. Quum Romæ appropinquārent, fortè in Tarpēiam virgīnem incidērunt, quæ in arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem monstrāret,^e eiūque permisērunt, ut munus sibi poscēret.^f Illa petiit, ut sibi^g darent,^h quod in sinistris manibus gerērent,ⁱ annūlos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcem^j ab eā perducti scutis Tarpēiam obruerunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerēbant.

11. Tum Romūlus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpēium tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romanum est. In mediâ^k cæde raptæ^l processērunt, et hinc patres hinc conjūges et socēros complectebantur, et rogābant, ut cædis finem facērent. Utrique his precibus

* Supply *mulieres*.

^a § 265.

^c § 273, 2.

^e § 266, 1.

^b § 233.

^d § 273, 4.

^f § 225, IV.

^g § 224, R. 1.

^h § 208, (1.)

ⁱ § 205, R. 17.

^j § 258, 2, (2.)

commōti sunt. Romūlus foedus icit, et Sabīnos in urbem recēpit.

12. Postea civitātem descripsit. Centum senatōres legit, eosque cūm^a ob aetātem tum ob reverentiam iis^b debītā patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptārum nominibus nuncupāvit. Anno regni tricesīmo septīmo, quum exercitum lus-
trāret, inter tempestātem ortam^c repentē oculis^d
homīnum subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatorīb^{us} interfectum, alii ad deos sublātum esse existimavērunt.

A. U. C.
37.

13. Post Romūli mōrtem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso, Numa Pompilius Curīb^{us},^e urbe in agro Sabīnōrum, natus rex creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem^f nullum gessit; nec minū^s tamen civitāti profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurīma instituit, ut popūli barbāri et bellicōsi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quae faciēbat,^g se nymphae Egeriae, conjūgis suae, jussu facere dicēbat.^h Morbo decessit, quadagesīmo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numaeⁱ successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello adversū^s Sabīnos fortem et strenuum virum^k praestiterat. Rex creātus bellum Albānis indixit, idque trigeminōrum Horatiōrum et Curiatiōrum certamīne finīvit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duōbus annis regnāset, fulmīne ictus cum domo^l suā arsit.

A. U.
81.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numae ex filiā nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir aequitate^m et religione avoⁿ similis, Latīnos bello domuit, urbem

A. U.
114

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b § 274, 1.

^c § 274, 3.

^d § 224.

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3.

^g § 145, II. 1.

^h § 230, R. 2.

ⁱ § 249, III

^j § 250.

^k § 222

ampliāvit, et nova ei mœnia circumdēdit. Carcērem primus ædificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesīmo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

16. • Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus A. U. accēpit, Demarātī filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Corinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniū accēpit, aliquando Romam profectus erat. Advenienti* aquila pileum abstūlit,* et, postquam altè evolavērat, reposuit. Hinc Tanāquil conjux, mulier auguriōrum^b perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit. †

17. Quum Romæ commoraretur, Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tutōrem reliquit. Sed is pupillis^c regnum intercēpit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creavērat, centum alios addidit, qui minōrum gentium^d sunt appellāti.† Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros hostibus^e ademptos urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intrāvit. Cloācas fecit; Capitolium inchoāvit. Tricesīmo octāvo imperii anno per Anci filios,^f quibus^g regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femīnā,^h captivā tamen et famulā. Quum in domo Tarquiniū Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanāquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjūgiⁱ persuāsit, ut eum sicūti liberos suos educaret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

* Supply ei.

† Supply *Senatores*.

* § 224, R. 2.

^a § 211, R. 6.

^f § 246, R. 2.

^b § 213.

^c § 247, R. 4.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^d § 224.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanăquil de superiøre parte domûs popŭlum^a allocŭta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem sed non letāle vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut popŭlus, dum convaluisse^b, Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnāre cœpit, sed benè imperium administrāvit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordināvit. Sub eo Roma habuit capĭtum octoginta tria millia civium Romanōrum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfectus est scelēre filiæ Tulliæ et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui^c Servius A. U. 220. successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus curiæ dejectus, quum domum^d fugēret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properāvit, et prima conjūgem regem^e salutāvit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus in viā jacens carpentum agēre jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognōmen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimōrum populōrum^f vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificāvit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnābat, urbem Latii, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiæ, nobilissimæ femīnæ, conjūgi Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam^g occidit in conspectu mariti, patris, et amicōrum, postquam eos obtestāta fuērat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, aliiq̃ue nonnulli in exitium^h regis conjurāunt, popu- A. U. 243. lōqueⁱ persuasērunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet. Exercĭtus quoque, qui civitātem Ardeam cum rege oppugnābat, eum reliquit. Fugit itāque cum uxōre et libēris

^a § 233.^d § 237, R. 4.^e § 135, 1.^b § 263, 4.^c § 230, R. 2.^f § 235, (2.)^g § 224.^h § 212.ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

suis. Ita Romæ^a regnatum^b est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpere pro uno rege duo creari, ut, si unus malus esset,^c alter eum coerceret. Annum iis imperium tributum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur. Fuērunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus,^d consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertatis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatino^e paulò post dignitas sublata est. Placuerat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiâ Romæ maneret.^f Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicola consul factus est. *

X 24. Commovit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primâ pugnâ Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquiniū filius, sese invicem occiderunt. Romani tamen ex eâ pugnâ victores recesserunt. Brutum Romænæ matrônæ quasi communem patrem per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collëgam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo extinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collëgam sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius
A. U. bellum Românis intulit, Porsenâ,^g rege Etruscorum,
245. auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset.^h Tum se cum armis in Tiberim conjecit, et ad suos transnavit.

26. Dum Porsena urbem obsidebat, Qu. Mucius Scævola, juvenis fortis animi,ⁱ in castra^j hostis se contulit eo

^a § 221, I.

^b § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 260.

^d § 257.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 262.

^g § 263, 4.

^h § 211, R. 6

ⁱ § 225, IV

consilio,* ut regem occidēret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regiis^b satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis terrēret, dextram^c aræ^d accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.^e Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvēm dimisit incolūmem. Tum hic quasi beneficium referens ait, trecentos alios juvēnes in eum conjurāsse.^f Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contūlit, ibique privātus cum uxōre consenuit.

27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,^g populus Romæ^h seditiōnem fecit, questus quod A. U. 259 tribūtis et militiā a sēnātu exhaurirētur.ⁱ Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Aniēnem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam misērunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliāret.^j Hic iis inter alia fabūlam narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā populus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primūm tribūni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversūm nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.^k

28. Octāvo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus^l dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis,^m quamⁿ bello cepērat, plebi invidus fieri cœpit. Quare urbe^o expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux^p exercitūs factus Romānos sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintūm miliarium urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium suōrum legati-

* § 249, II.	/ § 162, 7.	† § 274, 1, and 210.
• § 211, R. 4.	• § 274, R. 5.	‡ § 204.
• § 207, R. 36.	• § 221, 1.	• § 206, (9.)
• § 224.	• § 266, 3.	• § 242
• § 263, 4.	/ § 264, 5	

onibus flecti poterat, ut patriæ parceret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venērunt; quarum fletu et precibus cominotus est, ut exercitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor^e occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romāni quum adversum Veientes bellum gererent, familia Fabiorum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce^b Fabio consule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremēram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolo^c usi eos in insidias pellexērunt. In prælio ibi exorto^d omnes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantā familiā, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum,^e qui Hannibalem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero^f ab urbe condita decemviri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent.^g Hi primo anno benè egērunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere cœperunt. Sed quum unus eorum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centurionis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profugit, eosque ad seditionem commovit. Sublata est decemviris^h potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31. In bello contra Veientanos Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsidebat. In quā obsidione quum ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accēpit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis,

^a § 278, R. 1.

^b § 257, R. 7.

^c § 245.

^d § 274, 3.

^e § 207, R. 24.

^f § 120, 1.

^g § 264, 5.

^h § 224, R. 2

puëris Falerios^a reducendum^b tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent.^c

32. Hac tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Românis tradidērunt. Camillo autem apud Românos crimîni datum^d est, quod albis equis triumphâset,^e et prædam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque^f ob eam causam, et civitate expulsus est. Paulò post Galli A. U. 364. Senones ad urbem venērunt, Românos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occupârunt.^g Jam nihil præter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam præsidium fame laborabat, et in eo^h erant,ⁱ ut pacem a Gallis auro emèrent, quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno prælio superâret. X

LIBER SECUNDUS.

X 1. ANNO trecentesimo^j nonagesimo quarto post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accesserant, et quarto milliariorum^k trans Anienem fluvium considerant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiâ corporis magnitudine^l fortissimum Romanorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocationem accipit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque^m aureo spoliavit, quoⁿ ornatus erat. Hinc et ipse et posteri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fugam capessiverunt.

^a § 237.^b § 274, R. 7.^c § 264, 5.^d § 227.^e § 266, 3.^f § 209, R. 4.^g § 162, 7.^h § 207, R. 22.ⁱ § 209, R. 11, (1.)^j § 120, 2.^k § 254, R. 3.^l § 211, R. 6^m § 251.ⁿ § 249, I.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urbis
 A. U. 406. quadringentesimo sexto, iterum Gallus processit
 robore^a atque armis insignis, et provocavit unum ex
 Romanis, ut secum armis decerneret. Tum se M. Vale-
 rius, tribunus militum, obtulit; et, quum processisset ar-
 matus, corvus ei^b supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox,
 commissâ pugnâ, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos
 verberavit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio^c a Va-
 lerio interficeretur,^d qui hinc Corvini nomen accipit.

3. Postea Romani bellum gesserunt cum Sam-
 A. U. 430. nitibus, ad quod^e L. Papirius Cursor cum honore
 dictatoris profectus est. Qui quum negotii cujus-
 dam causâ Romam ivisset, præcepit Q. Fabio^f Rulliano,
 magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pug-
 nam cum hoste committeret. Sed ille occasionem nactus
 felicissimè dimicavit, et Samnites delēvit. Ob hanc rem a
 dictatore^g capitis^h damnatus est. At ille in urbem con-
 fugit, et ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est; in
 Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipse
 interficeretur.

4. Duobus annis postⁱ T. Veturius et Spurius Postumi-
 us consules bellum adversum Samnites gerēbant. Hi a
 Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt.

Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romanos pellexit in
 A. U. 433. angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi
 Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogavit, quid^j fa-
 ciendum^k putaret.^l Ille respondit, aut omnes occidendos^m

^a § 250.^b § 211, R. 5, 1.^c § 247.^d § 262, R. 3.^e § 225. IV^f § 223, R. 2.^g § 248, I.^h § 217, R. 3.ⁱ § 235, R. 4.^j § 272.^k § 270, R. 3.^l § 265.^m § 274, R. 8.

esse, ut Romanōrum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimit-
tendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque con-
siliū improbāvit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnītes
denique post bellum undequinquaginta annōrum superāti
sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis^a bellum in-
dictum est, quia legātis Romanōrum injuriam fecis-
sent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epīri regem, contra Romānos
auxiliū^b poposcērunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque
primū Romāni cum transmarīno hoste pugnavērunt.
Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævīnus. Hic,
quum exploratōres Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra
duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiārent Pyrrho, quācun-
que a Romānis agerentur.^c

A. U.
472.

6. Pugnā commissā, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantōrum vi-
cit. Nox praelio finem dedit. Lævīnus tamen per noctem
fugit. Pyrrhus Romānos mille^d octingentos cepit, eosque
summo honore tractāvit. Quum eos, qui in praelio inter-
fecti fuērant, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam
mortuos jacere vidēret, tulisse ad cælum manus dicītur
cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevī orbem terrā-
rum subigērem.*^e

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignē-
que vastāvit; Campaniam depopulātus est, atque ad Præ-
neste venit milliario ab urbe octāvo decimo. Mox terrōre
exercītus, qui cum consule sequebātur, in Campaniam se
recēpit. Legāti ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis
missi honorificē ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio
reddidit. Unum ex legātis, Fabricium, sic admirātus est,

^a § 224.

^b § 231.

^c § 266, 1.

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 261, 1 and 2, R. 4

^f § 275, III., R. 4

ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret;* sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, praestantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret* eâ conditione,^b ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiae, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum^c cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset;* respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.

9. In altero^d proelio cum rege Epiri commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantis interfecti, viginti millia hostium caesa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum,^e si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille† est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò post Pyrrhus tertio etiam proelio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnési urbem, interfectus est.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primùm in Siciliam^f trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primùm Ro-

* Why is this subjunctive used?

† *Ille* is the predicate, "the man," or "one."

* § 266, 1.

* § 266, 2.

* § 270, R. 3.

^b § 249, II.

^c § 120, 1.

^f § 225, IV

māni, C. Duillio^a et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, in mari^b dimicavērunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupāvit, quatuordēcim mersit, septem millia hostium^c cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romānis gratior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a cōnā rediret, puēri funalia gestantes et tībīcen eum comitarentur.

11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africā translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, A. U. 499. pugnā navāli superātur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus se recēpit; Romāni viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africā venissent, Pēnos in pluribus praeliis vicērunt, magnam vim homīnum cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitatē in fidem accepērunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romānis^d petiērunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedaemoniis. Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno praelio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincūla conjectus est. A

12. Non tamen ubique fortūna Carthaginiensibus^e favit. Quum aliquot praeliis victi essent, Regūlum rogavērunt, ut Romam proficiscerētur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtinēret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desīisse Romānum esse ex illā die, quā^f in potestatem Pēnōrum venisset.^g Tum Romānis^h suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent:ⁱ illos^j enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habēre: tanti^k non esse, ^l

^a § 257, R. 7.^b § 82, E. 1.^c § 212.^d § 231, R. 4.^e § 223, R. 2.^f § 253.^g § 266, 2^h § 273, 2.ⁱ § 270, R. 2.^j § 214

tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romānis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciiis exstinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catūlo, A. Postumio A. U. 513. consulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio magnum proelium navale commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo proelio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredëcim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tributa est. Captivi Romanōrum,* qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliâ,^b Sardiniâ, et cetëris insulis, quæ inter Italiam, Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibërum est, Romānis permisērunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

X 1. ANNO quingentesimo undetricesimo ingentes A. U. 529. Gallōrum copię Alpes transiērunt. Sed pro Romānis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia hominū* ad id bellum parata fuisse.^c Res prosperè gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia hominū interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis^d post pugnatum est^e contra Gallos in agro Insūbrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipione consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallōrum, Viridom-

* § 212.

* § 269.

* § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 242.

^d § 236.

arum, manu suâ occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò pòst Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem,* Carthaginiensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos^b natum aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare^c aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret.^d Qui quum legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali,^e ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginiensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginiensibus bellum indixerunt.

A. U.
536.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum^f et Alpes transiit. Traditur* in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali^g se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prælio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dederunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemptus. Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno post urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam

A. U.
540.

* Is traditur used personally or impersonally? § 271, R. 2.

^a § 247, R. 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^f § 233, (3.)

^b § 236.

^e § 223, R 2

^g § 224.

^c § 271

intellectum erat, Hannibālem non aliter vinci posse^a quā morā, Varro tamen moræ^b impatiens apud vicum, qui Cannæ^c appellātur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paullus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consulares aut prætorii viginti, senatores triginta capti aut occisi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti periērunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignātus est. Servi, quod^d nunquam antē factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt. ✕

✕ 5. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitates, quæ Romānis^e paruērant, se 'ad Hannibālem transtulērunt. Hannibal Romānis obtulit,^f ut captivos redimērent; responsumque est a senātu, eos cives non esse necesarios, qui armāti capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus^g equitum Romanorum, senatorum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibālis, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitu, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugnā triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto postquā Hannibal in Italiam venērat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nola, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Hannibālem benè pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniæ, ad Hannibālem legatos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romānos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romānis capti essent, M. Valerius Lævinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret,^h quò minùs copias in Italiam trajiceret.ⁱ Idem in Macedoniam penētrans regem Philippum vicit.

^a § 272.^d § 206, (13.)^e § 224, R. 2.^b § 213.^f § 223, R. 2.^g § 264, 5.^c § 210, R. 2.^h § 229, R. 5ⁱ § 262.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospère gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ^a partem cepit, quam Pœnī occupaverant; Syracûsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnâvit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævīnus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannōnem, Pœnōrum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitatē in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnâvit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea^b in Hispaniam,^c ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubāle interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanōrum omnium ferè primus. Hic, puer^d duodeviginti annōrum, in pugnâ ad Ticīnum, patrem singulāri virtute^e servāvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem^f multos^g nobilissimōrum juvēnum Italiam deserere^h cupientium, auctoritatē suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annōrum juvēnis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthagīnem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparātum Pœnī habēbant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispānis acceperant. Hos obsides parentibus suisⁱ reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitatē ad eum uno animo transiērunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanōrum in dies lætiōres factæ sunt. Hasdrūbal a fratre ex^j Hispaniâ in Italiam evocātus, apud Senam, Picēni civitatē, in insidias incidit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitatē, quæ in Brutiis ab Hannibāle tenebantur, Romānis se tradidērunt.

^a § 212.

^b § 23.

^c § 20, E. (a.)

^d § 204.

^e § 279, 10.

^f § 128, 6.

^g § 205, R. 12.

^h § 271.

ⁱ § 208, (7.)

^j § 242, R. 1

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam
 A. U. Hannibal venērat, Scipio consul creātus, et in Afrī-
 550. cam missus est. Ibi contra Hannōnem, ducem
 Carthaginiensium, prospere pugnāt, totumque ejus exerci-
 tum delet. Secundo proelio undecim millia hominum oc-
 cidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis
 militibus. Syphacem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnis
 conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et
 infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re audita, onnis ferè
 Italia Hannibalem desērit. Ipse a Carthaginien-
 A. U. sibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo
 553. septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est.

11. Post plures pugnās et pacem plus^a semel frustra
 tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quâ peritissimi
 duces copias suas ad bellum educēbant. Scipio victor
 recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc
 proelium pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio,
 quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, atque
 Africanus appellatus est. Sic finem accēpit secundum
 Punicum bellum post^b annum undevicesimum quàm
 cœperat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. FINITO Punico bello, secutum est Mace-
 A. U. donicum^c contra Philippum regem. Superatus est
 556. rex a T. Quintio Flaminio apud Cynoscephalas,
 paxque ei data est his legibus:^d *ne Græciæ civitatibus,*
quas Romani contra eum defendērant, bellum inferret;^e

^a § 256, R. 6.^c § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)^e § 262.^b § 253, R. 1.^d § 249, II.

ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solum naves haberet; reliquas Romānis daret; mille talenta praeſtaret, et obsidem daret filium Demetrium. T. Quinctius etiam Lacedaemoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem^b vicit.*

2. Finiſto bello Macedonico, ſecutum eſt bel- A. U.
lum Syriacum contra Antiſochum regem, cum quo 563.
Hannibal ſe junxerat. Miſſus eſt contra eum L. Corne-
lius Scipio^c conſul, cui frater ejus Scipio Africanus legatus
eſt additus. Hannibal navali proelio victus,^d Antiſochus
autem ad Magnesiam, Asiae civitatem, a Cornelio Scipione
conſule ingenti proelio fuſus eſt. Tum rex Antiſochus
pacem petit. Data eſt ei hac lege, *ut ex Europā et Asia
recederet, atque intra Taurum ſe contineret, decem millia
talentorum et viginti obſides praeberet, Hannibalem, con-
citorem belli, dederet.* Scipio Romam rediit, et ingenti
gloriā triumphavit. Nomen et ipſe, ad imitationem fra-
tris, Asiatici accēpit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniae, mortuo, filius ejus Pēr-
ſeus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis paratis. Dux Romanō-
rum, P. Licinius conſul, contra eum miſſus, gravi proelio
a rege victus eſt. Rex tamen pacem petēbat. Cui
Romāni eam praeſtare noluērunt, niſi his conditionibus, ut
ſe et ſuos Romānis dederet. Mox Aemilius Paullus conſul
regem ad Pydnam ſuperavit, et viginti millia pedī-
tum^e ejus occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit. A. U.
Urbes Macedoniae omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Ro- 586.
mānis ſe dederunt. Ipſe Perſeus ab amicis deſertus in
Paulli poteſtatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus
geſtis, cum ingenti pompā^f Romam rediit in nave Perſei,

* § 230, R. 2.

^b § 204.

* § 279, 9.

^d § 209, R. 4.

* § 212.

^f § 247, R. 3

inusitâtæ magnitudinis; ^a nam sedecim remōrum ordīnes habuisse dicītur. Triumphāvit magnificētissimè in curru aureo, duōbus filiis utrōque latēre ^b adstantibus. Ante currum inter captīvos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginē
 A. U. susceptum est sexcentesimo et altēro ^c anno ab
 602. urbe conditā, ^d anno quinquagesimo primo postquam secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius consules in Africam trajecerunt, ^e et oppugnavērunt Carthaginē. Multa ibi præclārē gesta sunt per Scipiōnem, Scipiōnis Africāni nepōtem, qui tribūnus in Africā militābat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginensium duces vitābant, quā contra eum proelium committēre.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipiōnis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romāni in Africam trajecerant, consul est creātus, et contra Carthaginē missus. Is hanc
 A. U. urbem a civibus acerrimè defensam ^f cepit ac
 608. diruit. Ingens ibi praeda facta, plurimāque inventa sunt, quæ multarum civitatum excidiis Carthāgo collegērat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscēbant. Ita Carthāgo septingentesimo anno, postquam condita erat, delēta est. Scipio nomen Africāni juniōris accēpit.

6. Intērim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanōrum ducem, ad interneciōnem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romānis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

^a § 211, R. 6.

^c § 120, 1.

^e § 229, R. 4, 1

^b § 254, R. 3.

^d § 274, R. 5.

^f § 274. 3

quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recēpit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimae Græciæ civitati,* propter injuriam Romānis legibus illātam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt; Scipiōnis* ex Africā, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli* ex Macedoniā, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur; Mummi* ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. U.
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romānos excitāvit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latrōnum dux; postrēmò tantos ad bellum populos concitāvit, ut vindex libertatis Hispaniæ existimarētur. Denique a suis^b interfectus est. Quum interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpiōne consule petērent, responsum est, nunquam Romānis placuisse,† imperatorem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infāmem, quam populus et senātus ^{disponere} jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primū militem ignāvum et corruptum ^{corrupti} corripuit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in ^{speciebus} deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmò ipsam Numantiā fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque ^{destruxit} everit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accēpit. *he comes under the power of Rome*

A. U.
621.

* What is understood?

† What is the subject of *placuisse*? § 269.

* § 204, R. 3.

b § 205, R. 7, (1.) N

9. P. Scipiōne Nasīcā et L. Calpurnio Bestiā con-
sulibus, Jugurthæ, Numidārum regi, bellum illātum est, quod
Adherbālem et Hiempsālem, Micipsæ filios, patruēles suos,
in remisset.^{propterea} Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius
Bestia corruptus regis pecuniā pacem cum eo flagitiosis-^{max. shameful.}
simam fecit, quæ a senātu improbata est. Denique Qu.
Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis præliis vicit,
elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitates ipsius in
deditionem accēpit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello
terminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante
A. U. 648. currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus
filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in
carcere strangulatus.

LIBER QUINTUS.

X 1. Dum bellum in Numidiā contra Jugurtham ^{propterea} geritur,
Cimbri et Teutōnes aliæque Germanōrum et Gallōrum
gentes Italiæ^{ducentis}^b minabantur, aliæque Romanōrum exercitus
fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ^c timor, ne^d iterum Galli
urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius consul^e creatus, eique
bellum contra Cimbro et Teutōnes decretum est; bellō-
que protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulatus delatus est.
In duobus præliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium
cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobō-
chum; propter quod meritum absens quintō Consul creā-
tus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutōnes, quorum
A. U. 653. copia adhuc infinita erat, in Italiam transierunt.
Iterum a C. Mario et Qu. Catūlo contra eos

^a § 266, 3.^c § 221, 1.^e § 210.^b § 223, R. 2.^d § 262, R. 7

dumcātum est* ad Verōnam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugnâ aut in fugâ cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris^b signa sublāta sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe conditâ in Italiâ gravissimum bellum exarsit. A. U. 659.
Nam Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Romāno obediērant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulābant. Perniciōsum admōdum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cūm^c alia egregiē gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis,^d fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitatē hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romāni tamen, id^e quod prius negavērant, jus civitātis, bello finīto, sociis tribuērunt.

3. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum A. U. 666.
est; eōdem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridatē regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei^b hunc honōrem eripēre conātus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiâ morabātur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cūm interfecit, tum fugāvit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque proeliis Mithridatē coēgit, ut pacem a Romānis petēret,^f et Asiā, quam invasērat, relictā, regni sui finibus contentus esset. ✕

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciā et Asiā Mithridatē vincit, Marius, qui fugātus fuērat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

* § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 224, R. 2.

^d § 249, III.

^f § 273, 2

ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu^a et consulâres viros interfecērunt; multos proscripserunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulserunt. Universus reliquus senatus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cæde^b et sanguine civium replēvit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dediderant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridate triumphavit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociale dictum est, et civile, consumpserunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulâres viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatores ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

A. U. 676. 1. ANNO urbis conditæ^c sexcentesimo^d septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo^e et M. Aurelio

Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomêdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Românum fecit heredem.^f Mithridâtes, pace ruptâ,^g Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridâtes Cyzicum^h transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captâ,

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 274, R. 5.

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 279, 9.

^f § 230.

^g § 257, R. 5

^h § 237.

totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei,^a alter consul, occurrit, ac dum Mithridātes in obsidiōne Cyzīci commoratur, ipse eum a tergo obsēdit, famēque consumptum multis praeliis vicit. Postrēmò Byzantium^b fugāvit; navāli quoque proelio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unā hiēme^c et æstāte a Lucullo centum ferè millia militum regis exstincta sunt.

2. Anno urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo novum in Italiā bellum commotum est. Sep- A. U. 678.
tuaginta enim quatuor gladiatores, ducibus^d Spartāco, Crixo, et Œnomaο, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ^e erat, effugerunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quàm Hannibal,^f moverunt. Nam contraxerunt exercitum ferè sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romānos consules vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitates Italiæ,^g tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecutus regnum Mithridātis invāsīt, ipsumque regem apud Cabīra civitatem, quò ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridātes, ingenti proelio superatum fugāvit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenēbat, eidem† erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridātes a Tigrāne, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriā imperābat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatem, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur

* Is this genitive *subjective* or *objective*? § 211, R. 2.

† i. e. *Mithridāti*.

^a § 224.

^c § 253.

^e § 221. 1.

^b § 237.

^d § 257, R. 7.

^f § 278.

militum Armeniōrum delēret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponēre parāret, successor ei^a missus est.

4. Per illa tempora piratæ omnia maria infestābant ita, ut^b Romānis, toto orbe^c terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompēio decretum est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate A. U. et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum 687. contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armeniā Minore nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque multo post, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitæ finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriæ^d atque consilii. Regnavit annis^e sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrani deinde Pompēius bellum intulit. Ille^f se^g ei^h dedit, et in castra Pompēii venit, ac diadema suumⁱ in ejus^j manibus collocavit, quod ei Pompēius^k reposuit. Parte^l regni eum multavit et grandi pecuniā. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotaro, Galatiæ regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulerat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitatem, libertate^m donavit, quod regem Tigranem non recepisset.ⁿ Inde in Judæam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judæorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

^a § 211, R. 5.

^b § 262, R. 1.

^c § 254, R. 3.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 236.

^f § 207, R. 23.

^g § 208.

^h § 208, (6.)

ⁱ § 9.

^j § 251.

^k § 249, 1.

^l § 266, 3.

antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis* currum ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæorum. Prælāta ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.† Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratore et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditā sexcentesimo A. U. 689. undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem^a sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe^b expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. A. U. 693 Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo^c usque ad Oceanum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis^d novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodanum, Rhenum et Oceanum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germanos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus proeliis vicit.

8. Circa eadem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia et auspicia proelium commisisset, a Surēnâ, Orōdis regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvene. A. U. 700. Reliquiæ exercitus per C. Cassium quæstorem servatæ sunt.

* Supply *Pompēii*.† Supply *pondus*.^a § 279, 3.^b § 242^c § 275, R. 4.^d § 253.

9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Ro-
 A. U. māni nomīnis fortūna mutāta est. Cæsar enī
 705. victor e Galliā rediens, absens cœpit poscēre altē-
 rum consulātum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatiōe de-
 ferrent,* contradictum est^b a Pompēio et aliis, jussusque est,
 dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc in-
 juriā ab Arimīno, ubi milites congregātos habēbat, infesto
 exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompēio,
 senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et
 in Græciam transiit; et, dum senātus bellum contra Cæ-
 sarem parābat, hic vacuam urbem ingressus dictatorem
 se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompēii legiōnes su-
 perāvit; tum in Græciā adversum Pompēium ipsum dimi-
 cavit. Primo prælio victus est et fugātus; evāsit tamen,
 quia nocte interveniente Pompēius sequi noluit; dixitque
 Cæsar, nec^c Pompēium scire vincēre, et illo tantum die se
 potuisse superāri. Deinde in Thessaliā apud Pharsalum
 ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nun-
 quam adhuc Romānæ copię majores neque melioribus
 ducibus^d convenerant. Pugnatum est^e ingenti contenti-
 ōne, victusque ad postrēmum Pompēius, et castra ejus di-
 repta sunt. Ipse fugātus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege
 Ægypti, cui tutor a senātu datus fuērat, accipēret auxilia.
 At hic fortunam magis quān amicitiam secūtus, occidit
 Pompēium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsāri misit. Quo
 conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intu-
 ens caput, et genēri^{*} quondam sui.

* Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar; but she was now dead.

* § 145, II. 4.

* § 278, R. 7.

* § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 184, 2.

^d § 249, III.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopatræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius agere cœpisset, conjuratum* est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus A. U. 709. vulneribus confossus est.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favēbat Cæsaris percussoribus,^b Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbata republicâ, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari^c magister equitum fuerat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octavianus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus^d patris^e sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum^f consulatus darētur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripuit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

* i. e. *Julii Cæsaris*.

* § 184, 2.

* § 211, R. 5, 1.

* § 211, R. 6.

^b § 223, R. 2

^c § 274, R. 6.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectōres Cæsāris, ingens bellum movērunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnavērunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; perit tamen dux nobilitātis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitātem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam^a interfecērunt. Tum victōres rempublicam ita inter se divisērunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam accipēret.

14. Paulò pòst Antonius, repudiātâ sorōre Cæsāris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Ægypti, uxōrem duxit. Ab hâc incitātus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditate muliēbri optat Romæ regnāre. Victus est ab Augusto navāli pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epīro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum, et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse^b interēmit. Cleopātra quoque aspīdem sibi admisit, et venēno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimo^{*} quàm consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepīdo tenuērat.† Ita ab initio principātūs ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

^a Supply *post.* § 253, R. 1.

† What is understood?

^{*} § 205, R. 2, E.

^b § 207, R. 28

OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. UNIVERSUS terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,* Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejungitur freto Gaditāno, in cujus utrāque parte montes sunt altissīmi, Abŷla in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui montes Hercūlis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos^b habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum, et palūdem Mæotīda; ^c a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciā sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrhēnum mare appellatur.

3. In eā Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occāsum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdāta per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliā cohæret. Quum

* § 204, R. 10.

^b § 230, R. 2.

^c § 80, 1

universa Hispania dives sit^a et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti^b Bætica vocâtur, cetēras fertilitatē^c antecellit. Ibi Gades^c sitæ, insûla cum urbe a Tyriis conditâ, quæ freto Gaditâno nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris,^d equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurôque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquarum minùs est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marmôris quoque lapicidinas habet. In Bætica minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceānus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italiæ^e est opposita, et Narbonensis vocâtur, omnium^{*} est lætissîma. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Eurôpâ sedes quæsivērant. Ibīdem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercūles dicitur contra Neptūni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupīter filium imbre lapidum adjuvit. Credas^f pluisse; † adeò multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodānus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemāno excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum intēger fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occāsum versus, Gallias aliquandiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliōrum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliæ, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti^g pabulique feracissîma est, cœlum salūbre; noxia animalium genēra pauca alit. Incōlæ superbi et superstitiōsi, ita ut deos humanis victimis^h gaudere existiment.

* Supply *partium*.

† Supply *illos*, i. e. *lapides*.

^a § 263, 5, R. 1.

^c § 250, R. 1, (2.)

^e § 213.

^b § 82, E. 2.

^d § 224.

^h § 245 II

^f § 250.

^g § 261, R. 4

Magistri religiōnum et sapientiæ sunt Druīdæ, qui, quæ^e se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Anīmas æternas esse credunt, vitamque alteram post mortem incipere. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrinam homīnes ad bellum^b alacriores facere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnā Aquitāni habitant; inde ad Sequānā Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garunina amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu vadōsus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto^e magis procēdit, tanto fit latior; ad postrēmum magni freti^e similis, non solum majōra navigia tolerat, verum etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque^e atrociter jactat.

9. Sequāna ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquā se haud procul Lutetiā^e cum Matrōnā conjunxit, Oceāno^e infunditur. Hæc flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus^a permutandis et ex mari^e interno in Oceānum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itidem ex Alpibus ortus haud procul ab origine lacum efficit Venetum, qui etiam Brigantinus appellatur. Deinde longo spatio^e per fines Helvetiorum, Mediomatricorum, et Trevirorum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insulas^b circumfluens; in agro Batavo autem, ubi Oceāno appropinquavit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus,

^a § 206, (4.)

^b § 213, R. 4, (2.)

^c § 256, R. 16.

^d § 222, R. 2.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

^f § 241, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^h § 275, R. 2.

ⁱ § 82, E 1.

^j § 236.

^k § 233.

Flevo appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, fit iterum arctior et fluvius iterum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolæ corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando* corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebro bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum^b causâ, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices^c et boni hospitibus. Urbes mœnibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari^d periculosum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ^e Germani non admōdum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusve lis placuerit,^f ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transituri cum conjugibus et libëris. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis, paludibusque invia redditur. Inter silvas^g maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Cæsar novem diërum iter^h patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniâ multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Mœnus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, om-

* § 275, III., R. 4.

^b § 275, III., R. 1.

^c § 222, R. 4, (3.)

^d § 269, R. 1.

^e § 223.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 212, N. 4

^h § 236

num Eurōpæ flūminum maximus, apud Rhætos oriitur, flexōque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta amnibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romānis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen prius cognita esse cœpit quàm Claudio^c imperante. Hadriānus eam, muro ab oceāno Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romānis parēbat, a barbarōrum populōrum, qui in Scotiā habitābant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate^b corpōrum vincunt, ceterū ingenio^b Gallis similes, simpliciōres tamen illis^c magisque barbāri. Nemōra habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecōri, sed plerūque ad breve tempus. Humanitāte ceteris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui interiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte^d et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.^e

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo^f longior est quàm latior.^f In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquàm continenti iugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli cœlique salubritatem. Quam longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus populōrum inter se^h patentes commercio.ⁱ Neque ulla facilè^j est regio,

^a § 257.

^c § 249.

^b § 208, (5.)

^b § 250.

^f § 256, R. 16.

^e § 223.

^c § 256.

^h § 256, R. 12.

^j § 277, R. 7

^d § 245, II.

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,* inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augēbant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theātra, arcus triumphāles, horti denique, et id genus^b alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectē de eā prædicāre videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei^c comparāri posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissīma in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitifēri colles, ubi nobilissīma vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcūbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calīdi ibīdem fontes^d saluberrīmi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio^e quoque et pisce nobili maria vicīna scatent.

19. Clarissīmi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibēris. Et Padus quidem in superiōre parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpīna vocātur, ab imis radicibus Vesūli montis exoritur; primū exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tibēris, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albūlæ nomen habēbat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrāque ripā villas adspicit, præcipuē autem urbis Romānæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarō ripas egreditur.

20. In inferiōre parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incōlæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque^f

* § 264, 7.

* § 224.

* § 250, (2.)

^b § 231, R. 5.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^f § 263, 5, R. 1

aliquandiu potentiâ * florērent, copiasque haud contemnen-
das alērent, peregrīnis tamen plerūmque ducibus in bellis
utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epīri, quo superāto, urbs in
Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proximā Italiæ est Sicilia, insula omnium* maris
interni maxīma. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiâ
cohæsisse, marisque impetu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam
esse, verisimile est. Forma triangulāris, ita ut littēræ,
quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem refērat. A tribus
promontoriis vocātur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons
Ætnæ, qui urbi Catānæ immīnet, tum ob altitudinem,
tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo
monte officinam esse poētæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus
egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et ferācem red-
dēre existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen
habent a duobus juvenibus Catanēnsibus, qui, flammis
quondam repentē ingruentibus, parentes senectūte confec-
tos, humēris sublātos, flammæ[†] eripuisse feruntur. Nomina
fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsīs,
Corinthiōrum coloniā, ex quinque urbibus conflātā. Ab
Atheniensibus bello petita, maxīmas hostium copias delēvit:
Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affēcit.
Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnāta, Archimē-
dis potissimū ingenio et arte defēsa, a M. Marcello
capta est. Vicīnus huic urbi fons Arethūsæ Nymphæ[‡]
sacer, ad quam Alphēus[§] amnis ex Peloponnēsō per mare
Ionium lapsus[†] commissari[‡] dicitur. Nam si quid ad
Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuērit, id in Arethūsæ

* Supply *insulārum*.

† Supply *esse*.

‡ Infinitive denoting a purpose after *lapsus esse*. § 271, at the end

* § 250.

† § 224, R. 2.

‡ § 222.

§ § 293 N

fonte reddi.* De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,* sponte apparet.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cynum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis^b in via, cælum grave, mare circa^c importunum. Incolæ latrociniiis dediti feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque^d nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigiî habet. Solum^e quàm cælum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti^f Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia nutritrices urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate^g omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit.^h Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorumⁱ fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epîrus — quamquam hæc a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum ille^j Græciam subegit, hic^k Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis^l imperium in Macedones transtulit. Centum ejus regionis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta

* Supply *dictur*.

^a § 265.

^c § 209, R. 4.

^h § 213.

^b § 254, R. 3.

ⁱ § 212, R. 3.

^j § 207, R. 23.

^e § 235, R. 4.

^k § 250.

^l § 224, R. 2

^f § 223 R. 2.

duas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, superâto, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epîrus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, desinit in Achelôo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodôna in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo inclÿta. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebêtes æneus inde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse^a fama est.

27. Achelôi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Epîri adjacent, interque eas Corcÿra, quam Homêrus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hac Phæacas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo^b tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ regnavit. Vicina ei Ithâca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homêri carminibus adeo nobilitata, ut^d ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epîrum, fecunda regio, generosis præcipuè equis^e excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos^f gigantes cælum petivisse dicuntur; Ceta denique, in cujus vertice Hercûles, rogo consenso, se ipsum^g cremavit. Inter Ossam^h et Olympum Penêus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amœnissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athênæ,

^a § 272.

^d § 262, R. 1.

^e § 207, R. 28.

^b § 206, (3.)

^e § 250.

^h § 235, R. 2

^f § 221, 1.

^g § 247, R. 4.

de quâ urbe deos inter se certâsse fama est. Certius est,* nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratōres, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtūtis genēre claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli^b gloriæ^c studēre viderētur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quàm belli gloriâ splendēret. Arx ibi sive Acropōlis^d urbi imminens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur,^e splendīdum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræus, post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistōcle munitus. Tutissīma ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissīma regio. Incōlæ magis corporibus^f valent quàm ingeniis. Urbs celeberrīma Thebæ,^g quas Amphion musices ope mœnibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustrāvit eam Pindāri poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons^h ibi Helicon,* Musarum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poëtarum fabulis celebrātus.

31. Bœotiæ* Phocis finitīma, ubi Delphi urbs clarissīma. In quâ urbe oracūlum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuerit,ⁱ quot quàmque præclāra munera ex omni ferè terrarum orbe Delphos^k missa fuerint, nemo ignorat. Imminet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitāre dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtarum ingenia inflammāre existimātur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsūla, quæ Peloponnēsus vocātur, platāni folio simillīma. Angustus ille trames inter

* What is the predicate of this proposition ?

^a § 269.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 265.

^b § 107.

^c § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^f § 237

^g § 223.

^h § 250.

Ægæum mare et Ionium, per quem cum Megarīde cohæret, Isthmus appellatur. In eo templum Neptūni est, ad quod ludi celebrantur Isthmici. Ibidem in ipso Peloponnēsi aditū, Corinthus sita est, urbs antiquissīma, ex cujus summā^a arce, (Acrocorinthon^b appellant,*) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus florēret, maritimisque valēret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achaico, quod Romāni cum Græcis gessērunt, pulcherrīma urbs, quam Cicero Græciæ lumen appellat, a L. Mummio expugnāta funditusque delēta est. Restituit eam Julius Cæsar, colonosque^c eō milites veterānos misit.

33. Nobilis est in Peloponnēso urbs Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statuā illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, Phidiæ summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad Alphēi fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur Olympici, ad quos videndos^d ex totā Græciā concurrūt.^e Ab his ludis Græca gens res gestas suas numērat.

34. Nec Sparta prætereunda est, urbs nobilissīma, quam Lycurgi leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustrāvit.^f Nulla ferē gens bellicā laude^g magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi immīnet mons Taygētus, qui usque ad Arcadiam procurrīt. Proximē urbem^h Eurōtas fluvius delabitur, ad cujus ripas Spartāni se exercēre solēbant. In Sinum Laconicum effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Tēnārū, ubi altissimi specus, per quos Orpheum ad infēros descendisse narrant.ⁱ

35. Mare Ægæum, inter Græciam Asiamque patens

* Supply *quam*. § 230.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 54

^c § 230, R. 2.

^d § 275, III., R. 3

^e § 184, 2.

^f § 209, R. 12, (3.)

^g § 250.

^h § 235, (5,) R. 5.

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (2.)

plurimis insulis distinguuntur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum^a est Delus, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summam religionem coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopis amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluebant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferbant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Euboea insula littori^b Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse^c constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia sejungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent,^d Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,^e aegritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.^f Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus foecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae, frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus

^a § 212.^b § 269.^c § 266, 2.^b § 224.^d § 264, 6.^e § 260, R. 6

studiōsè arcētur. Sola Thasus, insūla littōri Thraciæ adjācens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrīmi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicītur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissīmi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodōpe et Orbēlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incōlunt nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissīmi et ad mortem paratissīmi.* Anīmas enim post mortem reditūras existīmant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funēra autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singūli uxōres habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactārī simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnōque id certamine a iudiciis^b contendunt. Virgīnes non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veniunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; cetēræ maritos mercēde datā inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospōrum Thracium, urbs naturā munita et arte, quæ cum^c ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiā^d abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herūs et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynosēma, tumulus Hecūbæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirutam, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicītur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænēâ e patriâ profūgo condita; Zone, ubi nemōra Orpheum canentem secūta esse narrantur; Abdēra denique, ubi Diomēdes rex advēnas equis suis devorandos objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudīne infestarētur, incōlæ, relicto patriæ

* § 222, R. 4. ^b § 231, R. 2. ^c § 278, R. 7. ^d § 250, (2.)

solo, novas sedes quæsiuerunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrēmâ^{*} Macedoniâ assignasse dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corporea pellibus^b vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scytharum gentes, diversique mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrant,^c eorumque capitibus affabre expolitis auroque vinctis propoculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corporea pingunt, idque^{*} tanto^d magis, quanto quis^e illustrioribus gaudet maioribus.^f Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interius habitantes ceteris^g rudiiores sunt. Bella amant, et quò quis^h plures hostes interemerit, eò^d majore existimatione apud suos^a habetur. Ne fœdera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthènes. De Istro suprâ dictum est.ⁱ Borysthènes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas

* Supply *faciunt*.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 264, 6.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^e § 137, 1, (c.)

^f § 245, II

^g § 256.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

ⁱ § 225, III., R. 1.

aquas trahit et potātu* jucundas. Placīdus idem lætissīma pabūla alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borys-thenīda^b in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilōnem gens habitāre existimātur felicissīma, Hyperborēos* appellant. Regio aprīca, felix cœli temperies omnīque afflātū^c noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio,^d brumā semel occidit. Incōlæ in nemoribus et lucis^e habitant; sine omni discordiā et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ^f eos^g tædet, epūlis sumptis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepul- tūræ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cetēris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceānus eam alluit, ut locis ita nominibus diffērens; Eōus ab ori- ente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomīne appellātur etiam peninsūla, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportāvit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervice peninsulæ, urbs nobilissīma, a Cyzico appellāta, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnā occisus est. Haud procul ab illā urbe Rhyndācus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solūm ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quōd, quum ex aquā emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospōrum,^h quod fretum quinque stadia latum Eurōpam ab Asiā separāt. Ipsi in faucibus Bospōri oppidum est Chalcēdon,ⁱ ab

* Supply *quam*.

† Supply *condita*.

^a § 276, III.

^d § 253.

^f § 229, R. 6.

^b § 80, I.

^e § 215, (1.)

^g § 247, R. 4

^c § 250, (2.)

Argiâ, Megarensium principi, et templum Jovis, ab Jasōne conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus^a obnoxius, raris stationibus.^b Olim ob sævitatem populorum, qui circa habitant, Axēnus appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illorum moribus, dictus est Euxinus.

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs est Heraclea, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant.^c Hinc Cerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclusos arctissime custodiunt, et, si quid perp̄eram imperitaverint,^d inedia totius diei afficiunt. Extrēmum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodecim civitates divisa. Inter eas est Milētus, belli pacisque artibus inclŷta; eique vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quò omnes Iōnum civitates statis temporibus legatos solēbant mittere. Nulla facile^e urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Milētus. Ephēsi, quam^f urbem Amazōnes condidisse traduntur, templum est Diānæ, quod septem mundi miraculis^g annumerari solet. Totius templi longitudo est quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum,^h latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numero, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex cælatae. Op̄eri præfuit Chersiphron architectus.

^a § 222.

^d § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^e § 224.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^c § 277, R. 7.

^h § 211, R. 6

^f § 209, R. 2, (2)

^g § 206, (3.)

48. *Æolis* olim *Mysia* appellata,* et, ubi *Hellespontum* attingit, *Troas*. Ibi *Ilium* fuit situm ad radices montis *Idæ*, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universâ *Graciâ* gessit, clarissima. Ab *Idæo* monte *Scamander* defluit et *Simöis*, amnes famâ quàm natûrâ majores. Ipsum montem certâmen* deârûm *Paridisque* judicium illustrem reddidit. In littorẽ claræ sunt urbes *Rhœtæum* et *Dardania*; sed sepulcrum *Ajâcis*, qui ibi post certâmen cum *Ulysse* gladio incubuit, utrâque† clarius.

49. *Ionibus*¹ *Cares* sunt finitimi, populus armorum² bellique adeo amans, ut aliëna etiam bella mercẽde acceptâ gereret. Princeps *Cariæ* urbs *Halicarnassus*, *Argivorum* colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eorum *Mausolus* fuit. Qui quum vitâ³ defunctus esset, *Artemisia* conjux desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contusa cum aquâ miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum extruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula censetur.

50. *Cilicia* sita est in intimo recessu maris, ubi *Asia* propriè sic dicta cum *Syrîâ* conjungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe *Isso* *Issici* nomen habet. Fluvius ibi *Cydnus* aquâ⁴ limpidissimâ et frigidissimâ, in quo *Alexander Macædo* quum lavaret,⁵ parum abfuit, quin frigore enecaretur.⁶ Antrum *Corycium* in iisdem regionibus ob singularem naturam memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiatu patet in monte arduo, altèque demissum undique viret lucis pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est,⁷ rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalorum ingredientes⁸ terrere

* See "MYTHOLOGY," section 11.

† Supply *urbs*.

¹ § 209, R. 4.

² § 245, 1.

³ § 262.

⁴ § 222.

⁵ § 211, R. 6.

⁶ § 184, 2.

⁷ § 213.

⁸ § 229, R. 4, 1.

⁹ § 205, R. 7, (1.) N

dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos^a Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phœnice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiose coluerunt. Ceterum fertilis regio,^b crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se^c permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperetur, marimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggregere cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur^d in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accipit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Felix, regio angusta, sed cinnâmi, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habent,^e Nomâdes a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arâbum populi latrocinii^f vivunt. Primus e Românis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camêlos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactriânæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine^g superiore carent. Situm^h

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 208, (5.)

^d § 184, 2.

^e § 264, 1.

^f § 245, II

^g § 250, (2.)

^h § 79, 2.

quatriduo tolērant; aquam, antēquam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;^a quædam etiam centēnis.^b

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babilon nomen dedit, Chaldaicârum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semirâmis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculis^c coctili, triginta et duos pedes^d est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeare dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; turres autem denis^e pedibus^f quàm murus altiōres sunt. Totius operis ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem^g permeat Euphrâtes. Arcem habet viginti stadiorum^h ambitu;ⁱ super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onera nemorum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissîma Asiæ regio^k India primum patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successores secuti in interiōra^l Indiæ penetraverunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subegit, quinque millia^m oppidorum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripserunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indoⁿ major Ganges. Indus in Paropamisio ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores ceteris. Arborea tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjâci nequeant. Hoc^o efficit uber-

^a § 236.^c § 233.^e § 212, R. 3, N. 4^b § 119, III.^d § 211, R. 6.^f § 272.^e § 249, I.^g § 250.^h § 256.^f § 256, R. 16.^h § 204.ⁱ § 206, (13.)

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immānes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambūtu corpōris conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus* defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homines, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino^b alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi^c incēdunt.^d Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant;* alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quam annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus^e epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invādit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occāsum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arēnis toto die alternis pedibus insistunt. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephantum illos paveant, nec contuēri audeant. Hoc animal cetēra omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congrēdi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum signioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius^f accipiēbat, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eādem meditantem. Elephantum gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu,^g cogit is, qui ætate ei est

* What are the accusatives after *putant*? § 230.

^a § 242.

^d § 209, R. 11.

^e § 250.

^b § 249.

^c § 245, 11.

^f § 205, R. 3.

^g § 256, R. 9.

proximus. Annem transitūri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elephas decidērit, cetēri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnique vi conantur extrahere. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militant et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnæque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos protērunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciâ ebur ad deorum simulâcra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibetur; in extrēmis^b Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecorum stabulis elephantorum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia^c maxime odērunt^d murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinoceros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugna maxime adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliorem. Longitudine elephantum ferè exæquat; crura multo breviōra; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittacos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optimè reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti^e ejus eadem est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit, eique innititur.

60. Testudines tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emit- tit, ut singulārum testis casas intēgant.^f Insulas^g rubri præcipuè maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summâ aquâ, id^h quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnātant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littore stantibus trahitur. In mari testudines conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^d § 226.

^f § 237, R. 5.

^b § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

^e § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^g § 206, (13.)

^c § 183, 3, N.

terram egressæ, herbis.* Pariunt ova ovis avium similia, ad centēna numēro; eāque extra aquam defossā terrā cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indici oceāni omnium maximè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopulis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candore, magnitudine, lævōre, pondere. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus^a suspendere,^b feminarum est gloria. Duos maximos uniōnes Cleopātra, Ægypti regina, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentiâ superāret, in cœnâ acēto solvit, solūtum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arābas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expers^c est imbrium,^d mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc^e Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopiā descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantidein urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solutis, crescere incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diēbus minuītur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggères aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

* Supply vivunt.

^a § 224.

^c § 213.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 269.

^d §§ 82, E. 5, and 83. 1.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupedem, in terrâ non minùs quàm in flumîne hominibus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguæ usu caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excēdit plerumque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis* non majōra. Unguibus etiam armatus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictâ. Dies in terrâ agit, noctes in aquâ. Quum satur est, et in littōre somnum capit ore hiante, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicātus ichneumon, per eadem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicūtur habēre in aquâ, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritæ in insulâ Nili habitantes, diræ huic belluæ* obviâ ire audent, eamque incredibili audaciâ expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotamum; ungulis^b binis, dorso^c equi et jubâ et hinnitu; rostro resimo, caudâ et dentibus aprorum. Cutis impenetrabilis, præterquam si humore madeat. Primus hippopotamum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitâtis suæ ludis^d Romæ ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et naturæ opēra. Inter ea, quæ manibus hominum facta sunt, eminent pyramides, quarum maximæ sunt et celeberrimæ in monte sterili inter Memphin oppidum et eam partem Ægypti, quæ Delta vocatur. Amplissimam earum trecenta sexaginta sex^e hominum millia annis viginti extruxisse traduntur. Hæc octo jugera soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a

* Supply *ovis*.

^a § 223.

^c § 211, R. 6, (1.)

^e § 279. 7

^b § 211, R. 6.

^d § 253.

cacumine pedum quindēcim millium. Intus in eâ est puteus octoginta sex cubitorum. Ante has pyramides Sphinx est posita miræ magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum* duos pedes habet; longitudo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitudo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duorum.

67. Inter miracula Ægypti commemoratur etiam Mœris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno pariete amplexus, totus marmore^b exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulâ Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus^c ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntiantia^d vada portusque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papyrum nascitur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso ~~autem~~ papyro navigia texunt, e libro vela, teges, vestem ac funes. Succus causâ etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papyro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum* in palmârum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arborum; postea publicâ monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandari cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothecis condendis occasionem dedit membranas^e Pergami invenienti. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartâ ex papyro factâ, modò in membranis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolârûm Ægypti ab aliôrûm populôrûm moribus vehementer discrepant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verum arte medicatos intra penetralia collò-

* Supply *est ab hominibus*. § 141, R.

* § 120, 2.

* § 209, R. 4.

* § 275, I.

^b § 249.

^d § 275, R. 3

cant. Negotia extra domos feminae, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onera illae humeris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multorum animalium et ipsa animalia. Haec interfecisse* capitale est; morbo exstincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Aegypti populorum numen est; bos niger cum candida in dextro latere macula; nodus sub lingua, quem cantharum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitae annos excedere. Ad hunc vitae terminum quum pervenerit, mersum in fonte enecant. Necatum lugent, aliumque quaerunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quaeritur. Delubra ei sunt gemina, quae thalamos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Alterum* intrasse laetum est; in altero dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habetur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerorum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honorem canunt,^b idque videtur intelligere.

71. Ultra Aegyptum Aethiopes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobius vocantur, quia paulo quam nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri^c apud eos reperitur, quam aëris; hanc ob causam aes illis videtur pretiosius. Aëre se exornant, vincula auro^d fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorum, quae immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arborum quoque folia non innatant aquae, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a ceteris partibus mari. Regionibus ad mare positae eximie sunt fertiles; interiores incultae et arenis sterilibus tectae, et ob nimium

* Supply thus: [*Apim*] *alterum* [*thalammum*] *intrasse laetum est*

^c § 269.

^c § 212, R. 3.

^d § 249, 1.

^b § 209, R. 11, (2.)

calōrem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauritania. Ibi mons præaltus Abŷla, Calpæ monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclûsum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceānum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremisit et mare junxisse cum Oceāno. Ceterum regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantum oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quam incolæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancoræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænorum, propriè vocatur Africa. Urbes in eâ celeberrimæ Utica et Carthago, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiæ, mercaturâ imprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Românis gesta, excidium denique illustravit.^a

74. De aris Philænorum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuerat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrenas de finibus. Tandem placuit,^b utrinque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginensium legati, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legati intellexissent, magnæque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent.^c Illi conditionem acceperunt. Carthaginenses autem animosis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecraverunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecuti sunt.

^a § 209, R. 12, (3.)

^b § 269.

^c § 266, R. 4

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaïca porrigitur, ubi Ammōnis oracūlum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse * dicunt. Hic fons mediâ nocte fervet,^a tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maximè riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versùs Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Afrîca. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecūdum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiōres etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque in pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promōvent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commūne consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specibus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Afrîca feracissîma. Pardos, panthêras, leōnes gignit, quod belluarum genus Eurōpa ignorat. Leōni^b præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in infantes nonnisi summâ fame sævit. Animi† ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum^c eâ flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptim cedit, quàm diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem novit,^d et in quantalibet multitudīne appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leōnem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triumvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philip pîcis, Romæ leōnes ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Afrîci altitudinem equitis equo^e in sidentis exæquant, celeritatem vinct. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjuvent; nam a terrâ

* Supply *fontem*.

† What is the predicate of this clause?

^a § 145, I. 1.

^c § 207, R. 28.

^e § 224.

^b § 226.

^d § 183, 3, N

tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concôquunt. Cetèrùm magna iis stolidit̃tas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultavērint, se latēre existiment. Pennæ eōrum quæruntur ad ornātum.

78. Afrīca serpentes generat vicēnūm* cubitōrum; nec minōres India. Certè Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudinē adolescēre, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punīco bello ad flumen Bagrādā serpēs centum vigintī pedum a Regūlo, imperatōre Romāno, ballistis et tormentis expugnāta esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservātæ sunt. In Indiā serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes* præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantī manu resolvunt. At dracōnes in ipsas elephantōrum nares caput condunt spiritumque præclūdunt plerūmque in illā dimiciationē utrīque commoriuntur, dum victus elēphas corruens serpentem pondere suo elīdit.

* § 119, III

* Supply illos

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. active.	f. feminine.	num. numeral
adj. adjective.	freq. frequentative.	part. participle.
adv. adverb.	imp. impersonal.	pass. passive.
c. common gender.	inc. inceptive.	pl. plural.
comp. comparative.	ind. indeclinable.	prep. preposition
conj. conjunction.	int. interjection.	pret. preteritive
d. doubtful gender.	irr. irregular.	pro. pronoun.
def. defective.	m. masculine.	rel. relative.
dep. deponent.	n. neuter.	subs. substantive.
dim. diminutive.	neut. pass. neuter passive.	sup. superlative.

§ This character refers to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

- A., an abbreviation of Aulus.
§ 328.
- A, ab, abs, prep. *from*: ab oriente, *on the east*: a meridie, *on the south*. Before the agent of a passive verb, *by*. § 195, R. 2.
- Abdera, æ, f. a maritime town of Thrace.
- Abditus, a, um, part. & adj. *hidden*; *concealed*; *removed*; *secret*; *from*
- Abdo, abdere, abdidī, abditum, a. (ab & do, § 172,) *to remove from view*; *to hide*; *to conceal*.
- Abduco, abducere, abduxi, ab-
- ductum, a. (ab & duco,) *to lead away*.
- Abductus, a, um, part. (abduco.)
- Abeo, abire, abii, abitum, irr. n. (ab & eo,) *to go away*; *to depart*.
- Aberro, are, avi, atum, n. (ab & erro,) *to stray*; *to wander*; *to lose the way*.
- Abiectus, a, um, part. *from*
- Abjicio, abjicere, abjeci, abjectum, a. (ab & jacio, § 172,) *to cast*, *to cast away*; *to throw aside*.
- Abluo, ere, i, tum, a. (ab & luo, *to wash away*; *to purify*

Abrumpo, *abruptère*, *abrûpi*, *abruptum*, a. *to break*.

Abscindo, *abscindère*, *abscidi*, *abscissum*, a. (ab & scindo,) *to cut off*.

Absens, *tis*, part. (*absum*, § 154,) *absent*.

Absolvo, *absolvère*, *absolvi*, *absolutum*, a. (ab & solvo,) *to loose; to release*.

Absorbeo, *absorbère*, *absorbui* & *absorpsi*, a. (ab & sorbeo, § 168,) *to suck in; to swallow*.

Absterreo, *ère*, *ui*, *itum*, a. (abs & terreo,) *to frighten away; to deter*.

Abstinentia, æ, f. *abstinence; disinterestedness; freedom from avarice; from* •

Abstineo, *abstinère*, *abstinui*, a. (abs & teneo, § 168,) *to keep from; to abstain*.

Absum, *abesse*, *abfui*, irr. n. (ab & sum,) *to be absent or distant; to be gone: parum abesse, to want but little; to be near*.

Absûmo, *absumère*, *absumpsi*, *absumptum*, a. (ab & sumo,) *to consume; to destroy; to waste*.

Absumptus, a, um, part. (*absûmo*.)

Absurdus, a, um, adj. (ab & surdus, *deaf; senseless, senseless; absurd*.

Abundantia, æ, f. *plenty; abundance; from*

Abundo, *äre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, n. (ab &

undo, to boil, to overflow; to abound.

Abÿla, æ, f. *Abyla; a mountain in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules*.

Ac, *atque*, conj. *and; as; than*. § 198, R. 1.

Acca, æ, f. *Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus*.

Accêdo, *accedère*, *accessi*, *accessum*, n. (ad & cedo, § 196, I. 2,) *to draw near; to approach; to advance; to engage in; to undertake*.

Accendo, *accendère*, *accendi*, *accensum*, a. (ad & candeo, §§ 172 and 189, 1,) *to set on fire*.

Accensus, a, um, part. (*accendo*.) *set on fire; kindled; lighted; inflamed; burning*.

Acceptus, a, um, part. (*accipio*.) **Accessus**, ùs, m. (*accêdo*.) *approach; access; accession*.

Accido, *ère*, *i*, n. (ad & cado, § 172,) *to fall down at or before: accidit, imp. it happens, of it happened*.

Accipio, *accipère*, *accêpi*, *acceptum*, a. (ad & capio, § 189, 2,) *to take or receive; to learn; to hear; to understand; to accept: accipère finem, to come to an end; to terminate*

- Accipiter**, tris, § 71, m. *a hawk.*
Accumbc, **accumbere**, **accubui**,
 n. (ad & cubo, § 165,) *to sit*
or recline at table.
Accuratè, adv. (ad & cura,) *ac-*
curately; carefully.
Accurro, **accurrere**, **accurri** or
accucurri, n. (ad & curro,) *to*
run to.
Accuso, are, avi, atum, a. (ad &
 causor, *to allege*,) *to accuse;*
to blame; to find fault with.
Acer, **acris**, **acre**, § 108; comp.
acrior; sup. **acerrimus**, § 125,
 1; adj. *sharp; sour; eager;*
vehement; rapid; courageous;
fierce; violent; acute; keen;
piercing.
Acerbus, a, um, adj. *sour; un-*
ripe; vexatious; harsh; mo-
rose; disagreeable.
Acerrimè, adv. sup. See **Acriter**.
Acervus, i, m. *a heap.*
Acetum, i, n. *vinegar.*
Achaicus, a, um, adj. *Achaean,*
Grecian.
Achelous, i, m. *a river of Epi-*
rus.
Acherusia, æ, f. *a lake in Cam-*
pania; also, a cave in Bi-
thynia.
Achilles, is & eos, m. *the son*
of Peleus and Thetis, and the
bravest of the Grecian chiefs
at the siege of Troy.
Acidus, a, um, adj. *sour; sharp;*
acid.
Acies, ei, f. *an edge; a line of*
soldiers; an army in battle
array; a squadron; a rank;
an army; a battle.
Acinus, i, m. *a berry; a grape-*
stone.
Acriter, **acrius**, **acerrimè**, adv.
sharply; ardently; fiercely;
courageously.
Acroceraunia, òrum, n. pl. § 96;
lofty mountains between Alba-
nia and Epirus.
Acrocorinthos, i, f. *the citadel of*
Corinth.
Acropolis, is, f. *the citadel of*
Athens.
Actio, ònis, f. (ago,) *an action;*
operation; a process.
Actium, i, n. *a promontory of*
Epirus, famous for a naval
victory of Augustus over An-
tony and Cleopatra.
Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven;*
led.
Aculeus, i, m. *a sting; a thorn;*
a prickle; a porcupine's quill.
Acumèn, inis, n. (acuo,) *acute-*
ness; perspicacity.
Acus, us, f. *a needle.*
Ad, prep. *to; near; at; towards*
with a numeral, about.
Adamas, antis, m. *adamant; a*
diamond.
Additus, a, um, part. from
Addo, **addere**, **addidi**, **additum**,
 a. (ad & do,) *to add; to an-*
nex; to appoint; to give.
Adduco, **adducere**, **adduxi**, **ad-**
ductum, a. (ad & duco,) *to*

- lead; to bring: in dubitationem, to bring into question.*
- Ademptus, a, um, part. (adīmo.)
- Aded, adv. *so; therefore; so much; to such a degree; so very.*
- Adeo, adire, adii, aditum, irr. n. (ad & eo,) *to go to.* § 182, 3.
- Adhærens, tis, part. from
- Adhæreo, adhærere, adhæsi, n. (ad & hæreo,) *to stick to; to adhere; to adjoin; to lie contiguous.*
- Adherbal, âlis, m. *a king of Numidia, put to death by his cousin Jugurtha.*
- Adhibeo, adhibere, adhibui, adhibitum, a. (ad & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to admit; to apply; to use; to employ.*
- Adhuc, adv. *hitherto; yet; as yet; still.*
- Adīmo, adimere, adēmi, ademptum, a. (ad & emo,) *to take away.*
- Adītus, ūs, m. (adeo,) *a going to; entrance; access; approach.*
- Adjaceo, ere, ui, itum, n. (ad & jaceo,) *to adjoin; to lie near; to border upon.*
- Adjungo, adjungere, adjunxi, adjunctum, a. (ad & jungo,) *to join; to unite with.*
- Adjūtus, a, um, part. from
- Adjūvo, adjuvare, adjūvi, adjūtum, a. (ad & juvo,) *to assist; to help; to aid.*
- Admētus, i, m. *a king of Thesaly.*
- Administer, tri, m. *a servant; an assistant.*
- Administro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & ministro,) *to administer; to manage.*
- Admiratio, ōnis, f. (admiror,) *admiration.*
- Admirātus, a, um, part. from
- Admiror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to admire.*
- Admissus, a, um, part. from
- Admitto, admittere, admisi, admissum, a. (ad & mitto,) *to admit; to allow; to receive.*
- Admōdum, adv. (ad & modus,) *very; much; greatly.*
- Admoneo, ere, ui, itum, a. (ad & moneo,) *to admonish; to warn; to put in mind.*
- Admonītus, a, um, part. (admoneo.)
- Admoveo, admovere, admōvi, admōtum, a. (ad & moveo,) *to bring to; to move to.*
- Adnāto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (ad & nato,) *to swim to.*
- Adolescens, tis, adj. (adolesco,) (comp. ior, § 126, 4,) *young: subs. a young man or woman; a youth.*
- Adolescentia, æ, f. *youth, from*
- Adolesco, adolescere, adolēvi, adultum, inc. *to grow; to increase; to grow up.*
- Adopto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & opto,) *to adopt; to take for a son; to assume.*

Adorior, oriri, ortus sum, dep.
§ 177, (ad & orior,) *to attack ;
to accost ; to address ; to un-
dertake.*

Adria, æ, m. *the Adriatic sea.*

Adriaticus, a, um, adj. *Adriatic :*
*mare Adriaticum, the Adriat-
ic sea or gulf ; now, the gulf
of Venice.*

Ascendo, or. ascendo, adscen-
dere, adscendi, adscensum,
a. (ad & scando,) *to ascend ;
to rise : adscenditur, the as-
cent is, or they ascend.*

Ad- or as- sisto, sistere, stiti, n.
(ad & sisto,) *to stand by ; to
assist ; to help.*

Aspecturus, a, um, part. (aspi-
cio.)

Ad- or as- spergo, gere, si, sum,
a. (ad & spargo,) *to sprinkle.*

Ad- or as- spicio, spicere, spexi,
spectum, a. (ad & specio,) *to
look at ; see ; regard ; behold.*

Ad- or as- stans, tis, part. from

Ad- or as- sto, stare, stiti, n. (ad
& sto,) *to stand by ; to be
near.*

Adsum, adesse, adfui, adfuturus,
irr. n. (ad & sum,) *to be pres-
ent ; to aid ; to assist.*

Adulator, oris, m. (adulor,) *a
flatterer.*

Aduncus, a, um, adj. *bent ; crooked.*

Advectus, a, um, part. from

Advêho, advehere, advexi, ad-
vectum, a. (ad & veho,) *to
carry ; to convey.*

Advêna, æ, c. § 31, (advenio,) *a
stranger.*

Adveniens, tis, part. from

Advenio, advenire, advêni, ad-
ventum, n. (ad & venio,) *to
arrive ; to come.*

Adventus, us, m. *an arrival , a
coming.*

Adversarius, i, m. (adversor,) *an
adversary ; an enemy.*

Adversus & adversum, prep.
against ; towards.

Adversus, a, um, adj. (adverto,)
*adverse ; opposite ; unfavor-
able ; bad ; fronting : adver-
sa cicatrix, a scar in front :
adverso corpore, on the breast.*

Advôco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad &
voco,) *to call for or to ; to
call ; to summon.*

Advôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ad &
volo,) *to fly to.*

Ædifico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ædes
& facio,) *to build.*

Ædilitas, âtis, f. *the office of an
edile ; edileship.*

Ædilitius, (vir,) i, m. *one who has
been an edile.*

Ægæus, a, um, adj. *Ægean :*
*Ægæum mare, the Ægean
sea, lying between Greece and
Asia Minor. It is now called
the Archipelâgo.*

Æger, ra, rum, adj. *sick ; weak ,
infirm ; diseased.*

Ægrè, adv. *grievously ; with dif-
ficulty.*

Ægritudo, inis, f. *sorrow ; grief.*

- Ægyptus**, i, f. § 29, 2; *Ægypt*.
- Ælius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family*.
- Æmilius**, i, m. *the name of several noble Romans of the gens Æmilia, or Æmilian tribe*.
- Æmulatio**, ōnis, f. (æmūlor,) *emulation; rivalry; competition*.
- Æmulus**, a, um, adj. *emulous*.
- Æmulus**, i, m. *a rival; a competitor*.
- Enēas**, æ, m. *a Trojan prince, the son of Venus and Anchises*.
- Eneus**, a, um, adj. *brazen*.
- Enos**, i, f. § 29, 2; *a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus, named after its founder, Æneas*.
- Æolis**, idis, f. *a country on the western coast of Asia Minor, between Troas and Ionia*.
- Æqualis**, e, adj. *equal*.
- Æqualiter**, adv. *equally*.
- Æquitas**, ātis, f. *equity; justice; moderation*.
- Æquus**, a, um, adj. *equal*: æquus animus, or æqua mens, *equanimity*.
- Æēr**, is, m. *the air; the atmosphere*.
- Ærarium**, i, n. *the treasury; from*
- Æs**, æris, n. *brass; money*.
- Æschylus**, i, m. *a celebrated Greek tragic poet*.
- Æsculapius**, i, m. *the son of Apollo, and god of medicine*.
- Æstas**, ātis, f. *summer*.
- Æstimandus**, a, um, part. *to be esteemed, prized, or regarded; from*
- Æstimo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to esteem; to value; to regard; to judge of; to estimate*.
- Æstuo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be very hot*.
- Æstuōsus**, a, um, adj. *stormy; boiling; surging; turbulent*.
- Æstus**, ūs, m. *heat*.
- Ætas**, ātis, f. *age*.
- Eternus**, a, um, adj. *eternal; immortal*.
- Ethiopia**, æ, f. *Ethiopia, a country in Africa, lying on both sides of the equator*.
- Ethiops**, ōpis, m. *an Ethiopian*.
- Etna**, æ, f. *a volcanic mountain in Sicily*.
- Ævum**, i, n. *time; an age*.
- Afer**, ra, rum, adj. § 106, *of Africa*.
- Affābrē**, adv. *artfully; ingeniously; curiously; in a workmanlike manner*.
- Affectus**, a, um, part. *affected; afflicted*.
- Afferō**, afferre, attūli, allātum, irr. a. (ad & fero,) *to bring; to carry*.
- Afficio**, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. (ad & facio,) *to affect: inediā, to deprive of food: cladibus, to overthrow*.
- Afficior**, ici, ectus sum, pass. *to be affected: gaudio, to be affected with joy; to rejoice: febri, to be attacked with a fever*

Affigo, affigère, affixi, affixum, a. (ad & figo,) *to fasten; to affix: cruci, to crucify.*

Affinis, e, adj. *neighboring; contiguous.*

Affinis, is, c. *a relation.*

Affirmo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & firmo,) *to affirm; to confirm.*

Affixus, a, um, part. (affigo.)

Affiâtus, ûs, m. *a blast; a breeze; a gale; inspiration.*

Africa, æ, f. *Africa; also a part of the African continent, lying east of Numidia, and west of Cyrene.*

Africânus, i, m. *the cognomen or surname of two of the Scipios, derived from their conquest of Africa.*

Africus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Africa; African.*

Agamemnon, ônis, m. *a king of Mycenæ, and the commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.*

Agathyrsi, ôrum, m. pl. *a barbarous tribe living near the palus Mæôtis.*

Agellus, i, m. dim. (ager,) *a small farm.*

Agénor, ôris, m. *a king of Phœnicia.*

Agens, tis, part. (ago.)

Ager, ri, m. *a field; land; a farm; an estate; ground; a territory; the country.*

Agger, êris, m. *a heap; a pile;*

a mound; a bulwark; a bank; a rampart; a dam; a mole.

Aggredior, êdi, essus sum, dep (ad & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to go to; to attack.*

Aggressus, a, um, part. *having attacked.*

Agitâtor, ôris, m. *a driver; from*

Agito, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (ago,) *to drive; to agitate; to revolve.*

Agilâus, i, m. *a very poor Arcadian.*

Agmen, înis, n. (ago,) *a train; a troop upon the march; a band; an army.*

Agnîtus, a, um, part. from

Agnosco, agnoscère, agnôvi, agnîtum, a. (ad & nosco,) *to recognize; to know.*

Agnus, i, m. *a lamb.*

Ago, agère, êgi, actum, a. *to conduct; to drive; to lead; to act; to do; to reside; to live: funus, to perform funeral rites: annum centesimum, to be spending, or to be in his one hundredth year: bene, to behave well: ago gratias, to thank.*

Agor, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be led: agitur, it is debated: res de quâ agitur, the point in debate: pessum agi, to sink.*

Agricôla, æ, m. (ager & colo,) *a husbandman; a farmer.*

Agricultûra, æ, f. *agriculture.*

Agrigentum, i, n. *a town upon*

- the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.
- Agrippa, æ, m. the name of several distinguished Romans.
- Ahenum, i, n. a kettle; a caldron; a brazen vessel.
- Aio, ais, ait, def. verb. (§ 184, 4;) I say.
- Ajax, ácis, m. the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.
- Ala, æ, f. a wing; an arm-pit; an arm.
- Alácer, ácris, ácre, adj. lively; courageous; ready; fierce; spirited.
- Alba, æ, f. Alba Longa; a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.
- Albānus, i, m. an inhabitant of Alba.
- Albānus, a, um, adj. Alban: mons Albānus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.
- Albis, is, m. a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.
- Albūla, æ, m. an ancient name of the Tiber.
- Albus, a, um, adj. white.
- Alcestis, ídis, f. the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus.
- Alcibiādes, is, m. an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.
- Alcinoüs, i, m. a king of Phæacia or Corcyra, whose gardens were very celebrated.
- Alcyōne, es, f. the daughter of Æolus, and wife of Ceyx: she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyōnes,
- Alcyon, is, m. kingfisher.
- Alcyonēus, a, um, adj. halcyon.
- Alexander, dri, m. surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon.
- Alexandria, æ, f. the capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.
- Algeo, algère, alsj, n. to be cold.
- Alicunde, adv. (aliquis & unde,) from some place.
- Alienātus, a, um, part. alienated; estranged.
- Aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to alienate; to estrange.
- Aliēnus, a, um, adj. foreign; of or belonging to another; another man's; another's.
- Aliò, adv. to another place; elsewhere.
- Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) for some time.
- Aliquando, adv. once; formerly, at some time; at length; sometimes.
- Aliquantum, n. adj. something; somewhat; a little.
- Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod & aliquid, pro. (§ 138,) some; some one; a certain one.
- Aliquot, ind. adj. some.
- Aliter, adv. otherwise.
- Aliter — aliter, in one way — in another.

Alius, a, ud, adj. § 107, R. 1; *another*; *other*: alii — alii, *some* — *others*.

Allātus, a, um, part. (affēro,) *brought*.

Allectus, a, um, part. (allicio.)
Allēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & levo,) *to raise up*; *to alleviate*; *to lighten*.

Alha, æ, f. *a small river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber*.

Allicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, (ad & lacio,) a. *to allure*; *to entice*.

Alligātus, a, um, part. *bound*; *confined*; *from*

Alligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & ligo,) *to bind to*; *to fasten*; *to bind or tie*.

Allocūtus, a, um, part. *speaking*, or *having spoken to*; *from*

Allōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor,) *to speak to*; *to address*; *to accost*.

Alluo, -luēre, -lui, a. (ad & luo,) *to flow near*; *to wash*; *to lave*.

Alo, alēre, alui, alitum or altum, a. *to nourish*; *to feed*; *to support*; *to increase*; *to maintain*; *to strengthen*.

Alōeus, i, m. *a giant, son of Titan and Terra*.

Alpes, ium, f. pl. *the Alps*.

Alpheus, i, m. *a river of Peloponnesus*.

Alpinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Alps*; *Alpine*: Alpini mures, *marmots*.

Altē, iūs, issimē, adv. *on high*, *highly*; *deeply*; *low*; *loudly*.

Alter, ēra, ērum, adj. § 107; *the one (of two)*; *the other*; *the second*. § 120, 1.

Alternus, a, um, adj. *alternate*; *by turns*.

Althæa, æ, f. *the wife of Æneus, and mother of Meleager*.

Altitūdo, inis, f. *height*; *from*

Altus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *high*; *lofty*; *deep*; *loud*.

Alumnus, i, m. *a pupil*; *a foster-son*; *a fosterling*.

Alveus, i, m. *a channel*.

Alvus, i, f. *the belly*.

Amans, tis, part. and adj. (ior, issimus,) *loving*; *fond of*.

Amārus, a, um, adj. *bitter*.

Amātus, a, um, part. (amo.)

Amāzon, ōnis; pl. *Amazōnes*, um, f. *Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who originally inhabited a part of Sarmatia, near the river Don, and afterwards passed over into Asia Minor*.

Ambitio, ōnis, f. (ambio,) *ambition*.

Ambitus, ūs, m. *compass*; *extent*; *circuit*; *circumference*; *an encompassing*; *an encircling*; *a coiling around*.

Ambo, æ, o, adj. pl. § 118, 1; *both*; *each*.

Ambūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to walk*.

Amicitia, æ, f. *friendship*; *from*

Amicus, a, um, adj. *friendly*.

- Amicus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend.*
- Amissus, a, um, part. from
- Amitto, amittere, amisi, amis-
sum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose ;
to relinquish.*
- Ammon, ōnis, m. *a surname of
Jupiter, to whom, under this
name, a temple was erected in
the Lybian desert.*
- Amnis, is, d. § 63, 1 ; *a river.*
- Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to love.*
§ 155.
- Amœnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
mus,) *pleasant ; agreeable ;
delightful.*
- Amor, ōris, m. (amo,) *love.*
- Amphinŏmus, i, m. *a Catanean,
distinguished for his filial af-
fection.*
- Amphion, ōnis, m. *a son of Ju-
piter and Antiope, and the
husband of Niobe. He is
fabled to have built Thebes
by the sound of his lyre.*
- Amplē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *amply ;
(amplus.)*
- Amplector, ecti, exus sum, dep.
(amb & plector, § 196, 11,) *to
embrace.*
- Amplexus, a, um, part. *having
embraced ; embracing.*
- Amplio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to
enlarge.*
- Amplius, adv. (amplē,) *more.*
- Amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)
*great ; abundant ; large ; spa-
cious.*
- Amulius, i, m. *the son of Silvius*
- Procas, and brother of Nu-
milor.*
- Amŷclæ, ārum, f. pl. *a town upon
the western coast of Italy, near
Fundi.*
- Amŷcus, i, m. *a son of Neptune,
and king of Bebrycia.*
- An, conj. *whether ; or.*
- Anacreon, tis, m. *a celebrated
lyric poet of Teos in Ionia.*
- Anāpus, i, m. *a Catanean, the
brother of Amphinomus.*
- Anaxagōras, ōs, m. *a philoso-
pher of Clazomene, a city of
Ionia.*
- Anceps, cipītis, adj. *uncertain ;
doubtful.*
- Anchises, ōs, m. *a Trojan, the
father of Æneas.*
- Anchōra, or Ancōra, ōs, f. *an
anchor.*
- Ancilla, ōs, f. *a female servant ;
a maid.*
- Ancus, i, m. (Martius,) *the fourth
king of Rome.*
- Andriscus, i, m. *a person of mean
birth, called also Pseudophi-
lippus, on account of his pre-
tending to be Philip, the son of
Persis, king of Macedon.*
- Andromēda, ōs, f. *the daughter
of Cepheus and Cassiope, and
wife of Perseus.*
- Ango, angēre, anxī, a. *to trouble ;
to disquiet ; to torment ; to
ver.*
- Anguis, is, c. *a snake ; a ser-
pent.*

- Angulus**, i, m. *a corner.*
- Angustæ**, ârum, f. pl. *narrowness; a narrow pass; a defile.*
- Angustus**, a, um, adj. *narrow; limited; straitened; pinching.*
- Ânima**, æ, f. *breath; life; the soul.*
- Animadverto**, -vertère, -verti, -versum, a. (ânimus, ad, & verito,) *to attend; to observe; to notice.*
- Ânimal**, âlis, n. (ânima,) *an animal.*
- Animôsus**, a, um, adj. *courageous; bold; undaunted; from*
- Ânimus**, i, m. *the mind; disposition; spirit; courage; a design: uno ânimo, unanimously: mihi est ânimus, I have a mind.*
- Anio**, ênis, m. *a branch of the Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome. It is now called the Teverone.*
- Annecto**, -nectère, -nexui, -nexum, a. (ad & necto,) *to annex; to tie or fasten to.*
- Annûlus**, i, m. *a ring.*
- Annumëro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & numëro,) *to number; to reckon; to reckon among.*
- Annuo**, -nuère, -nui, n. (ad & nuo, to nod,) *to assent; to agree.*
- Annus**, i, m. *a year.*
- Annuus**, a, um, adj. *annual; yearly; lasting a year.*
- Anser**, êris, m. *a goose.*
- Anserinus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a goose: ova, goose-eggs.*
- Antè**, adv. *before; sooner.*
- Ante**, prep. *before.*
- Antea**, adv. (ante & is,) *before; heretofore.*
- Antecello**, -cellère, a. (ante & cello,) *to excel; to surpass; to exceed; to be superior to.*
- Antepôno**, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. (ante & pono,) *to prefer; to set before.*
- Antepositus**, a, um, part. (antepôno.)
- Antèquam**, adv. *before; before that.*
- Antigônus**, i, m. *a king of Macedonia.*
- Antiochia**, æ, f. *the capital of Syria.*
- Antïochus**, i, m. *a king of Syria.*
- Antïôpe**, es, f. *the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.*
- Antiquus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *ancient; old; of long continuance.*
- Antipâter**, tris, m. *a Sidonian poet.*
- Antium**, i, n. *a maritime town of Italy.*
- Antonius**, i, m. *Antony, the name of a Roman family.*
- Antrum**, i, n. *a cave.*
- Apelles**, is, m. *a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.*

- Apeninus**, i, m. *the Apennines.*
- Aper**, ri, m. § 48; *a boar; a wild boar.*
- Aperio**, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (ad & pario,) *to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known.*
- Apertus**, a, um, part. (aperio.)
- Apex**, icis, m. *a point; the top; the summit.*
- Apis**, is, f. *a bee.*
- Apis**, is, m. *an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians.*
- Apollo**, inis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry.*
- Apparatus**, ūs, m. *a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habilitment.*
- Appareo**, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) *to appear; to be manifest or clear.*
- Appellandus**, a, um, part. from
- Appello**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) *to name or call; to address; to call upon.*
- Appendo**, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (ad & pendo,) *to hang upon or to; to weigh out; to pay.*
- Appētens**, tis, part. *seeking after; from*
- Appēto**, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (ad & peto,) *to desire; to strive for; to aim at; to attack.*
- Appius**, i, m. *a Roman prænomen belonging to the Claudian gens or tribe.*
- Appōno**, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (ad & pono,) *to set or place before; to put to; to join.*
- Appositus**, a, um, part. (appōno.)
- Appropinquo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & propinquo,) *to approach; to draw near.*
- Apricus**, a, um, adj. *sunny; serene; warm.*
- Apto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fit; to adjust.*
- Apud**, prep. *at; in; among; before; to:* with the name of a person, it signifies *in his house*; with that of an author, it signifies *in his writings.*
- Apulia**, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic.*
- Aqua**, æ, f. *water.*
- Aquæductus**, ūs, m. (aqua & duco,) *an aqueduct; a conduit.*
- Aquila**, æ, f. *an eagle.*
- Aquilo**, ōnis, m. *the north wind.*
- Aquitania**, æ, f. *a country of Gaul.*
- Aquitāni**, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Aquitania.*
- Ara**, æ, f. *an altar.*
- Arabia**, æ, f. *Arabia.*
- Arabicus**, a, um, adj. *Arabian of or belonging to Arabia*
- Arabicus sinus**, *the Red sea.*
- Arabius**, a, um, adj. *Arabian.*
- Arabs**, ābis, m. *an Arabian.*

- Arbitrātus, a, um, part. *having thought*; from
- Arbitror, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *believe*; to *think*.
- Arbor, & Arbor, ōris, f. *a tree*.
- Arca, æ, f. *a chest*.
- Arcadia, æ, f. *Arcadia, a country in the interior of the Peloponnesus*.
- Arcas, ādis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto*; also, an *Arcadian*.
- Arceo, ēre, ui, a. to *drive away*; to *ward off*; to *keep from*; to *restrain*.
- Arcessitus, a, um, part. from
- Arcesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. to *send for*; to *invite*; to *summon*; to *call*.
- Archimēdes, is, m. *a famous mathematician and mechanician of Syracuse*.
- Architectus, i, m. *an architect*; a *builder*.
- Archytas, æ, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum*.
- Arctē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *straitly*; *closely*; *strictly*; from
- Arctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *narrow*; *close*.
- Arcus, ūs, m. *a bow*; an *arch*.
- Ardea, æ, f. *a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli*.
- Ardens, tis, part. & adj. *burning*; *hot*; from
- Ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsum, n. to *burn*; to *sparkle*; to *be consumed by fire*.
- Arduus, a, um, adj. *high*; *lofty*; *steep*; *arduous*; *difficult*.
- Arēna, æ, f. *sand*.
- Arenōsus, a, um, adj. *sandy*.
- Arethūsa, æ, f. *the name of a nymph of Elis, who was changed into a fountain in Sicily*.
- Argentum, i, n. *silver*.
- Argias, æ, m. *a chief of the Megarensians*.
- Argīvus, a, um, adj. of *Argos*; *Argive*.
- Argivi, ōrum, m. pl. *Argives*; *inhabitants of Argos*.
- Argonautæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Argonauts*; *the crew of the ship Argo, who sailed with Jason to Colchis*.
- Argos, i, n. sing., & Argi, ōrum, m. pl. *a city in Greece, the capital of Argolis*.
- Arguo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. to *show*; to *prove*; to *convict*.
- Ariminum, i, n. *a city of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic*.
- Aristobulus, i, m. *a name of several of the high priests and kings of Judæa*.
- Aristotēles, is, m. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, born at Stagira, a city of Macedonia*.
- Arma, ōrum, n. pl. § 96; *arms*.
- Armātus, a, um, part. *armed*: pl. armāti, ōrum, *armed men*; *soldiers*.
- Armenia, æ, f. (Major,) *a country of Asia, lying between the*

- Taurus and the Caucasus.*
Armenia (Minor), a small country, lying between Cappadocia and the Euphrates.
Armenius, a, um, adj. Armenian.
Armentum, i, n. a herd.
Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.
Armo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to arm.
Aro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to plough; to cover with the plough.
Arreptus, a, um, part. from
Arripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (ad & rapio, § 189, 2,) to seize upon.
Arrôgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & rogo,) to arrogate; to claim.
Ars, tis, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.
Arsi. See Ardeo.
Artemisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.
Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.
Arundo, inis, f. a reed; a cane.
Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.
Arx, cis, f. a citadel; a fortress.
Ascanius, i, m. the son of Æneas and Crêusa.
Ascendo. See Adscendo.
Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.
Asiaticus, i, m. an agnomen or surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia.
Asina, æ, m. a cognomen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.
Asinus, i, m. an ass.
Aspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)
Asper, era, erum, adj. rough; rugged.
Aspergo. See Adaspergo.
As- or ad- spernor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.
Aspicio. See Adspicio.
Aspis, idis, f. an asp.
Assecutus, a, um, part. from
As- or ad- sequor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to obtain; to overtake.
As- or ad- servo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & servo,) to preserve; to keep.
As- or ad- signo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & signo,) to assign; to appoint; to allot; to distribute.
Assisto. See Adsisito.
Assuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, inc. to be accustomed; to be wont.
Assurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ad & surgo,) to rise; to arise.
Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.
Astutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) cunning; crafty
Asylum, i, n. an asylum

- At, conj. § 198, 4; *but*.
- Atalanta, æ, f. *the daughter of Schæneus, king of Arcadia.*
- Athênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica.*
- Atheniensis, is, m. *an Athenian; an inhabitant of Athens.*
- Atilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Atlantîcus, a, um, adj. *Atlantic; relating to Atlas: mare Atlantîcum, the Atlantic ocean.*
- Atque, conj. *and.*
- Atrociter, adv. (iûs, issimè,) (atrox,) *fiercely; violently; severely.*
- Attâlus, i, m. *a king of Pergâmus.*
- Attêro, -terêre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (ad & tero,) *to rub off; to wear.*
- Attlis, Idis, f. *the same as Attica.* —
- Attica, æ, f. *Attica, a country in the southern part of Greece proper.*
- Attingo, -tingêre, -tîgi, -tactum, a. (ad & tango,) *to touch; to border upon; to attain; to reach.*
- Attollo, êre, a. (ad & tollo,) *to raise up.*
- Attritus, a, um, part. (attêro,) *rubbed away; worn off.*
- Auctor, ôris, c. (augeo,) *an author.*
- Auctoritas, âtis, f. *authority; influence; reputation.*
- Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) *increased; enlarged; augmented.*
- Audacia, æ, f. *audacity; boldness; from*
- Audax, âcis, adj. *bold; daring, audacious; desperate.*
- Audeo, audêre, ausus sum, neut. pass. *to dare.* § 142, R. 2.
- Audio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to hear.*
- Auditus, a, um, part.
- Auditus, ûs, m. *the hearing.*
- Aufêro, auferre, abstûli, ablâtum, irr. a. (ab & fero,) *to take away; to remove.*
- Aufugio, -fugêre, -fûgi, -fugitum, n. (ab & fugio, § 196, 1,) *to fly away; to run off; to escape; to flee.*
- Augendus, a, um, part. *from*
- Augeo, augêre, auxi, auctum, a. *to increase; to augment; to enlarge; to rise.*
- Augurium, i, n. *augury; divination.*
- Augustè, adv. *nobly; from*
- Augustus, a, um, adj. *august; grand; venerable.*
- Augustus, i, m. *an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; and succeeding emperors took the same name.*
- Aulis, Idis, f. *a seaport town in Bæotia.*
- Aulus, i, m. *a common prænomen among the Romans.*
- Aurelius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum,) *golden.*
- Auriga, æ, m. *a charioteer*

Auris, is, f. *the ear*.

Aurum, i, n. *gold*.

Auspicium, i, n. *an auspice; a species of divination, from the flight, &c. of birds*.

Ausus, a, um, part. (audeo,) *daring; having dared*.

Aut, conj. § 198, 2; or; aut—aut, *either—or*.

Autem, conj. § 198, 4; *but; yet*.

Autumnus, i, m. *autumn*.

Auxi. See **Augeo**.

Auxilium, i, n. *help; aid; assistance*.

Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice; from*

Avārus, a, um, adj. *avaricious; covetous*.

Avēho, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (a & veho,) *to carry off or away*.

Avello, -vellēre, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (a & vello,) *to carry away; to pull away*.

Aventinus, i, m. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built*.

Aversus, a, um, part. *turned away*: *cicātrix aversa, a scar in the back*: from

Averto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (a & verto,) *to avert; to turn; to turn away*.

Avicūla, æ, f. dim. (avis,) *a small bird*.

Avīdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *ravenous; greedy; eager*.

Avis, is, f. *a bird*.

Avōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (a &

voco,) *to call away, to divert, to withdraw*.

Avolatūrus, a, um, part. from

Avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (a & volo,) *to fly away or off*

Avulsus, part. (avello.)

Avuncūlus, i, m. *an uncle*.

Avus, i, m. *a grandfather*.

Axēnus, i, m. (from the Greek "Ἄξνος, *inhospitable*;) *the Euxine sea; anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes*.

B.

Babylon, ōnis, f. *the metropolis of Chaldea, lying upon the Euphrates*.

Babylonia, æ, f. *the country about Babylon*.

Bacca, æ, f. *a berry*.

Bacchus, i, m. *the son of Jupiter and Semēle, and the god of wine*.

Bactra, ōrum, n. *the capital of Bactriāna, situated upon the sources of the Oxus*.

Bactriāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Bactriāna*.

Bactriānus, a, um, adj. *Bactrian, pertaining to Bactra or Bactriāna*.

Bacūlum, i, n. *a staff*.

Bætica, æ, f. *a country in the southern part of Spain, watered by the river Bætis*.

Bætis, is, m. *a river in the south*

- ern part of Spain, now the Guadalquivir.*
- Bagrada, æ, m. *a river of Africa, between Utica and Carthage.*
- Ballista, æ, f. *an engine for throwing stones.*
- Balticus, a, um, adj. *Baltic : mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.*
- Barbārus, a, um, adj. *barbarous ; rude ; uncivilized ; savage : subs. barbāri, barbarians.*
- Batāvus, a, um, adj. *Batavian ; belonging to Batavia, now Holland.*
- Beatitudo, inis, f. *blessedness ; happiness ; from*
- Beātus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy ; blessed.*
- Bebrycia, æ, f. *a country of Asia.*
- Belgæ, arum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the north-east part of Gaul ; the Belgians.*
- Belgicus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Belgæ.*
- Bellerōphon, tis, m. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephÿra.*
- Bellicōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus, bellum, § 128, 4,) *warlike.*
- Bellicus, a, um, adj. (bellum, § 128, 2,) *warlike.*
- Belligëro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (bellum & gero,) *to wage war ; to carry on war.*
- Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to war ; to wage war ; to contend ; to fight.*
- Bellua, æ, f. *a beast ; a brute.*
- Bellum, i. n. *war.*
- Belus, i, m. *the founder of the Babylonish empire.*
- Benè, adv. (comp. melius, sup. optimè,) *well ; finely ; very : benè pugnāre, to fight successfully.*
- Beneficium, i, n. (benè & facio,) *a benefit ; a kindness.*
- Benevolentia, æ, f. (benè & volo,) *benevolence ; good will.*
- Benignè, adv. *kindly ; from*
- Benignus, a, um, adj. *kind ; benign.*
- Bestia, æ, f. *a beast.*
- Bestia, æ, m. *the surname of a Roman consul.*
- Bias, antis, m. *a philosopher born at Priene, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Bibliotheca, æ, f. *a library.*
- Bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum, a. *to drink ; to imbibe.*
- Bibulus, i, m. *a colleague of Julius Cæsar in the consulship.*
- Bini, æ, a, num. adj. § 119 ; *two by two ; two.*
- Bipes, edis, adj. (bis & pes,) *two-footed.*
- Bis, num. adv. *twice.*
- Bithynia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, east of the Propontis.*
- Blanditia, æ, f. *a compliment : blanditiæ, pl. blandishments ; caresses ; flattery : from*
- Blandus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)

- flattering; enticing; inviting; tempting.*
- Bœotia, æ, f. *a country of Greece, north of Attica.*
- Bonitas, âtis, f. *goodness; excellence; from*
- Bonus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus,) *good; happy; kind.*
- Bonum, i, n. *a good thing; an endowment; an advantage; profit: bona, n. pl. an estate; goods.*
- Boreâlis, e, adj. *northern; from*
- Boreas, æ, m. *the north wind.*
- Borysthènes, æ, m. *a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine; it is now called the Dneiper.*
- Borysthënis, îdis, f. *the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.*
- Bos, bovis, c. *an ox; a cow.*
§§ 83, R. 1, & 84, E. 1.
- Bosphôrus, or Bospôrus, i, m. *the name of two straits between Europe and Asia; one, the Bosphôrus Thracius, Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople; the other, the Bosphôrus Cimmerius, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.*
- Brachium, i, n. *the arm.*
- Brevi, adv. *shortly; briefly; in a short time; from*
- Brevis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *short; brief.*
- Brevitas, âtis, f. *shortness; brevity.*
- Brigantinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici: Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.*
- Britannia, æ, f. *Great Britain.*
- Britannicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Britain; British: oceanus Britannicus, and mare Britannicum, the North sea, including a part of the Baltic.*
- Britannus, a, um, adj. *British: Britanni, the Britons.*
- Bruma, æ, f. *the winter solstice; the shortest day.*
- Bruttium, i, n. *a promontory of Italy.*
- Bruttii, òrum, m. pl. *a people in the southern part of Italy.*
- Brutus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*
- Bucephâlus, i, m. *the name of Alexander's war-horse.*
- Bucephâlos, i, f. *a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.*
- Buxeus, a, um, adj. *of box; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.*
- Byzantium, i, n. *now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphôrus.*

C.

C., *an abbreviation of Caius.*

Cabira, ind. *a town of Pontus.*

Cacūmen, īnis, n. *the top; the peak; the summit.*

Cadens, tis, part. (cado.)

Cadmus, i, m. *a son of Agēnor, king of Phœnicia.*

Cado, cadēre, cecīdi, casum, n. *to fall.*

Cæcilius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*

Cæcūbum, i, n. *a town of Campania, famous for its wine.*

Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. *Cæcuban; of Cæcubum.*

Cædes, is, f. *slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder; from*

Cædo, cædēre, cecīdi, cæsum, a. *to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.*

Cælātus, a, um, part. from

Cælo, are, āvi, ātum, a. *to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.*

Cæpe, or Cepe, n. indec. *an onion.*

Cæpio, ōnis, m. *a Roman consul who commanded in Spain.*

Cæsar, āris, m. *a cognōmen or surname given to the Julian family.*

Cæstus, ūs, m. *a gauntlet; a boxing glove.*

Cæsus, a, um, part. (cædo,) *cut; slain; beaten*

Caius, i, m. *a Roman prænōmen.*

Calais, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*

Calamitas, ātis, f. *a calamity; a misfortune; from*

Calāmus, i, m. *a reed.*

Calathiscus, i, m. *a small basket.*

Calefacio, calefacēre, calefeci, calefactum, a. (caleo & facio,) *to warm.*

Calefio, fiēri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; *to be warmed.*

Calefactus, a, um, part. (calefio,) *warmed.*

Calidus, a, um, adj. *warm.*

Callidus, a, um, adj. *cunning; shrewd.*

Calor, ōris, m. *warmth; heat.*

Calpe, es, f. *a hill or mountain in Spain, opposite to Abjla in Africa.*

Calpurnius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family.*

Calydonius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Calydon, a city of Ætolia; Calydonian.*

Camēlus, i, c. *a camel.*

Camillus, i, m. (M. Furius,) *a Roman general.*

Campania, æ, f. *a pleasant country of Italy, between Latium and Lucania.*

Campester, tris, tre, adj. *even plain; level; campaign; flat.*

Campus, i, m. *a plain; a field the Campus Martius.*

Cancer, cri, m. *a crab.*

Candidus, a, um, adj. *white*

- Candor, ōris, m. *brightness ; whiteness ; clearness.*
- Canens, tis, part. *singing.*
- Canis, is, c. *a dog.*
- Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. *a village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
- Cannensis, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
- Cano, canēre, cecini, cantum, a. *to sing ; to sound or play upon an instrument.*
- Cantans, tis, part. (canto.)
- Canthārus, i, m. *a beetle ; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.*
- Cantium, i, n. *now the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of England.*
- Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (cano,) *to sing ; to repeat often.*
- Cantus, ūs, m. *singing ; a song : cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.*
- Capesso, ěre, ivi, itum, a. (capio,) § 187, II. 5 ; *to take ; to take the management of : fugam capessēre, to flee.*
- Capiendus, a, um, part. (capio.)
- Capiens, tis, part. *from*
- Capio, capēre, cepi, captum, a. *to take ; to capture ; to take captive ; to enjoy ; to derive.*
- Capitālis, e, adj. (caput,) *capital ; mortal ; deadly ; pernicious : capitāle, (sc. crimen,) a capital crime.*
- Capitolium, i, n. *the capitol ; the Roman citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
- Capra, æ, f. *a she-goat.*
- Captivus, a, um, adj. *captive.*
- Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. § 187, II. 1, (capio,) *to catch at ; to seek for ; to hunt for.*
- Captus, a, um, part. (capio,) *taken ; taken captive.*
- Capua, æ, f. *the principal city of Campania.*
- Caput, itis, n. *a head ; life ; the skull ; a capital city : capitis damnāre, to condemn to death.*
- Carbonarius, i, m. (carbo, *a coal ;*) *a collier ; a maker of charcoal.*
- Carcer, ěris, m. *a prison.*
- Careo, ěre, ui, Itum, n. *to be without ; to be free from ; to be destitute ; not to have ; to want.*
- Cares, ium, m. pl. *Carians ; the inhabitants of Caria.*
- Caria, æ, f. *a country in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Carīca, æ, f. *a fig.*
- Carmen, ĩnis, n. *a song ; a poem.*
- Carneādes, is, m. *a philosopher of Cyrene, distinguished for his acuteness.*
- Caro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpentum, i, n. *a chariot ; a wagon.*
- Carpetāni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Spain, on the borders of the Tagus*

- Carpo**, *carpĕre*, *carpsi*, *carptum*, a. *to pluck*; *to tear*.
- Carre**, *arum*, f. pl. *a city of Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates*.
- Carthaginiensis**, e, adj. *of or belonging to Carthage*; *Carthaginian*: subs. *a Carthaginian*.
- Carthago**, *inis*, f. *Carthage, a maritime city in Africa*: *Carthago Nova, Carthage, a town of Spain*.
- Carus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *dear*.
- Casa**, æ, f. *a cottage*; *a hut*.
- Casca**, æ, m. *the cognomen or surname of P. Servilius, one of the conspirators against Caesar*.
- Caseus**, i, m. *cheese*.
- Cassander**, dri, m. *the name of a Macedonian*.
- Cassiōpe**, es, f. *the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda*.
- Cassius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Castalius**, a, um, adj. *Castalian*; *of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus*.
- Castigātus**, a, um, part. from
- Castigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to chastise*; *to punish*.
- Castrum**, i, n. *a castle*: *castra*, ōrum, pl. *a camp*: *castra ponĕre*, *to pitch a camp*; *to encamp*.
- Casus**, ūs, m. *accident*; *chance*; *an event*; *a misfortune*; *a disaster*; *a calamity*.
- Catabathmus**, i, m. *a declivity*; *a gradual descent*; *a valley between Egypt and Africa proper*.
- Catāna**, æ, f. *now Catania, a city of Sicily, near to mount Etna*.
- Catanensis**, e, adj. *belonging to Catana*; *Catanean*.
- Catiĕnus**, i, m. *Catiĕnus Plotinus, a Roman who was greatly distinguished for his attachment to his patron*.
- Catilina**, æ, m. *a conspirator against the Roman government, whose plot was detected and defeated by Cicero*.
- Cato**, ōnis, m. *the name of a Roman family*.
- Catŭlus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Latatian tribe*.
- Catŭlus**, i, m. *the young of beasts*; *a whelp*.
- Caucāsus**, i, m. *a mountain of Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas*.
- Cauda**, æ, f. *a tail*.
- Caudinus**, a, um, adj. *Caudine*; *of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy*.
- Caula**, æ, f. *a sold*.
- Causa**, æ, f. *a cause*; *a reason*: *a lawsuit*: *in causā est*, *or causa est*, *is the reason*: *ali-*

- cujus rei causâ, *for the purpose, or for the sake of a thing.*
- Cautes, is, f. *a rock; a crag; a cliff.*
- Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, n. & a. *to beware; to avoid; to shun: cavere sibi ab aliquo, to secure themselves; to guard against.*
- Caverna, æ, f. *a cave; a cavern.*
- Cavus, a, um, adj. *hollow.*
- Cecidi. *See Cædo.*
- Cecidi. *See Cado.*
- Cecini. *See Cano.*
- Cecropia, æ, f. *an ancient name of Athens; from*
- Cecrops, opis, m. *the first king of Athens.*
- Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum, n. *to yield; to give place; to retire; to retreat; to submit.*
- Celeber, bris, bre, adj. (rior, erimus,) *crowded; much visited; renowned; famous; distinguished.*
- Celebratus, a, um, part. (celëbro.)
- Celebritas, âtis, f. (celëber,) *fame; glory; celebrity; renown.*
- Celëbro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to visit; to celebrate; to make famous; to perform.*
- Celeritas, âtis, f. (celer, swift,) *speed; swiftness; quickness.*
- Celeriter, adv. (iùs, rimè,) *swiftly.*
- Celeus, i, m. *a king of Eleusis.*
- Celo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to hide; to conceal.*
- Celtæ, ârum, m. pl. *the Celts, a people of Gaul.*
- Censeo, ère, ui, um, a. *to judge; to believe; to count; to reckon.*
- Censor, is, m. *a censor; a censorer; a fault-finder; a critic.*
- Censorinus, i, m. (L. Manlius,) *a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*
- Censorius, i, m. *one who has been a censor; a surname of Cato the elder.*
- Census, ùs, m. *a census; an enumeration of the people; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*
- Centeni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every hundred; a hundred.*
- Centesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the hundredth.*
- Centies, num. adv. *a hundred times.*
- Centum, num. adj. pl. ind. *a hundred.*
- Centurio, ònis, m. *a centurion; a captain of a hundred men.*
- Cephalenia, æ, f. *an island in the Ionian sea, now Cefalonia.*
- Cepe, *see Cæpe.*
- Cepi. *See Capio.*
- Cera, æ, f. *wax.*
- Cerbërus, i, m. *the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
- Cercasorum, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*

- Ceres**, ěris, f. *Ceres, the goddess of corn.*
- Cerno**, cernĕre, a. § 172; *to see; to perceive.*
- Certāmen**, ĩnis, n. (certo,) *a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise: Olympicum certāmen, the Olympic games.*
- Certĕ**, adv. (ĩus, issimĕ,) (certus,) *certainly.*
- Certo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. *to contend; to strive; to fight.*
- Certus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *certain; fixed.*
- Cerva**, æ, f. *a female deer; a hind.*
- Cervinus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to a stag or deer.*
- Cervix**, icis, f. *the neck; an isthmus.*
- Cervus**, i, m. *a male deer; a stag.*
- Cessātor**, is, m. *a loiterer; a lingerer; an idler.*
- Cesso**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to cease; to loiter.*
- Cetĕrus**, cetĕra, cetĕrum, adj. (§ 105, N.) *other; the other; the rest.*
- Cetĕrũm**, adv. *but; however; as for the rest.*
- Cetus**, i, m. *a whale.*
- Ceĩx**, ģeis, m. *the son of Hesperus, and husband of Alcyōne.*
- Chalcĕdon**, ōnis, f. *a city of Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium.*
- Chaldaĩcus**, a, um, adj. (Chaldæa,) *Chaldean.*
- Charta**, æ, f. *paper.*
- Chersiphron**, ōnis, m. *a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple at Ephesus was built.*
- Chersonĕsus**, i, f. *a peninsula.*
- Chilo**, ōnis, m. *a Lacedæmonian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Christus**, i, m. *Christ.*
- Cibus**, i, m. *food; nourishment.*
- Cicātrix**, icis, f. *a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.*
- Cicĕro**, ōnis, m. *a celebrated Roman orator.*
- Ciconia**, æ, f. *a stork.*
- Cilicia**, æ, f. *a country in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Cimbri**, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.*
- Cinctus**, a, um, part. (cingo.)
- Cineas**, æ, m. *a Thessalian, the favorite minister of Pyrrhus.*
- Cingo**, cingĕre, cinxi, cinctum, a. *to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.*
- Cinis**, ěris, d. *ashes; cinders.*
- Cinnũ**, æ, m. (L. Cornelius,) *a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.*
- Cinnānum**, i, n. *cinnamon.*
- Circa**, & **Circum**, pr. & adv. *about; around; in the neighborhood of.*

- Circuitus**, ūs, m. *a circuit; a circumference.*
- Circumdātus**, a, um, part. from
- Circumdo**, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & do,) *to surround; to put around; to environ; to invest.*
- Circumēo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo, § 182, 3,) *to go round; to visit.*
- Circumfluō**, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (circum & fluo,) *to flow round.*
- Circumiens**, euntis, part. (circumēo.)
- Circumjaceo**, ēre, ui, n. (circum & jaceo,) *to lie around; to border upon.*
- Circumsto**, stāre, stēti, n. (circum & sto,) *to stand round.*
- Circumvenio**, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (circum & venio,) *to surround; to circumvent.*
- Circumventus**, a, um, part.
- Ciris**, is, f. *the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.*
- Cisalpinus**, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) *Cisalpine; on this side of the Alps; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.*
- Cithæron**, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bæotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.*
- Citō**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *quickly; from*
- Citus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *quick.*
- Citra**, pr. & adv. *on this side.*
- Civicus**, a, um, adj. (civis,) *civic: corōna civica, a civic crown, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.*
- Civilis**, e, adj. *of or belonging to a citizen; civil.*
- Civis**, is, c. *a citizen.*
- Civitas**, ātis, f. *a city; a state; the inhabitants of a city; the body of citizens; a constitution; citizenship; freedom of the city.*
- Clades**, is, f. *an overthrow; discomfiture; defeat; disaster; slaughter.*
- Clam**, pr. *without the knowledge of:—adv. privately; secretly.*
- Clamo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to cry out; to call on.*
- Clamor**, ōris, m. *a clamor; a cry.*
- Clandestinus**, a, um, adj. (clam,) *secret; clandestine.*
- Claritas**, ātis, f. *celebrity; fame; from*
- Clarus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *clear; famous; renowned; celebrated; loud.*
- Classis**, is, f. *a fleet.*
- Claudius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.*
- Claudo**, claudēre, clausi, clausum, a. *to close; to shut.*
- Claudus**, a, um, adj. *lame.*
- Clausus**, a, um, part. (claudio,) *shut up.*

Clavus, i, m. *a nail ; a spike.*
 Clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*
 Clementia, æ, f. *clemency ; mildness.*
 Cleopătra, æ, f. *an Egyptian queen, celebrated for her beauty.*
 Cloăca, æ, f. *a drain ; a common sewer.*
 Cluentius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
 Clusium, i, n. *a city of Etruria.*
 Clypeus, i, m. *a shield ; a buckler.*
 Cn., *an abbreviation of*
 Cneius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
 Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) *collected ; assembled ; compelled.*
 Coccyx, ygis, m. *a cuckoo.*
 Cocles, itis, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his bravery.*
 Coctilis, e, adj. (coquo, § 129, 4,) *dried ; burnt ; baked.*
 Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) *baked ; burnt ; boiled.*
 Cælum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 92, 4 ; *heaven ; the climate ; the sky ; the air ; the atmosphere.*
 Cæna, æ, f. *a supper.*
 Cæpi, isse, def. § 183, 1 ; *I begin, or I began.*
 Cæptus, a, um, part. *begin.*
 Coërceo, ère, ui, Itum, a. (con & arceo,) *to check ; to restrain ; to control.*
 Cogitatio, ònis, f. (cogito,) *a thought ; a reflection.*

Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought.*
 Cogito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think ; to consider ; to meditate.*
 Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)
 Cognômen, inis, n. *a surname ; from*
 Cognosco, -noscere, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (con & nosco,) *to know ; to learn : de causâ, to try or decide a suit at law.*
 Cogo, cogere, coëgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) *to drive ; to compel ; to force ; to urge ; to collect : agmen, to bring up the rear ; to march in the rear.*
 Cohæreo, -hære, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (con & hæreo,) *to adhere ; to be united ; to be joined to.*
 Cohibeo, -hibere, -hibui, -hibitum, a. (con & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to hold back ; to restrain.*
 Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort ; the tenth part of a legion.*
 Colchi, òrum, m. *the people of Colchis.*
 Colchis, idis, f. *a country of Asia, east of the Euxine.*
 Collabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (con & labor,) *to fall.*
 Collâre, is, n. (collum,) *a collar ; a necklace.*
 Collatinus, i, m. *a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*
 Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo.)
 Collêga, æ, m. *a colleague.*

- Collegium, i, n. *a college; a company.*
- Colligo, -ligère, -lègi, -lectum, a. (con & lego,) *to collect.*
- Collis, is, m. *a hill.*
- Collocatus, a, um, part. from
- Collóco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & loco,) *to place: statuam, to erect; to set up.*
- Colloquium, i, n. *conversation; an interview; from*
- Collôquor, -lôqui, -locutus sum, dep. (con & loquor,) *to speak together; to converse.*
- Collum, i, n. *the neck.*
- Colo, colère, colui, cultum, a. *to cultivate; to exercise; to pursue; to practise; to respect; to regard; to venerate; to worship; to inhabit.**
- Colonia, æ, f. *a colony.*
- Colônus, i, m. *a colonist.*
- Color, & Colos, ôris, m. *a color.*
- Columba, æ, f. *a dove; a pigeon.*
- Columbære, is, n. *a dovecote.*
- Columna, æ, f. *a pillar; a column.*
- Combûro, -urère, -ussi, -ustum, a. (con & uro, § 196, 4,) *to burn; to consume.*
- Comedendus, a, um, part. from
- *Comêdo, edère, êdi, êsum & estum, a. (con & edo,) *to eat up; to devour.*
- Comes, itis, c. *a companion.*
- Comêtes, æ, m. *a comet, § 45.*
- Comissor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to revel; to riot; to banquet; to carouse.*
- Comitans, tis, part. (comitor.)
- Comitatus, a, um, part. from
- Comitor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (comes,) *to accompany; to attend; to follow.*
- Commemôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & memôro,) *to commemorate; to mention.*
- Commendo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & mando,) *to commend; to recommend; to commit to one's care.*
- Commeo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & meo,) *to go to and fro; to go and come; to pass.*
- Commercium, i, n. (con & merx,) *commerce; traffic; intercourse.*
- Commigro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & migro,) *to emigrate; to remove.*
- Comminuo, -minuère, -minui, -minutum, a. (con & minuo,) *to dash or break in pieces; to crush.*
- Comminutus, a, um, part. diminished; *broken in pieces.*
- Committo, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (con & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust: pugnam, to join battle; to commence or fight a battle.*
- Commissus, a, um, part. intrusted; *perpetrated; committed, commenced: prælium commissum, a battle begun or*

<i>fought</i> : copiis commissis, <i>forces being engaged.</i>	Complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, dep. (con & plector,) <i>to embrace; to comprise; to comprehend; to reach; to extend; complecti amóre, to love.</i>
Commoditas, átis, f. (commódus,) <i>a convenience; commodiousness.</i>	Compōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (con & pono,) <i>to compose; to put together; to arrange; to construct; to finish; to compare.</i>
Commódum, i, n. <i>an advantage; gain.</i>	Compositus, a, um, part. <i>finished; composed; quieted.</i>
Commorior, -mōri & -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. (con & morior,) <i>to die together.</i>	Comprehendendus, a, um, part. <i>from</i>
Commōror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (con & moror,) <i>to reside; to stay at; to remain; to continue.</i>	Comprehendo, -prehendēre, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (con & prehendo,) <i>to comprehend; to seize; to apprehend.</i>
Commōtus, a, um, part. <i>from</i>	Comprehensus, a, um, part.
Commoveo, -movēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, a. (con & moveo,) <i>to move; to excite; to stir up; to influence; to induce.</i>	Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello.)
Communico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to communicate; to impart; to tell; from</i>	Conātus, a, um, part. (conor,) <i>having endeavored.</i>
Commūnis, e, adj. <i>common</i> : in commune consulēre, <i>to consult for the common good.</i>	Concédo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, a. (con & cedo,) <i>to yield; to permit; to grant.</i>
Comœdia, æ, f. <i>a comedy.</i>	Conceptus, a, um, part. (concupio,) <i>conceived; couched; expressed.</i>
Compāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & paro,) <i>to gain; to procure; to get; to compare.</i>	Concessus, a, um, part. (concédo.)
Compello, -pellēre, -pūli, -pulsus, a. (con & pello,) <i>to drive; to compel; to force</i> : in fugam, <i>to put to flight.</i>	Concha, æ, f. <i>a shell-fish.</i>
Compensō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & penso,) <i>to compensate; to make amends for.</i>	Conchylum, i, n. <i>a shell-fish.</i>
Comperio, -perire, -pēri, -pertum, a. (con & pario, § 189, 1,) <i>to learn; to discover.</i>	Concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to conciliate; to unite; to reconcile; to acquire for one's self; to gain; to obtain; from</i>
	Concilium, i, n. <i>a council.</i>
	Concio, ōnis, f. (concieo,) <i>an</i>

assembly; an assembly of the people.

Concipio, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (con & capio, § 189, 2,) *to conceive; to imagine; to form; to draw up; to comprehend.*

Concito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (con & cito,) *to excite; to raise.*

Concitor, ōris, m. *one who excites; an exciter; a mover; a disturber.*

Concōquo, -coquere, -coxi, -coccum, a. (con & coquo,) *to boil; to digest.*

Concordia, æ, f. (concors,) *concord; agreement; harmony.*

Concrēdo, -credere, -credidi, -creditum, a. (con & credo,) *to trust; to intrust.*

Concrēmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & cremo,) *to burn with; to burn; to consume.*

Concurro, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (con & curro,) *to run together; concurrunt, pass. imp. a crowd assemble; there is an assemblage.*

Concussus, a, um, part. *shaken; moved; from*

Concutio, -cutere, -cussi, -cussum, a. (con & quatio,) *to shake; to agitate; to tremble.*

Conditio, ōnis, f. (condo,) *condition; situation; a proposal; terms.*

Conditus, a, um, part. *from*

Condo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (con & do,) *to found; to build; to make; to form; to hide; to bury; to conceal.*

Condūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (con & duco,) *to hire.*

Confectus, a, um, part. (conficio.)

Confēro, conferre, contūli, collatum, irr. a. (con & fero,) *to bring together; to heap up; to bestow; to give: se conferre, to betake one's self; to go.*

Conficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (con & facio,) *to make; to finish; to waste; to wear out; to terminate; to consume; to ruin; to destroy; to kill.*

Confligo, -figere, -flixi, -flictum, a. (con & fligo,) *to contend; to engage; to fight.*

Conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & flo,) *to blow together; to melt; to unite; to compose.*

Confluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (con & fluo,) *to flow together; to flock; to assemble.*

Confodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossus, a. (con & fodio,) *to dig; to pierce; to stab.*

Confossus, a, um, part. (confodio.)

Confugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (con & fugio,) *to fly to; to fly for refuge; to flee.*

Congero, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (con & gero,) *to bring together; to collect; to heap up*

Congredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (con & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to encounter; to engage; to fight.*

Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & grex,) *to assemble in flocks; to assemble.*

Conjectus, a, um, part. from

Conjicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (con & jacio,) *to cast; to throw; to conjecture.*

Conjugium, i, n. (con & jugo,) *marriage.*

Conjungo, -jungere, -junxi, -junctum, a. (con & jungo,) *to unite; to bind; to join.*

Conjurātus, a, um, part. *conspired*: conjurāti, subs. *conspirators*: from

Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & juro,) *to swear together; to combine; to conspire*: conjurātum est, *a conspiracy was formed.*

Conjux, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) *a spouse; a husband or wife.*

Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to attempt; to venture; to endeavor; to strive.*

Conquēror, -quēri, -questus sum, dep. (con & queror,) *to complain; to lament.*

Conscendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, a. (con & scando,) *to climb; to ascend.*

Conscensus, a, um, part. (conscendo.)

Conscisco, -sciscere, -scivi, -scitum, a. (con & scisco,) *to decree; to execute*: sibi mortem consciscere, *to lay violent hands on one's self; to commit suicide.*

Consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & sacro,) *to consecrate; to dedicate; to devote.*

Consēdi. See **Consido**.

Consenesco, -senescere, -senui, inc. (con & senesco,) *to grow old.*

Consentio, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, n. (con & sentio,) *to consent; to agree; to unite.*

Consēquor, -sēqui, -secutus sum, dep. (con & sequor,) *to gain; to obtain.*

Consecutus, a, um, part. *having obtained.*

Consēro, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (con & sero,) *to join; to put together*: pugnam, *to join battle; to fight.*

Conservandus, a, um, part. from

Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & servo,) *to preserve; to maintain; to perpetuate.*

Considens, tis, part. from

Consido, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (con & sido,) *to sit down; to encamp; to take one's seat; to perch; to light.*

Consilium, i, n. (consūlo,) *counsel; design; intention; a council; deliberation; advice*:

- a plan ; judgment ; discretion ; prudence ; wisdom.*
- Consisto, -sistĕre, -stĭti, n. (con & sisto,) *to stand ; to consist.*
- Consolĕr, āri, ātus sum, dep. (con & solor,) *to comfort ; to console.*
- Conspĕctus, a, um, part. (conspicio.)
- Conspĕctus, ūs, m. *a sight ; a view.*
- Conspicātus, a, um, part. (conspicor.)
- Conspicio, -spicĕre, -spexi, -spectum, a. (con & specio, § 189, 2,) *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspicor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspiciuus, a, um, adj. *conspicuous ; distinguished.*
- Constans, tis, part. & adj. *firm ; determined ; constant ; steady.*
- Constituĕr, -stituĕre, -stitui, -stitūtum, a. (con & statuo,) *to appoint ; to establish.*
- Consto, -stāre, -stĭti, n. (con & sto,) *to consist of : constat, imp. it is certain, manifest, clear, evident, known.*
- Construo, -struĕre, -struxi, -structum, a. (con & struo,) *to construct ; to build ; to compose ; to form ; to heap up.*
- Consuesco, -suescĕre, -suĕvi, -suĕtūm, n. (con & suesco,) *to be accustomed.*
- Consuetūdo, inis, f. *habit ; custom.*
- Consul, ūlis, m. *a consul.*
- Consulāris, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul ; consular.*
vir consulāris, *one who has been a consul ; a man of consular dignity.*
- Consulātus, ūs, m. *the consulship.*
- Consūlo, -sulĕre, -sului, -sultum, a. *to advise ; to consult.*
- Consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (consūlo,) *to advise together ; to consult.*
- Consumo, -sumĕre, -sumpsi, -sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) *to consume ; to wear out ; to exhaust ; to waste ; to destroy.*
- Consumptus, a, um, part.
- Contagiōsus, a, um, adj. (contingo,) *contagious.*
- Contemnendus, a, um, part. from
- Contemno, -tempĕre, -tempei, -temptum, a. (con & temno,) *to despise ; to reject with scorn.*
- Contemplātus, a, um, part. *observing ; regarding ; considering ; from*
- Contemplor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to contemplate ; to regard ; to consider ; to look at ; to gaze upon.*
- Contemptim, adv. *with contempt ; contemptuously ; scornfully ; from*
- Contemptus, a, um, part. (contemno.)
- Contemptus, ūs, m. *contempt.*
- Contendo, dĕre, di, tum, a. & n.

- (con & tendo,) *to dispute; to fight; to contend; to go to; to direct one's course: aliquid ab aliquo, to request; to solicit; to beg something of some one.*
- Contentio, ōnia, f. *contention; a debate; a controversy; exertion; an effort; a strife.*
- Contentus, a, um, adj. *content; satisfied.*
- Contēro, -terēre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (con & tero,) *to break; to pound; to waste.*
- Contīnens, tis, part. & adj. *joining; continued; uninterrupted; temperate: subs. f. the continent, or main land: from*
- Contineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold in; to contain.*
- Contingo, -tingēre, -tūgi, -tactum, a. (con & tango,) *to touch: contingit, imp. it happens: mihi, it happens to me; I have the fortune.*
- Continuus, a, um, adj. *continued; adjoining; incessant; uninterrupted; continual; without intermission; in close succession: continuo alveo, in one entire or undivided channel.*
- Contra, prep. *against; opposite to: adv. on the other hand.*
- Contractus, a, um, part. (contrāho.)
- Contradico, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (contra & dico,) *to speak against; to contradict; to oppose.*
- Contradictus, a, um, part. *contradicted; opposed.*
- Contrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (con & traho,) *to contract; to draw together; to assemble; to collect.*
- Contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary; opposite.*
- Contueor, -tuēri, -tuitus sum, dep. (con & tueor,) *to regard, to behold; to view; to look steadfastly at; to gaze upon; to survey.*
- Contundo, -tundēre, -tūdi, -tūsum, a. (con & tundo,) *to beat; to bruise; to crush; to pulverize.*
- Contūsus, a, um, part.
- Convalesco, -valescēre, -valui, inc. (con & valesco,) *to grow well; to recover.*
- Convenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (con & venio,) *to meet; to assemble; to come together.*
- Converto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn; to resort to; to appropriate; to convert into; to change: se in preces, to turn to entreating.*
- Conversus, a, um, part.
- Conviciū, i, n. *loud noise, scolding; reproach; abuse*
- Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast; a banquet; an entertainment.*

- Convoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & voco,) *to call together ; to assemble.*
- Convolvero, -volvĕre, -volvi, -volutum, a. (con & volvo,) *to roll together : pass. to be rolled together : se, to roll one's self up.*
- Coōperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (con & operio,) *to cover.*
- Copia, æ, f. *an abundance ; a multitude ; a swarm : copiæ, pl. forces ; troops.*
- Copiōsē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *copiously ; abundantly.*
- Coquo, coquĕre, coxi, coctum, a. *to bake ; to boil ; to roast ; to cook.*
- Coquus, i, m. *a cook.*
- Cor, cordis, n. *the heart.*
- Coram, prep. *in the presence of ; before : adv. openly.*
- Corcȳra, æ, f. *an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.*
- Corinthus, i, f. *Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.*
- Corinthius, a, um, adj. *Corinthian, belonging to Corinth : Corinthii, subs. the Corinthians.*
- Coriōli, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Latium.*
- Coriolānus, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Corium, i, n. *the skin ; the skin or hide of a beast.*
- Cornelia, æ, f. *a noble Roman lady. •*
- Cornelius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome, containing many families.*
- Cornix, icis, f. *a crow.*
- Cornu, u, n. § 87 ; *a horn.*
- Corōna, æ, f. *a crown.*
- Corpus, ōris, n. *a body ; a corpse.*
- Correptus, a, um, part. (corripio.)
- Corrigo, -rigĕre, -rexi, -rectum, a. (con & rego,) *to straighten ; to make better ; to correct.*
- Corripio, -ripĕre, -ripui, -reptum, a. (con & rapio,) *to seize.*
- Corrōdo, -rodĕre, -rōsi, -rōsum, a. (con & rodo,) *to gnaw ; to corrode.*
- Corrōsus, a, um, part.
- Corruens, tis, part. (corruo.)
- Corrum̃po, -rumpĕre, -rūpi, -ruptum, a. (con & rumpo,) *to corrupt ; to bribe ; to hurt ; to violate ; to seduce ; to impair ; to destroy.*
- Corruo, -ruĕre, -rui, n. (con & ruo,) *to fall ; to decay.*
- Corruptus, a, um, part. & adj. (corrum̃po,) *bribed ; vitiated ; foul ; corrupt.*
- Corsica, æ, f. *an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.*
- Corvinus, i, m. *a surname given to M. Valerius.*
- Corvus, i, m. *a raven.*
- Corycius, a, um, adj. *Corycian of Corycus.*

- Corycus**, i, m. *the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia.*
- Cos.**, an abbreviation of *consul*;
- Coss.**, of *consules*; § 328.
- Cotta**, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.*
- Crater**, êris, m. *a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.*
- Crates**, êtis, m. *a Theban philosopher.*
- Crassus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.*
- Creatus**, a, um, part. (creo.)
- Creber**, crebra, crebrum, adj. *frequent.*
- Crebrò**, adv. (creber,) *frequently.*
- Credo**, -dêre, -didi, -ditum, a. *to believe; to trust.*
- Cremëra**, æ, f. *a river of Etruria, near which the Fabian family were defeated and destroyed.*
- Cremo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to burn; to consume.*
- Creo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to choose; to create; to elect.*
- Cresco**, crescëre, crevi, cretum, n. *to increase; to grow.*
- Creta**, æ, f. *Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclâdes.*
- Cretensis**, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*
- Crevi**. See **Cresco**.
- Crimen**, inis, n. *a crime; a fault; an accusation: alicui crimini dare, to charge as a crime against one.*
- Crinis**, is, m. *the hair.*
- Crixus**, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Crocodilus**, i, m. *a crocodile.*
- Cruciatus**, a, um, part. (crucio.)
- Cruciatus**, ûs, m. *torture; torment; distress; trouble; affliction.*
- Crucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (crux,) *to torment; to torture.*
- Crudelis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cruel.*
- Crudeliter**, adv. *cruelly.*
- Crudus**, a, um, adj. *crude; raw.*
- Cruor**, ôris, m. *blood; gore.*
- Crus**, uris, n. *the leg.*
- Crux**, crucis, f. *a cross.*
- Cubitus**, i, m., & **Cubitum**, i, n. *a cubit.*
- Cucurri**. See **Curro**.
- Cui**, & **Cujus**. See **Qui**, & **Quis**.
- Culex**, icis, m. *a gnat.*
- Culpa**, æ, f. *a fault; guilt; blame.*
- Culpo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to blame.*
- Cultellus**, i, m. (dim. from *culter*,) *a little knife; a knife.*
- Cultus**, a, um, part. (colo,) *cultivated; improved; dressed.*
- Cum**, pr. *with*: adv. *the same as quum, when: cùm — tum, not only — but also; as well — as also.*
- Cunctatio**, ônis, f. (cunctor,) *delay; a delaying; hesitation*

- Cuniculus, i, m. *a rabbit; a cony.*
- Cupiditas, âtis, f. (cupio,) *desire; cupidity.*
- Cupido, inis, f. *desire.*
- Cupidus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*
- Cupiens, tis, part. from
- Cupio, ère, ivi, itum, a. *to desire; to wish; to long for.*
- Cur, adv. *why; wherefore.*
- Cura, æ, f. *care; anxiety.*
- Cures, ium, f. pl. *a city of the Sabines.*
- Curia, æ, f. *a curia or ward; one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided; the senate-house.*
- Curiatii, òrum, m. pl. *the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii.*
- Curo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (cura,) *to take care of; to care; to be concerned; to cure or heal.*
- Curro, currère, cucurri, cursum, n. *to run.*
- Currus, ùs, m. *a chariot.*
- Cursor, òris, m. *a runner; also, a surname given to L. Papirius.*
- Cursus, ùs, m. *a course; a running.*
- Curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*
- Custodia, æ, f. (custos,) *a prison; a guard.*
- Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to preserve; to keep safely; to guard; to watch; from*
- Custos, odis, c. *a guard; a keeper.*
- Cutis, is, f. *the skin.*
- Cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
- Cyclâdes, um, f. pl. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, which derive their name from the Greek κύκλος, a circle.*
- Cyclôpes, um, m. pl. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Ætna.*
- Cydnus, i, m. *a river of Cilicia.*
- Cyllène, es, f. *a mountain in Arcadia.*
- Cymba, æ, f. *a boat; a skiff; a canoe.*
- Cymbalum, i, n. *a cymbal.*
- Cynicus, i, m. *a Cynic. The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthènes.*
- Cynocephâlæ, ârum, f. pl. *small hills near Scotussa, in Thesaly.*
- Cynocephâli, òrum, m. pl. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*
- Cynocephâlus, i, m. *an Egyptian deity.*
- Cynossêma, âtis, n. *a promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecûba was buried.*
- Cynthus, i, m. *a hill near the town of Delos.*
- Cyrênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica.*
- Cyrenaica, æ, f. *a country in the*

northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrenæ.

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Cyrenean; of Cyrenæ.*

Cyrnus, i, f. a *Greek name of the island of Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. *the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.*

D.

Dædālus, i, m. *an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphēmus.*

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to condemn.*

Damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious; hurtful.*

Danāus, i, m. *an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.*

Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)

Dans, tis, part. (do.)

Danubius, i, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also, after its entrance into Illyricum, the Ister; the largest river in Europe.*

Daps, dapis, f. § 94; *a feast; a meal.*

Dardania, æ, f. *a country and*

city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.

Datūrus, a, um, part. (do.)

Datus, a, um, part. (do.)

De, prep. *from; of; concerning; on account of.*

Dea, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a goddess.*

Debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & bello,) *to conquer; to subdue.*

Debeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought or should.*

Debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

Debilito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (debilis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*

Debitus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing.*

Decēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*

Decerno, -cernēre, -crēvi, -crētum, a. (de & cerno,) *to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decrētum est, the management of the war was decided.*

Decem, num. adj. *ten.* [creed.

Decemviri, ōrum, m. pl. *decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.*

Decerpo, -cerpēre, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*

- Decido**, -cidere, -cīdi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall*: dentes decidunt, *the teeth fail*, or *come out*.
- Decimus**, a, um, num. adj. (decem,) *the tenth*.
- Decius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, three of whom were distinguished for their patriotism*.
- Declāro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & claro,) *to declare*; *to show*.
- Decoctus**, a, um, part. from
- Decōquo**, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (de & coquo,) *to boil*.
- Decōrus**, a, um, adj. *handsome*; *adorned*; *decorous*; *beautiful*.
- Decrētus**, a, um, part. (decerno.)
- Decresco**, -crescere, -crēvi, n. (de & cresco,) *to decrease*; *to diminish*; *to subside*; *to fall*; *to decay*.
- Decumbo**, -cumbere, -cubui, n. (de & cubo,) *to lie down*.
- Decurro**, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (de & curro,) *to flow down*; *to run*.
- Dedi**. See **Do**.
- Dedidi**. See **Dedo**.
- Deditio**, ōnis, f. (dedo,) *a surrender*.
- Deditus**, a, um, part. (dedo.)
- Dedo**, dedere, dedidi, deditum, a. *to surrender*; *to deliver up*; *to give up*; *to addict or devote one's self*.
- Dedūco**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (de & duco,) *to lead forth*; *to bring*; *to lead*.
- Defatigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & fatigo,) *to weary*; *to fatigue*.
- Defendo**, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, a. (de & fendo, § 172,) *to defend*; *to protect*.
- Defensus**, a, um, part. (defendo.)
- Defēro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr. a. (de & fero,) *to bring*; *to convey*; *to proffer*; *to confer*; *to give*; *to bestow*.
- Deficiens**, tis, part. from
- Deficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail*; *to be wanting*; *to decrease*; *to be eclipsed*.
- Defleo**, ere, ēvi, etum, a. (de & fleo,) *to deplore*; *to bewail*, *to lament*; *to weep for*.
- Defluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (de & fluo,) *to flow down*.
- Defodio**, -fodere, -fodi, -fossam, a. (de & fodio,) *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Deformitas**, ātis, f. (deformis,) *deformity*; *ugliness*.
- Defossus**, a, um, part. (defodio.)
- Defunctus**, a, um, part. *finished*: defunctus or defunctus vitā, *dead*: from
- Defungor**, -fungi, -functus sum, dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute*; *to perform*; *to be free from*; *to finish*.
- Degens**, tis, part. from
- Dego**, degere, degi, a. & n.

- (de & ago,) *to lead ; to live ; to dwell.*
- Degusto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & gusto,) *to taste.*
- Deinde, adv. (de & inde,) *then ; further ; after that ; next.*
- Deiotârus, i, m. *a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, through the favor of Pompey.*
- Dejectus, a, um, part. from
- Dejicio, -jicere, -jici, -jectum, a. (de & jacio,) *to throw or cast down.*
- Delâbor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor,) *to fall ; to glide down ; to flow.*
- Delapsus, a, um, part. *descending ; having fallen.*
- Delâtus, a, um, part. (defero,) *conferred.*
- Delecto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & lacto, § 189, 1,) *to delight ; to please.*
- Delectus, a, um, part. (deligo.)
- Delendus, a, um, part. *to be destroyed ; from*
- Deleo, ere, evi, etum, a. *to extinguish ; to destroy ; to ruin.*
- Deliciæ, ârum, f. pl. *pastimes ; diversions ; pleasures ; delights.*
- Delictum, i, n. (delinquo,) *a crime ; a fault.*
- Deligo, -ligere, -legi, -lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to select ; to choose.*
- Delinquo, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (de & linquo *to offend ; to do wrong.*
- Delphicus, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*
- Delphi, òrum, m. pl. *a town of Phocis, where were a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.*
- Delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Delta, æ, f. *a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.*
- Delûbrum, i, n. *a temple ; a shrine.*
- Delus or -os, i, f. *an island, containing a city of the same name, situated in the Egean sea ; the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*
- Demarâtus, i, m. *a Corinthian, the father of the elder Tarquin.*
- Demergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (de & mergo,) *to plunge ; to sink.*
- Demersus, a, um, part.
- Demetrius, i, m. *a Greek proper name.*
- Demissus, a, um, part. *cast down ; descending ; from*
- Demitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (de & mitto,) *to send down ; to let down ; to drop.*
- Democritus, i, m. *a Grecian philosopher, who was born at Abdera.*
- Demonstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & monstro,) *to demonstrate ; to show ; to prove.*
- Demosthènes, is, m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators*

- Demum, adv. *at length ; not till ; at last ; only.*
- Deni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. § 119, *every ten ; ten.*
- Denique, adv. *finally ; at last.*
- Dens, tis, m. *a tooth.*
- Densus, a, um, adj. *thick.*
- Dentatus, i, m. (Siccius,) *the cognomen, or surname, of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Denuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & nuntio,) *to denounce ; to foreshow ; to proclaim ; to declare.*
- Depascor, -pasci, -pastus sum, dep. (de & pascor,) *to feed ; to eat up ; to feed upon.*
- Depingo, -pingere, -pinxi, -pictum, a. (de & pingo,) *to paint ; to depict ; to describe ; to exhibit.*
- Deploro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & ploro,) *to weep for ; to deplore ; to mourn.*
- Depono, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down or aside.*
- Depopulatus, a, um, part. from
- Depopulo, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & populus,) *to lay waste.*
- Deprehendo, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (de & prehendo,) *to seize ; to catch ; to detect.*
- Deprehensus, a, um, part.
- Depulso, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (de & pulso,) *to push away ; to keep off ; to repel.*
- Descendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, n. (de & scando, § 189, 1,) *to descend : in certâmen descendere, to engage in a contest : descenditur, imp. one descends ; we descend.*
- Describo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe ; to divide ; to order.*
- Desero, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (de & sero,) *to desert ; to forsake ; to abandon.*
- Desertum, i, n. *a desert.*
- Desertus, a, um, part. & adj. *deserted ; waste ; desolate ; desert.*
- Desiderium, i, n. *a longing for ; a desire ; love ; affection ; regret ; grief.*
- Desino, -sinere, -sivi, -sîtum, n. (de & sino,) *to leave off ; to terminate ; to cease ; to end ; to renounce.*
- Desperatus, a, um, part. & adj. *despaired of ; past hope ; desperate ; hopeless.*
- Despero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair.*
- Desponsatus, a, um, part. from
- Desponso, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to promise in marriage ; to betroth ; to affiancé.*
- Destino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to design ; to appoint ; to determine ; to aim at.*
- Desum, -esse, -fui, -futurus, irr

- n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*
 Deterior, adj. comp. (sup. aeterrimus, § 126, 1,) *worse.*
 Deterreo, ère, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter; to frighten.*
 Detestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & testor,) *to detest.*
 Detractus, a, um, part. from
 Detrahô, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take down or away; to draw off; to take from.*
 Detrimentum, i, n. (detëro,) *detriment; damage; harm; loss; injury.*
 Deus, i, m. § 52; *God; a god.*
 Devêho, -vehère, -vexi, -vëctum, a. (de & veho,) *to carry away.*
 Deversus, a, um, adj. *sloping; inclining.*
 Devictus, a, um, part. from
 Devinco, -vincère, -vici, -victum, a. (de & vinco,) *to conquer; to subdue; to overcome.*
 Devôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (de & volo,) *to fly down; to fly away.*
 Devôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour; to eat up.*
 Devôtus, a, um, part. from
 Devoveo, -vovère, -vôvi, -vôtum, a. (de & voveo,) *to vow; to devote; to consecrate.*
 Dexter, èra, èrum, or ra, rum, § 106, adj. *right; on the right hand.*
 Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*
 Diadëma, âtis, n. *a diadem; a white fillet worn upon the heads of kings.*
 Diagôras, æ, m. *a Rhodian who died from excessive joy, because his three sons were victorious at the Olympic games.*
 Diâna, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter and Latôna, and sister of Apollo.*
 Dico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to consecrate; to dedicate.*
 Dico, dicere, dixi, dictum, a. *to say; to name; to call.*
 Dictâtor, ôria, m. *a dictator; a chief magistrate, elected on special occasions, and vested with absolute authority; from*
 Dicto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to dictate; to say often.*
 Dictum, i, n. *a word; an expression.*
 Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)
 Dies, èi, m. or f. in sing., m. in pl., § 90; *a day; in dies, daily; every day.*
 Diffërens, tis, adj. *different; differing; from*
 Diffëro, diffërre, distûli, dilâtum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero,) *to carry up and down; to scatter; to disperse; to spread abroad; to publish; to defer; to be different.*
 Difficilè, adv. (iûs, limè,) *difficultly; with difficulty; from*
 Difficilis, e, adj. (dis & facilis,) *difficult.*

- Difficultas**, *âtis*, f. § 101, 1; *difficulty*; *trouble*; *embarrassment*; *poverty*.
- Digītus**, *i*, m. *a finger*; *a finger's breadth*.
- Dignātus**, *a*, um, part. (dignor,) *vouchsafing*; *thought worthy*.
- Dignitas**, *âtis*, f. (dignus,) *dignity*; *honor*; *office*.
- Dignor**, *âri*, *âtus sum*, dep. *to think worthy*; *to vouchsafe*; *to disdain*; *from*
- Dignus**, *a*, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *worthy*.
- Dilanio**, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, a. (dis & lanio,) *to tear or rend in pieces*.
- Diligenter**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *diligently*; *carefully*.
- Diligo**, -ligère, -lexi, -lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love*.
- Dimicatio**, *ônis*, f. *a fight*; *a contest*; *a battle*; *from*
- Dimico**, *âre*, *âvi*, (or *ui*), *âtum*, a. (dis & mico,) *to fight*: *dimicatum est*, *a battle was fought*.
- Dimissus**, *a*, um, part. from
- Dimitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss*; *to let go*.
- Diogènes**, *is*, m. *an eminent Cynic philosopher, born at Sinôpe, a city of Asia Minor*.
- Diomèdes**, *is*, m. *a Grecian warrior*; also, *a cruel king of Thrace*.
- Dionysius**, *i*, m. *the name of two tyrants of Syracuse*.
- Diremptūrus**, *a*, um, part. (dirimo,) *about to decide*.
- Direptus**, *a*, um, part. (diripio.)
- Dirimo**, -imère, -ēmi, -emptum, a. (dis & emo, § 196, 13,) *to divide*; *to part*; *to separate*; *to decide*.
- Diripio**, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (dis & rapio,) *to rob*; *to plunder*; *to pillage*; *to sack*; *to destroy*.
- Diruo**, -ruère, -rui, -rūtum, a. (dis & ruo,) *to destroy*; *to overthrow*; *to raze*.
- Dirus**, *a*, um, adj. *frightful*; *terrible*; *direful*; *ominous*.
- Dirūtus**, *a*, um, part. (diruo.)
- Discêdo**, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (dis & cedo,) *to depart*; *to go away*.
- Discerpo**, -cerpere, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (dis & carpo,) *to tear in pieces*.
- Discerptus**, *a*, um, part. (discerpo.)
- Discipulus**, *i*, m. (disco,) *a pupil*; *a scholar*.
- Disco**, discere, didici, a. *to learn*.
- Discordia**, *æ*, f. (discors,) *dissension*; *disagreement*; *discord*.
- Discordo**, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, n. *to be at variance*; *to differ*.
- Discrepo**, *âre*, *âvi* or *ui*, *itum*, n. (dis & crepo,) *to differ*; *to disagree*.
- Disertè**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *clearly*; *eloquently*.

- Disputatio, ōnis, f. *a dispute; a discourse; a discussion; from*
- Disputō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & puto,) *to discourse; to dispute; to discuss.*
- Disseminō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & semīno,) *to spread abroad; to scatter; to promulgate.*
- Dissēro, -serēre; -serui, -sertum, a. (dis & sero,) *to discourse; to reason; to debate; to say.*
- Dissidium, i, n. *a disagreement; a dissension.*
- Dissimilis, e, adj. *unlike; dissimilar.*
- Distans, tis, part. (disto,) *differing; distant; being divided, or separated.*
- Distinguo, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (di & stinguo,) *to distinguish; to mark; to adorn; to variegate; to spot; to sprinkle.*
- Disto, stāre, n. (di & sto,) *to be distant or apart; to be divided; to differ.*
- Distribuo, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum, a. (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute; to divide.*
- Ditis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich.*
- Diu, adv. (utiūs, utissimē, § 194,) *long; for a long time: tam diu — quā diu, so long — as.*
- Diurnus, a, um, adj. *daily.*
- Diutinus, a, um, adj. *lasting; long.*
- Diuturnitas, ātis, f. *long continuance; duration.*
- Diuturnus, a, um, adj. *long; lasting.*
- Divello, -vellere, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (di & vello,) *to separate; to disjoin; to tear off.*
- Diversus, a, um, adj. *different.*
- Dives, itis, adj. *rich; wealthy; fertile; fruitful.*
- Divido, dividere, divisi, divisum, a. *to divide; to distribute; to separate.*
- Divinus, a, um, adj. *divine; heavenly.*
- Divisus, a, um, part. (divido.)
- Divitiæ, ārum, f. pl. *riches; wealth.*
- Divulsus, a, um, part. (divello.)
- Do, dare, dedi, datum, a. *to give; to grant; to surrender: pœnas, to suffer punishment: crimini, to impute as a crime; to accuse: finem, to terminate: causam, to occasion: nomen, to give name.*
- Doceo, ere, ui, tum, a. *to teach.*
- Docilitas, ātis, f. *docility; teachableness.*
- Doctrina, æ, f. *instruction; education; doctrine.*
- Doctus, a, um, part. & adj. (doceo,) *taught; learned.*
- Dodōna, æ, f. *a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter*

- Doleo, ēre, ui, n. *to grieve; to sorrow; to be in pain.*
- Dolor, ōris, m. *pain; sorrow; grief.*
- Dolus, i, m. *a device; a trick; a stratagem; guile; artifice.*
- Domesticus, a, um, adj. (domus,) *domestic.*
- Domicilium, i, n. *a habitation; a house; an abode.*
- Domina, æ, f. (dominus,) *a mistress.*
- Dominatio, ōnis, f. *government; power; dominion; usurpation; domination; despotism.*
- Dominus, i, m. *master; owner; lord.*
- Domitus, a, um, part. from
- Domo, āre, ui, itum, a. *to subdue; to tame; to overpower; to conquer; to vanquish.*
- Domus, ūs & i, f. § 89, 1; *a house: domi, at home: domo, from home: domum, home.*
- Donec, adv. *until; as long as.*
- Dono, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (donum,) *to give; to present.*
- Donum, i, n. *a gift; an offering; a present.*
- Dormio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to sleep.*
- Dorsum, i, n. *the back.*
- Dos, dotis, f. *a portion; a dowry.*
- Draco, ōnis, m. *a dragon; a species of serpent.*
- Druidæ, ārum, m. pl. *Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*
- Dubitatio, ōnis, f. *a doubt; hesitation; question; from*
- Dubitō, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to hesitate; to doubt.*
- Ducenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred.*
- Duco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. *to lead; to conduct: uxōrem, to take a wife; to marry: exequias, to perform funeral rites; murum, to build a wall.*
- Ductus, a, um, part. *led.*
- Duilius, i, m. (Caius,) *a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.*
- Dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *sweet; pleasant.*
- Dum, adv. & conj. *while; whilst; as long as; until.*
- Duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. § 118, 1, *two.*
- Duodēcim, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*
- Duodecimus, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*
- Duodeviginti, num. adj. ind. pl. § 118, 4; *eighteen.*
- Duritia, æ, & Duritica, ēi, f. § 101, 1; *hardness; from*
- Durus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *hard; severe; harsh; unfavorable.*
- Dux, cis, c. *a leader; a guide a commander*

E.

E, ex, prep. *out of; from; of; among.*

Ea. *See* Is.

Ebibo, -bibere, -bibi, -bibitum, a. (e & bibo,) *to drink up.*

Ebrietas, âtis, f. (ebrius,) *drunkenness.*

Ebur, ôris, n. *ivory.*

Edico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (e & dico,) *to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.*

Edidi. *See* Edo.

Editus, a, um, part. *published; uttered; produced; from*

Edo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. *to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectaculum edere, to give an exhibition.*

Edo, edere or esse, edi, esum, irr. a. § 181; *to eat; to consume.*

Educatus, a, um, part. *from*

Edûco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to educate; to instruct.*

Edûco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (e & duco,) *to lead forth; to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.*

Efficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (e & facio,) *to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.*

Effigies, iei, f. *an image; an effigy.*

Efflo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (e & flo,) *to breathe out: animam, to die; to expire.*

Effugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, a. & n. (e & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from; to flee.*

Effundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fusum, a. (e & fundo,) *to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.*

Effusus, a, um, part. *poured out; wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. *a nymph of the Aricinian grove, from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religious rites.*

Egêro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (e & gero,) *to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.*

Egestus, a, um, part.

Egi. *See* Ago.

Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 133.

Egredior, -grêdi, -gressus sum, dep. (e & gradior,) *to go out; to overflow; to go beyond.*

Egregiè, adv. *in a distinguished manner; excellently; famously; from*

Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) *distinguished; eminent; choice.*

Egressus, a, um, part. (egredior.)

Ejusmodi, pro. (genitive of is & modus, § 134, 5,) *such; such like; of the same sort.*

Elâbor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep.

(e & labor,) *to glide away ; to escape.*

Elapsus, a, um, part. *having passed.*

Elephantis, idis, f. *an island and city in the southern part of Egypt.*

Elephantus, i, & Elēphas, antis, m. *an elephant.*

Eleusiniū, ōrum, m. pl. *the Eleusinians ; the inhabitants of Eleusis.*

Eleusis & -in, inis, f. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres.*

Elido, -lidēre, -lisi, -lisum, a. (e & lēdo,) *to crush.*

Eligo, -ligēre, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (e & lego,) *to choose ; to select.*

Elōquens, tis, adj. (ior, issīmus,) (elōquor,) *eloquent.*

Eloquentia, æ, f. *eloquence.*

Elōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (e & loquor,) *to say ; to declare ; to tell.*

Eluceo, -lucēre, -luxi, n. (e & luceo,) *to shine forth.*

Emergo, -mergēre, -mersi, -mersum, n. (e & mergo,) *to emerge ; to come out ; to rise up.*

Emineo, ēre, ui, n. *to be eminent ; to rise above ; to be conspicuous ; to be distinguished ; to appear.*

Emitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (e & mitto,) *to send forth ; to discharge.*

Emo, emēre, emi, emptum, a. *to buy ; to purchase.*

Emorior, -mōri or -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. *to die.*

Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)

Enascor, -nasci, -nātus sum, dep. *to arise ; to be born ; to spring from.*

Enātus, a, um, part. *born of.*

Enēco, -necāre, -necāvi or -necui, -necātum or -nectum, a. (e & neco,) *to kill.*

Enervo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enervate ; to enfeeble ; to weaken.*

Enim, conj. § 279, 3 ; *for ; but ; truly ; indeed.*

Enna, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.*

Ennius, i, m. *a very ancient Roman poet.*

Enuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to proclaim ; to disclose ; to divulge.*

Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. § 182 ; *to go.*

Eò, adv. *thither ; to that degree ; to that pitch ; to that degree of eminence.*

Eòus, i, m. *the morning star.*

Eòus, a, um, adj. *eastern ; the eastern.*

Epaminondas, æ, m. *a distinguished Theban general.*

Ephēsus, i, m. *a city on the western coast of Ionia, near the river Caijster.*

Ephialtes, is, m. *a giant, the son of Neptune or of Alōeus, and brother of Olos*

Epimenides, is, m. *a poet of Gnosus, in Crete.*

Epirus, i, f. *a country in the western part of Greece.*

Epistōla, æ, f. *an epistle; a letter.*

Epŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *feast; to feast upon; to eat; from*

Epŭlum, i, n. sing., & Epŭlæ, ārum, f. pl. *a banquet; a feast.*

Eques, itis, m. (equus,) *a knight; a horseman: equites, pl. knights; horsemen; cavalry.*

Equidem, conj. (ego & quidem,) *indeed; I for my part.*

Equitātus, ūs, m. *cavalry.*

Equus, i, m. *a horse.*

Eram, Ero, &c. See § 153.

Ereptus, a, um, part. (eripio.)

Erga, prep. *towards.*

Ergo, conj. § 198, 6; *therefore.*

Erinaceus, i, m. *a hedgehog.*

Eripio, -ripĕre, -ripui, -reptum, a. (e & rapio,) *to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.*

Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.*

Erōdo, -rodĕre, -rōsi, -rōsum, a. (e & rodo,) *to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.*

Erudio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (e & rudis,) *to instruct; to form.*

Eruditio, ōnis, f. *instruction; learning.*

Erudixus, a, um, part. (erudio.)

Esse, Essem, &c. See Sum.

Esuriens, tis, part. *hungry; being hungry.*

Esurio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be hungry.*

Et, conj. § 198, 1; *and; also; even: et — et, both — and.*

Etiā, conj. (et & jam,) *also; especially; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, even.*

Etruria, æ, f. *a country of Italy, north and west of the Tiber; Tuscany.*

Etruŭci, ōrum, m. pl. *the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.*

Etruscus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.*

Eubœa, æ, f. *a large island in the Ægean sea, near Bœotia.*

Eumĕnes, is, m. *a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of Pergamus.*

Euphĕmus, i, m. *the father of Dædalus.*

Euphrātes, is, m. *a large river which forms the western boundary of Mesopotamia.*

Euripĕdes, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.*

Euripus, i, m. *a narrow strait between Bœotia and Eubœa.*

Eurōpa, æ, f. *the daughter of Agĕnor, king of Phœnicia.*

- From he, Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, is supposed to have been named.*
- Eurōtas, æ, m. a river of Lacedæmonia, near Sparta.
- Euxinus, i, m. (from Εὐξίνος, hospitable,) (pontus,) the Euxine, now the Black sea.
- Evādo, -vadēre, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. & n. (e & vado,) to go out; to escape; to become.
- Evertō, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (e & verto,) to overturn; to destroy.
- Eversus, a, um, part. overturned; destroyed.
- Evōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & voco,) to call out; to summon; to implore.
- Evōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (e & volo,) to fly out or away.
- Evōmo, -vomēre, -vomui, -vomūtum, a. (e & vomo,) to vomit forth; to eructate; to discharge.
- Ex, prep. See E.
- Exactus, a, um, part. (exigo,) banished; driven away.
- Exæquo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & æquo,) to equal.
- Exanimō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & anima,) to kill; to deprive of life; to render lifeless.
- Exardesco, -ardescēre, -arsi, inc. to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exarsit, a war broke out
- Exaspēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to exasperate; to incense.
- Excæco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & cæcus,) to blind; to make blind.
- Excēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (ex & cedo,) to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.
- Excello, -celēre, -celui, -celsum, n. (ex & cello,) to be high; to excel; to be eminent.
- Excelsus, a, um, adj. high; lofty.
- Excidium, i, n. (ex & cædo,) a destruction; ruin.
- Excido, -cidēre, -cidi, n. (ex & cado,) to fall; to fall out or from; to drop.
- Excido, -cidēre, -cidi, -cisum, a. (ex & cædo,) to cut out; to cut down; to hew out.
- Excisus, a, um, part.
- Excipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) to sustain; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed.
- Excitandus, a, um, part. from
- Excito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (exciteo,) to excite; to awaken: to arouse; to stir up.
- Exclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & clamo,) to cry out; to exclaim.
- Excludo, -cludēre, -clūsi, -clūsum, a. (ex & claudio,) to exclude; to hatch.
- Excōlo, -colēre, -colui, -cultum, a. (ex & colo,) to cultivate to exercise

- Excrucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & crucio,) *to torment; to trouble.*
- Excubiæ**, ârum, f. pl. (excûbo,) *a guard; a watch; a sentinel.*
- Excusatio**, ônis, f. (excûso,) *an excusing; an excuse; an apology.*
- Exêdo**, -edêre & -esse, -êdi, -êsum, irr. a. (ex & êdo, § 181,) *to eat; to eat up; to devour.*
- Exemplum**, i, n. *an example; an instance.*
- Exequiæ**. See *Exsequiæ*.
- Exerceo**, êre, ui, itum, a. (ex & arceo,) *to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practise: agrum, to cultivate the earth: dominationem, to be tyrannical.*
- Exercitus**, ûs, m. *an army.*
- Exhaurio**, -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, a. (ex & haurio,) *to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.*
- Exigo**, -igêre, -êgi, -actum, a. (ex & ago,) *to drive away; to banish.*
- Exiguus**, a, um, adj. *small; scanty.*
- Exilis**, e, adj. *slender; small; thin.*
- Exilium**, i, n. (ex & solum,) *exile; banishment.*
- Eximiè**, adv. *remarkably; very; from*
- Eximius**, a, um, adj. (exîmo,) *extraordinary; remarkable.*
- Existimatio**, ônis, f. *opinion; reputation; respect; from*
- Existîmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & æstîmo,) *to believe; to think; to imagine; to suppose.*
- Exitium**, i, n. (exeo,) *destruction; ruin.*
- Exitus**, ûs, m. *an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.*
- Exorâtus**, a, um, part. (exôro,) *entreated; influenced; induced.*
- Exorior**, -oriri, -ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ex & orior,) *to rise; to arise; to appear.*
- Exorno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & orno,) *to adorn; to deck.*
- Exôro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & oro,) *to entreat or beseech earnestly.* § 197, 5.
- Exortus**, a, um, part. (exorior,) *risen; having arisen.*
- Expecto** or **-specto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & specto,) *to look for; to wait for.*
- Expedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & pes,) *to free; to extricate: expêdit, imp. it is fit; it is expedient.*
- Expeditio**, ônis, f. *an expedition.*
- Expello**, -pellêre, -pûli, -pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) *to expel; to banish.*
- Expers**, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *without; devoid; void of; destitute of.*
- Expêto**, êre, ivi, itum, a. (ex & peto,) *to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.*

Expio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pio,) *to expiate; to appease.*

Expleo, êre, êvi, êtum, a. (ex & pleo,) *to fill.*

Explico, âre, âvi & uj, âtum & itum, a. (ex & plico,) *to unfold; to spread; to explain.*

Explorâtor, ôris, m. (explôro,) *a spy; a scout.*

Expolio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & polio,) *to polish; to adorn; to improve; to finish.*

Expôno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. *to explain; to set forth; to expose.*

Exprobro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & probrum,) *to upbraid; to blame; to reproach; to cast in one's teeth.*

Expugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pugno,) *to take by assault; to conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to take by storm.*

Expulsus, a, um, part. (expello.)

Exsequiæ, ârum, f. pl. (exsequor,) *funeral rites.*

Exsilio, or Exilio, ire, ii & ui, n. (ex & salio,) *to spring up or out; to leap forth.*

Exspiro or -piro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & spiro,) *to breathe forth; to expire; to die.*

Exstinctus, or Extinctus, a, um, part. *dead; from*

Exstinguo, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (ex & stinguo,) *to extinguish; to kill; to put to death; to destroy.*

Extractus, or Extractus, a, um, part. *from*

Exstruo, or Extruo, -struere -struxi, -structum, a. (ex & struo,) *to build; to pile up to construct.*

Exsurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ex & surgo,) *to rise up; to arise; to swell; to surge.*

Exter, or Extêrus, a, um, adj. § 125, 4, (exterior, extimus or extrêmus,) *foreign; strange; outward.*

Exto, extâre, extiti, n. (ex & sto,) *to be; to remain; to be extant.*

Extorqueo, -torquere, -torsit, -tortum, a. (ex & torqueo,) *to extort; to wrest from; to obtain by force.*

Extra, prep. *beyond; without; except.*

Extractus a, um, part. *from*

Extraho trahere, -traxi, -tractum, a. (ex & traho,) *to draw out; to extract; to extricate; to free; to rescue; to liberate.*

Extrêmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of extêrus,) *extreme; the last; the farthest.*

F.

Faba, æ, f. *a bean.*

Fabius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Fabricius, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity*

Fabrīco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (faber,) *to make; to forge; to manufacture.*

Fabūla, æ, f. (fari,) *a story; a fable; a tradition; a play.*

Fabulōsus, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*

Faciendus, a, um, part. (facio.)

Faciens, tis, part. (facio.)

Facies, iēi, f. *a face; appearance.*

Facile, adv. (iūs, limē,) *easily; willingly; clearly; undoubtedly; from*

Facilis, e, adj. (facio,) *easy.*

Facinus, ōris, n. *a deed; a crime; an exploit; from*

Facio, facēre, feci, factum, a. *to do; to make; to value: facēre iter, to perform a journey; to travel: malē facēre, to injure; to hurt: sacra facēre, to offer sacrifice: facēre pluris, to value higher: fac, take care; cause.*

Factum, i, n. *an action; a deed.*

Factūrus, a, um, part. (facio.)

Factus, a, um, part. *made; done: facta obviām, meeting: prædā factā, having been taken.*

Facundus, a, um, adj. *eloquent.*

Falerii, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Etruria.*

Falernus, i, m. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*

Falernus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus; Falernian.*

Falisci, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Falerii.*

Fama, æ, f. *same; reputation; report.*

Famelicus, a, um, adj. *hungry; from*

Fames, is, f. *hunger; famine.*

Familia, æ, f. *a family; servants.*

Familiāris, e, adj. *of the same family; familiar.*

Familiaritas, ātis, f. *friendship; intimacy; confidence.*

Familiariter, adv. *familiarly; on terms of intimacy.*

Famūla, æ, f. *a maid; a female servant or slave.*

Fas, n. ind. *right; a lawful thing.*

Fascis, is, m. *a bundle; a fagot: fasces, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*

Fatālis, e, adj. *fatal; ordained by fate.*

Fateor, fatēri, fassus sum, dep. *to confess.*

Fatidicus, a, um, adj. (fatum & dico,) *prophetic.*

Fatigātus, a, um, part. *from*

Fatigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to weary.*

Fatum, i, n. *fate; destiny: fata, pl. the fates.*

Fauce, abl. f. *the throat: pl. fauces, the throat; the jaws; the straits. (§ 94.)*

Faustūlus, i, m. *the shepherd by*

- whom *Romulus* and *Remus* were brought up.
- Faveo**, *favere*, *favi*, *fautum*, *n.* to favor.
- Favor**, *oris*, *m.* favor; good will; partiality; applause.
- Febri**, *is*, *f.* a fever.
- Feci**. See **Facio**.
- Felicitas**, *atis*, *f.* (*felix*, § 101, 1,) felicity; good fortune; happiness.
- Feliciter**, *adv.* (*iūs*, *issimè*), fortunately; happily; successfully.
- Felis**, *is*, *f.* a cat.
- Felix**, *icis*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimus*), happy; fortunate; fruitful; fertile; opulent; auspicious; favorable.
- Femina**, *æ*, *f.* a female; a woman.
- Femineus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* female; feminine; pertaining to females.
- Fera**, *æ*, *f.* a wild beast.
- Ferax**, *acis*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimus*), (*fero*), fruitful; productive; fertile; abounding in.
- Ferè**, *adv.* almost; nearly; about: *ferè nullus*, scarcely any one.
- Ferens**, *tis*, *part.* (*fero*.)
- Ferinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*fera*), of wild beasts.
- Fero**, *ferre*, *tuli*, *latum*, *irr. a.* to bear; to carry; to relate; to bring; to produce: *ferre manum*, to stretch forth; to extend: *ferunt*, they say.
- Feror**, *ferri*, *latus sum*, *pass. to* be carried; to flow; to move rapidly; to fly: *fertur*, *imp.* it is said.
- Ferox**, *ocis*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimus*), wild; fierce; savage; ferocious.
- Ferreus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* iron; obdurate; from
- Ferrum**, *i*, *n.* iron; a sword; a knife.
- Fertilis**, *e*, *adj.* (*ior*, *issimus*), (*fero*), fertile; fruitful.
- Fertilitas**, *atis*, *f.* fertility; richness; fruitfulness.
- Ferula**, *æ*, *f.* a staff; a reed.
- Ferus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* wild; rude; uncultivated; uncivilized; savage.
- Ferveo**, *fervere*, *ferbui*, *n. to* boil; to seethe; to foam; to be hot; to glow.
- Fessus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* weary; tired; fatigued.
- Festum**, *i*, *n.* a feast; from
- Festus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* festive; joyful; merry.
- Ficus**, *i* & *us*, *f.* a fig-tree; a fig.
- Fidelis**, *e*, *adj.* faithful; from
- Fides**, *ei*, *f.* fidelity; faith: *in fidem*, in confirmation: *in fidem accipere*, to receive under one's protection.
- Figo**, *figere*, *fixi*, *fixum*, *a. to* fix; to fasten.
- Filia**, *æ*, *f.* § 43, 2; a daughter.
- Filius**, *i*, *m.* § 52; a son.
- Findo**, *findere*, *fidi*, *fissum*, *a. to* split; to cleave

- Fingens**, tis, part. *feigning*; *pretending*; from
- Fingo**, fingere, finxi, fictum, a. *to pretend*; *to devise*; *to feign*; *to form*; *to make*.
- Finio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to end*; *to finish*; *to terminate*; from
- Finis**, is, d. *the end*; *a boundary*; *a limit*: fines, m. pl. § 63, 1; *the limits of a country*, &c.
- Finitus**, a, um, part. (finio.)
- Finitimus**, a, um, adj. (finis,) *neighboring*.
- Fio**, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. § 180, (facio,) *to be made*; *to become*; *to happen*: fit, it happens: factum est, it happened; it came to pass.
- Firmatus**, a, um, part. (firmo.)
- Firmiter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (firmus,) *firmly*; *securely*.
- Firmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to confirm*; *to establish*; from
- Firmus**, a, um, adj. *firm*; *strong*; *secure*.
- Fissus**, a, um, part. (findo.)
- Fixus**, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed*; *permanent*.
- Flagello**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to whip*; *to scourge*; *to lash*.
- Flagitiōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *shameful*; *infamous*; *outrageous*; from
- Flagitium**, i, n. *a shameful action*; *an outrage*; *a crime*; *a dishonor*; *villany*.
- Flagro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to burn*; *to be on fire*; *to suffer*; *to be oppressed*; *to be violent*.
- Flaminius**, i, m. *a Roman*.
- Flavus**, a, um, adj. *yellow*.
- Flamma**, æ, f. *a flame*.
- Flecto**, flectere, flexi, flexum, a. *to bend*; *to bow*; *to turn*; *to move*; *to prevail upon*.
- Fleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. *to weep*; *to lament*.
- Fletus**, ūs, m. *weeping*; *tears*.
- Flevo**, ōnis, m. *a lake near the mouth of the Rhine*, now the Zuyder-zee.
- Flexus**, a, um, part. (flecto,) *bent*; *changed*; *turned*.
- Floreo**, ere, ui, n. (flos, § 187, l. 1,) *to bloom*; *to blossom*; *to flourish*; *to be distinguished*.
- Flos**, flōris, m. *a flower*; *a blossom*.
- Fluctus**, ūs, m. (fluo,) *a wave*.
- Fluo**, fluere, fluxi, fluxum, n. *to flow*.
- Fluvius**, i, m. *a river*.
- Flumen**, inis, n. (fluo,) *a river*.
- Fodio**, fodere, fodi, fossum, a. *to dig*; *to pierce*; *to bore*.
- Fœcunditas**, ātis, f. *fruitfulness*; from
- Fœcundus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *fruitful*; *fertile*.
- Fœdus**, ēris, n. *a league*; *a treaty*.
- Folium**, i, n. *a leaf*.
- Fons**, tis, m. *a fountain*; *a source*; *a spring*.
- Forem**, def. verb. § 154, 3; *I would or should be*: fore, to

- be about to be; it would or will come to pass.*
- Foris, adv. *abroad.*
- Forma, æ, f. *a form; shape; figure; beauty.*
- Formica, æ, f. *an ant.*
- Formido, inis, f. *fear; dread; terror.*
- Formidolōsus, a, um, adj. *fearful; timorous.*
- Formositas, ātis, f. *beauty; elegance; from*
- Formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (forma,) *beautiful; handsome.*
- Fortasse, adv. (fors,) *perhaps.*
- Fortè, adv. (fors,) *accidentally; by chance.*
- Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *bold; brave; courageous.*
- Fortiter, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (fortis,) *bravely.*
- Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis,) *boldness; bravery.*
- Fortūna, æ, f. (fors,) *fortune; chance.*
- Forum, i, n. *the market-place; the forum; the court of justice.*
- Fossa, æ, f. (fodio,) *a ditch; a trench; a moat.*
- Fovea, æ, f. *a pit.*
- Foveo, fovère, fovi, fotum, a. *to keep warm; to cherish.*
- Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)
- Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) *frail; perishable.*
- Fragilitas, ātis, f. (fragilis,) *frailty; weakness.*
- Fragmentum, i, n. (frango,) *a fragment; a piece.*
- Frango, frangère, fregi, fractum, a. *to break; to break in pieces; to weaken; to destroy.*
- Frater, tris, m. *a brother.*
- Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus, § 128, 4,) *fraudulent; deceitful; treacherous.*
- Frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *frequent; numerous.*
- Fretum, i, n. *a strait; a sea.*
- Frico, fricāre, fricui, frictum & fricātum, a. *to rub.*
- Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cold; from*
- Frigus, ōris, n. *cold.*
- Frons, frondis, f. *a leaf of a tree; a branch with leaves.*
- Fructus, ūs, m. (fruor,) *fruit; produce.*
- Frugis, gen. f. (frux, nom. scarcely used, § 94,) *corn: fruges, um, pl. fruits; the various kinds of corn.*
- Frumentum, i, n. (fruor,) *corn, wheat.*
- Fruor, frui, frūitus & fructus, dep. *to enjoy.*
- Frustrā, adv. *in vain; to no purpose.*
- Frustrātus, a, um, part. from
- Frustror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (frustrā,) *to frustrate; to deceive.*
- Frutex, icis, m. *a shrub; a bush*
- Fuga, æ, f. *a flight.*

Fugax, ácis, adj. *swift; fleeting.*

Fugiens, tia, part. from

Fugio, fugère, fugi, fugitum, n.

& a. *to fly; to escape; to avoid; to flee; to flee from.*

Fugo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to put to flight; to drive off; to chase.*

Fui, Fuëram, &c. *See Sum.*

Fulgeo, fulgère, fulsi, n. *to shine.*

Fuligo, inis, f. *soot.*

Fullo, ônis, m. *a fuller.*

Fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo,) *thunder; a thunderbolt; lightning.*

Funâle, is, n. (funis,) *a torch.*

Funditus, adv. (fundus,) *from the foundation; utterly.*

Fundo, fundère, fudi, fusum, a.

to pour out: lacrymas, to shed tears: hostes, to scatter; to rout; to discomfit.

Fundus, i, m. *the bottom of any thing; also, a farm; a field.*

Funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (funus,) *fatal; destructive.*

Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep. *to perform or discharge an office; to do; to execute: fato, to die.*

Funis, is, d. *a rope; a cable.*

Funus, êris, n. *a funeral; funeral obsequies.*

Fur, furis, c. *a thief.*

Furcûla, æ, f. dim. (furca,) *a little fork: Furculæ Caudinæ, the Caudine Forks, a narrow defile in the country*

of the Hirpini, in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites.

Furiôsus, a, um, adj. (furo,) *furious; mad.*

Furius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, as of M. Furius Camillus, a distinguished general.*

Fusus, a, um, part. (fundo.)

Futûrus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about to be; future.*

G.

Gades, ium, f. pl. *the name of an island and town in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now Cadiz.*

Gaditânus, a, um, adj. *of Gades or Cadiz: fretum Gaditânum, the straits of Gibraltar.*

Galatia, æ, f. *a country in the interior of Asia Minor.*

Gallia, æ, f. *Gaul, a country formerly extending from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and along the northern part of Italy to the Adriatic.*

Galliæ, pl. *the divisions of Gaul.*

Gallicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul; Gallic.*

Gallina, æ, f. *a hen.*

Gallinaceus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Gallia; a Gaul; also, a cognomen of several Romans*

Ganges, is, m. *the name of a large river in India.*

Garumna, æ, f. *the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.*

Gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2; *to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.*

Gaudium, i, n. *joy; gladness.*

Gavisus, a, um, part. (gaudeo,) *rejoicing; having rejoiced.*

Geminus, a, um, adj. *double: gemini filii, twin sons.*

Gemmatus, a, um, part. *adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering.*

Gemmo, are, avi, atum, a. (gemma,) *to adorn with gems.*

Gener, eri, m. § 46; *a son-in-law.*

Genéro, are, avi, atum, a. (genus,) *to beget; to produce.*

Generositas, atis, f. *nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from*

Generosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.*

Genitus, a, um, part. (gigno,) *born; produced.*

Gens, tis, f. *a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.*

Genui. *See Gigno.*

Genus, eris, n. *a race; a family; a sort or kind.*

Geometria, æ, f. *geometry.*

Gerens, tis, part. (gero,) *bearing; conducting.*

Germānus, i, m. *a German; an inhabitant of Germany.*

Germania, æ, f. *Germany.*

Germanicus, a, um, adj. *German; of Germany.*

Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum, a. *to bear; to carry; to do: res eas gessit, performed such exploits: odium, to hate: onus, to bear a burden: bellum, to wage or carry on war: res prospere gesta est, affairs were managed successfully, or a successful battle was fought.*

Geryon, m. *a giant who was slain by Hercules, and whose oxen were driven into Greece.*

Gestans, tis, part. from

Gesto, are, avi, atum, freq. (gero,) *to bear; to carry about.*

Gestus, a, um, part. *borne; performed: res gestæ, see Res.*

Getæ, arum, m. pl. *a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.*

Gigas, antis, m. *a giant.*

Gigno, gignere, genui, genitum, a. *to bring forth; to bear; to beget; to produce.*

Glaber, bra, brum, adj. *bald; bare; smooth.*

Glacialis, e, adj. *icy; freezing.*

Glacies, ei, f. *ice.*

Gladiator, oris, m. (gladius,) *a gladiator.*

Gladiatorius, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from*

Gladius, i, m. *a sword*

Glans, dis, f. *mast*; an *acorn*.
 Glisco, ère, n. *to increase*.
 Gloria, æ, f. *glory*; *fame*.
 Glorior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to boast*.
 Gorgias, æ, m. *a celebrated sophist and orator. He was born at Leontini, in Sicily, and was hence surnamed Leontinus*.
 Gracilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *slender*; *lean*; *delicate*.
 Gracchus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family*.
 Grador, gradi, gressus sum, dep. *to go*; *to walk*.
 Gradus, ùs, m. *a step*; *a stair*.
 Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*.
 Græcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian*; *Greek*:—subs. *a Greek*.
 Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *large*; *great*.
 Granicus, i, m. *a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis*.
 Grassor, âri, âtus sum, dep. freq. (gradior,) *to advance*; *to march*; *to proceed*; *to make an attack*.
 Grates, f. pl. (gratus,) § 194; *thanks*: agere grates, *to thank*.
 Gratia, æ, f. (gratus,) *grace*; *favor*; *thanks*; *return*; *requital*; *gratitude*: habere, *to feel indebted or obliged*; *to be grateful*: in gratiam, *in favor of*: gratiâ, *for the sake*.
 Gratulâtus, a, um, part. *having congratulated*; *from*.

Gratilor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to congratulate*; *from*.
 Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *acceptable*; *pleasing*; *grateful*.
 Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *heavy*; *severe*; *great*; *grave*; *important*; *violent*; *unwholesome*; *noxious*: gravis somnus, *sound sleep*.
 Gravitâs, âtis, f. *heaviness*; *gravity*; *weight*.
 Graviter, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *hardly*; *heavily*; *grievously*; *severely*.
 Gravo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to load*; *to oppress*; *to burden*.
 Gregâtim, adv. (grex,) *in herds*.
 Gressus, ùs, m. (gradior,) *a step*; *a pace*; *a gait*.
 Grex, gis, c. *a flock*; *a herd*; *a company*.
 Grus, gruis, c. *a crane*.
 Gubernâtor, ôris, m. (guberno,) *a pilot*; *a ruler*.
 Gyârus, i, f. *one of the Cyclades*.
 Gyges, is, m. *a rich king of Lydia*.
 Gymnosophistæ, ârum, m. *Gymnosophists*; *a sect of Indian philosophers*.

H.

Habens, tis, part. *from*.
 Habere, ère, ui, itum, a. *to have*; *to possess*; *to hold*; *to esteem*.

- to suppose; to take: habere consilium, to deliberate.*
- Habito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (habeo,) *to dwell; to inhabit.*
- Habitūrus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, ūs, m. *habit; form; dress; attire; manner.*
- Hactenus, adv. (hic & tenus,) *hitherto; thus far.*
- Hadriānus, i, m. *Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome.*
- Hæmus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen.*
- Halcyon, or Alcyon, ōnis, f. *the halcyon or kingfisher. — See Alcyōne.*
- Halicarnassus, i, f. *a maritime city of Caria, the birthplace of Herodotus.*
- Hamīcar, āris, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Hannibal, ālis, m. *a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamīcar.*
- Hanno, ōnis, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Harmonia, æ, f. *the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus.*
- Harpyiæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Harpies; winged monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.*
- Haruspex, icis, m. *a soothsayer; a diviner; one who pretended*
- to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims.*
- Hasdrūbal, ālis, m. *a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal.*
- Hasta, æ, f. *a spear; a lance.*
- Haud, adv. *not.*
- Haurio, haurire, hausi, haustum, a. *to draw out; to drink; to swallow.*
- Haustus, a, um, part. *swallowed.*
- Haustus, ūs, m. *a draught.*
- Hebes, ētis, adj. *dull; obtuse; dim.*
- Hebesco, ēre, inc. (hebes,) *to become dull; to grow dim.*
- Hebrus, i, m. *a large river of Thrace.*
- Hecūba, æ, f. *the wife of Priam, king of Troy.*
- Hedera, æ, f. *ivy.*
- Hegesias, æ, m. *an eloquent philosopher of Cyrène.*
- Helēna, æ, f. *Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelaus.*
- Helicon, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near to Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*
- Helvetia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland.*
- Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. *Helvetians; the inhabitants of Helvetia.*
- Hellebōrum, i, n. or Hellebōrus, i, m. *the herb hellebore.*
- Hellespontus, i, m. *a strait be-*

- tween *Thrace and Asia Minor*, now called the *Dardanelles*.
- Heraclea, æ, f. the name of several cities in *Magna Græcia*, in *Pontus*, in *Syria*, &c.
- Herba, æ, f. an herb; grass.
- Herbidus, a, um, adj. grassy; full of herbs or grass.
- Hercules, is, m. a celebrated hero, the son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena*.
- Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian*: *Hercynia silva*, a large forest in *Germany*, now the *Black Forest*.
- Heres, or Hæres, ædis, c. an heir.
- Herennius, i, m. a general of the *Samnites*, and the father of *Pontius Thelesinus*.
- Hero, ūs, (§ 69, E. 4.) f. a priestess of *Venus*, who resided at *Sestos*, and who was beloved by *Leander*, a youth of *Abidos*.
- Hesperus, i, m. a son of *Iapetus*, who settled in *Italy*, and from whom that country was called *Hesperia*; also the evening star.
- Heu! int. alas! ah!
- Hians, tia, part. (hio.)
- Hiatus, ūs, m. an opening; a chasm; an aperture.
- Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish*: mare *Hibernicum*, the *Irish sea*.
- Hibernus, a, um, adj. of winter; wintry.
- Hic, adv. here; in this place
- Hic, Hæc, Hoc, pro. § 134 this; he; she, &c.
- Hiempsal, ālis, m. a king of *Numidia*.
- Hiems, ĕmis, f. winter.
- Hiëro, ōnis, m. a tyrant of *Syracuse*.
- Hierosolyma, æ, f. & Hierosolyma, ōrum, n. pl. *Jerusalem*, the capital of *Judea*.
- Hinc, adv. hence; from hence; from this; from this time: hinc — hinc, on this side, and on that.
- Hinnio, ire, ivi, itum, n. to neigh.
- Hinnitus, ūs, m. a neighing.
- Hinnuleus, i, m. a fawn.
- Hio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to gape; to yawn; to open the mouth.
- Hipparchus, i, m. the son of *Pisistratus*, tyrant of *Athens*.
- Hippolytus, i, m. the son of *Theseus*.
- Hippomēnes, is, m. the son of *Megareus*, and husband of *Atalanta*.
- Hippopotāmus, i, m. the hippopotamus or river-horse.
- Hispania, æ, f. *Spain*.
- Hispanus, a, um, adj. *Spanish*: subs. m. a *Spaniard*.
- Hodie, adv. (hic & dies,) to-day; at this time; now-a-days.
- Hodiēque, to this day; to this time.
- Hædus, i, m. a kid; a young goat.
- Homērus, i, m. *Homer*, the most

ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.

Homo, inis, c. a man; a person; one.

Honestas, âtis, f. virtue; dignity; honor; from

Honestus, a, um, adj. honorable; noble; from

Honor & -os, ôris, m. honor; respect; an honor; a dignity; an office.

Honorificè, adv. (honorificus, § 125, 3,) honorably: parum honorifice, slightly; with little respect.

Hora, æ, f. an hour.

Horatius, i, m. Horace; the name of several Romans: Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.

Horatius, i, m. the name of several Romans.

Horridus, a, um, adj. rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.

Hortatus, ûs, m. an exhortation; instigation; advice; from

Hortor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to exhort.

Hortus, i, m. a garden.

Hospes, itis, c. a stranger; a guest.

Hospitium, i, n. hospitality: hospitio accipere, to entertain.

Hostia, æ, f. a victim.

Hostilius, i, m. (Tullus,) the third king of Rome: a cognomen among the Romans.

Hostis, is, c. an enemy.

Huc, adv. hith. r: huc — illuc, hither — thither; now here — now there.

Hujusmodi, adj. ind. (hic & modus, § 134, 5,) of this sort or kind.

Humanitas, âtis, f. humanity; kindness; gentleness; from

Humânus, a, um, adj. (homo,) human.

Humêrus, i, m. the shoulder.

Humilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) humble: humli loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station or of obscure parents.

Humor, ôris, m. moisture; pl. liquids; humors.

Humus, i, f. the ground: humi, on the ground. § 221, I., R. 3.

Hyæna, æ, f. the hyena.

Hydrus, i, m. a water-snake.

Hymnus, i, m. a hymn; a song of praise.

Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (ὕμπερ βορέας,) properly, living beyond the source of the north wind; northern: Hyperborei, ôrum, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.

Hystrix, icis, f. a porcupine.

I.

Iapêtus, the son of Cælus and Terra.

Ibêrus, i, m. a river of Spain. now the Ebro.

Ibi, adv. *there; here; then.*

Ibidem, adv. *in the same place.*

Ibis, idia, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*

Icārus, i, m. *the son of Dædālus.*

Icarius, a, um, adj. *of Icārus; Icarian.*

Ichneumon, ōnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*

Ichnūsa, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia, derived from the Greek ἵχνος, a footstep; a track.*

Ico, icēre, ici, iotum, a. *to strike: fœdus, to make, ratify, or conclude a league or treaty.*

Ictus, a, um, part.

Ictus, ūs, m. *a blow; a stroke.*

Ida, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*

Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida: mons Idæus, mount Ida.*

Idem, eādem, idem, pro. § 134, 6; *the same.*

Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit; suitable.*

Igitur, conj. *therefore.*

Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in & gnarus,) *ignorant.*

Ignavus, a, um, adj. (in & gnāvus,) *idle; inactive; cowardly.*

Ignis, is, m. *fire; flame.*

Ignobīlis, e, adj. (in & nobīlis,) *ignoble; mean; unknown.*

Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ignōtus,) *to be ignorant; not to know.*

Ignōtus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & notus,) *unknown.*

Ilium, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*

Illātus, a, um, part. (from infero,) *brought in; inflicted upon; inferred.*

Ille, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that; he; she; it; the former: pl. they; those.*

Illecēbra, æ, f. *an allurement; an enticement.*

Illico, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place; immediately; instantly.*

Illuc, adv. *thither: huc — illuc, now here — now there.*

Illustris, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *illustrious; famous; celebrated.*

Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & lustrō,) *to enlighten; to illustrate; to render famous; to celebrate; to make renowned.*

Illyria, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*

Imāgo, inis, f. *an image; a picture; a figure; a resemblance.*

Imbecillis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *weak; feeble.*

Imber, bris, m. *a shower; a rain.*

Imitatio, ōnis, f. *imitation: ad imitationem, in imitation: from*

Imitor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to imitate; to copy.*

Immanis, e, adj. *monstrous; cruel; huge; enormous; dreadful*

- Immensus**, a, um, adj. (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*
- Immeritus**, a, um, part. (in & meritus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*
- Imminens**, tis, part. *hanging over; threatening; from*
- Immineo**, ère, ui, n. *to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*
- Immissus**, a, um, part. *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*
- Immitto**, -mittère, -misi, -missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*
- Immobilis**, e, adj. (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*
- Immolo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & mola,) *to sacrifice; to immolate.*
- Immortalis**, e, adj. (in & mortâlis,) *immortal.*
- Immotus**, a, um, part. (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless.*
- Immutatus**, a, um, part. *altered; changed; from*
- Immuto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & muto,) *to change.*
- Impatiens**, tis, adj. (in & patiens,) *impatient; not able to endure.*
- Impeditus**, a, um, part. *impeded; hindered; encumbered; entangled; from*
- Impedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & pes,) *to impede; to disturb, to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent.*
- Impendeo**, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, n. (in & pendeo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten.*
- Impenetrabilis**, e, adj. (in & penetrabilis,) *impenetrable.*
- Impensè**, adv. *exceedingly; greatly.*
- Imperâtor**, ôris, m. (impêro,) *a commander; a general.*
- Imperito**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (impêro,) *to command; to rule; to govern.*
- Imperitus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & peritus,) *inexperienced; unacquainted with.*
- Imperium**, i, n. *a command; government; reign; authority; power; from*
- Impêro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over.*
- Impertiens**, tis, part. *from*
- Impertio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & partio,) *to impart; to share; to give.*
- Impêtro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish.*
- Impëtus**, ûs, m. (in & peto,) *force; violence; impetuosity; an attack.*
- Impius**, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful.*
- Impleo**, ère, èvi, ètum, a. *to fill to accomplish; to perform.*

- Implicitus**, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked.*
- Implico**, âre, âvi or ui, âtum or itum, a. (in & plico,) *to entangle; to implicate.*
- Implicor**, âri, âtus or itus sum, pass. *to be entangled; morbo, to be attacked with; to be sick.*
- Implôro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg.*
- Impôno**, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (in & pono,) *to lay or place upon; to impose; to put.*
- Importûnus**, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; craving; ungovernable.*
- Impositus**, a, um, part. (impôno.)
- Improbâtus**, a, um, part. *disallowed; disapproved; rejected.*
- Imprôbo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & probô,) *to disapprove; to reject.*
- Imprôbus**, a, um, adj. *wicked; bad.*
- Imprûdens**, tis, adj. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*
- Impugnâtûrus**, a, um, part. from
- Impugno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to attack.*
- Impûnè**, adv. (in & pœna,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*
- Imus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of inferus, § 125, 4,) *the lowest; the deepest.*
- In**, prep. with the accusative, signifies *into; towards; upon; until; for; against*: with the ablative, *in; upon; among; at*; § 235, (2:) in dies, *from day to day*: in eo esse, *to be on the point of*: in sublime, *aloft.*
- Inânis**, e, adj. *vain; empty; ineffectual; foolish.*
- Inaresco**, -arescere, -arui, inc. § 173; *to grow dry.*
- Incêdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (in & cedo,) *to go; to walk; to come.*
- Incendo**, dère, di, sum, a. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle; to set fire to; to inflame.*
- Incensus**, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*
- Incertus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*
- Inchoo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to begin.*
- Incidens**, tis, part. from
- Incido**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*
- Incipio**, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*
- Incito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & cito,) *to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*
- Inclûdo**, dère, si, sum, a. (in & claudio,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle to encompass.*

- Inclûsus**, a, um, part. (inclûdo.)
Inclÿtus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issîmus,) *famous; celebrated; renowned.*
Incôla, æ, c. *an inhabitant.*
Incôlo, colêre, colui, cultum, a. (in & colo,) *to inhabit; to dwell.*
Incolûmia, e, adj. *unhurt; unpunished; safe.*
Incompertus, a, um, adj. *unknown; uncertain.*
Inconsiderâtê, adv. *inconsiderately; rashly.*
Incredibilis, e, adj. (in & credibilis,) *incredible; wonderful.*
Incredibilitêr, adv. *incredibly.*
Incrementum, i, n. (increSCO,) *an increase.*
Incrêpo, âre, ui, itum, a. (in & crepo,) *to reprove; to chide; to blame.*
Incruentus, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) *bloodless.*
Incultê, adv. (iûs, issimê,) *rudely; plainly; from*
Incultus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & colo,) *uncultivated; uninhabited; desert.*
Incumbo, -cumbêre, -cubui, -cubitum, n. (in & cubo,) *to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to: gladio, to fall upon one's sword; to slay one's self with a sword.*
Incurtio, ðnis, f. (incurro,) *an attack; an incursion; an inroad.*
- Inde**, adv. *thence; from thence.*
Index, icis, d. (indico,) *an index, a mark; a sign.*
India, æ, f. *a country of Asia, deriving its name from the river Indus.*
Indico, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & dico,) *to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim.*
Indictus, a, um, part.
Indîcus, a, um, adj. *of India. Indian.*
Indigêna, æ, c. (in & geno,) *a native.*
Indôles, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) *the disposition; nature; inherent quality.*
Indûco, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & duco,) *to lead in; to induce; to persuade.*
Inductus, a, um, part.
Induo, -duêre, -dui, -dûtum, a. *to put on; to dress; to clothe.*
Indus, i, m. *a large river in the western part of India.*
Industria, æ, f. *industry; diligence.*
Indûtus, a, um, part. (induo.)
Inedia, æ, f. (in & edo,) *want of food; fasting; hunger.*
Ineo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo,) *to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form*
Inermis, e, adj. (in & arma,) *defenceless; unarmed.*
Inertia, æ, f. (iners,) *laziness, sloth; idleness.*

- Infamis**, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous; disgraceful.*
- Infans**, tis, c. *an infant; a child.*
- Inferi**, ōrum, m. pl. *the infernal regions; Hades; Orcus; the infernal gods; the shades.*
- Inferior**, us, adj. comp. *See Inferus.*
- Infēro**, inferre, intūli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero,) *to bring in or against; to bring upon; to inflict upon: bellum, to make war upon.*
- Inferus**, a, um, adj. (inferior, infimus or imus, § 125, 4,) *low; humble.*
- Infesto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to infest; to disturb; to molest; to vex; to plague; to trouble; to annoy; from*
- Infestus**, a, um, adj. *hostile; inimical.*
- Infigo**, gēre, xi, xum, a. (in & figo,) *to fix; to fasten; to drive in.*
- Infinitus**, a, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite; unbounded; vast; immense: infinitum argenti, an immense quantity of silver: infinita nobilitas, a vast number.*
- Infirmus**, a, um, adj. *weak; infirm.*
- Infixus**, part. (infigo.)
- Inflammo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to inflame; to excite; to stimulate; to animate.*
- Inflātus**, a, um, part. *blown upon; puffed up.*
- Infligo**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & fligo,) *to inflict.*
- Inflo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & flo,) *to blow upon.*
- Infrendens**, tis, part. from
- Infrendeo**, ēre, ui, n. (in & frendeo,) *to gnash with the teeth.*
- Infringo**, -fringēre, -frēgi, -fractum, a. (in & frango,) *to break or rend in pieces; to disannul; to make void.*
- Infundō**, -fundere, -fudi, -fūsum, a. (in & fundo,) *to pour in: infunditur, it empties.*
- Ingenium**, i, n. *the disposition; genius; talents; character.*
- Ingens**, tis, adj. *great; very great.*
- Ingenuus**, a, um, adj. *free-born; free; noble; ingenuous.*
- Ingridior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in; to enter; to come in; to walk; to walk upon; to go.*
- Ingressus**, a, um, part.
- Ingruo**, -gruere, -grui, n. *to invade; to assail; to pour down, to fall upon suddenly.*
- Inhæreo**, -hære, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave or stick to or in: cogitationibus, to be fixed or lost in thought.*
- Inhio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & hio,) *to gape for; to desire.*
- Inimicus**, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *inimical; hostile.*
- Inimicus**, i, m. *an enemy.*

- Iniquè**, adv. (iniquus,) *unjustly*; *unequally*.
- Initium**, i, n. (ineo,) *a commencement*; *a beginning*.
- Initurus**, a, um, part. (ineo,) *about to enter upon or begin*.
- Injicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to throw in or upon*.
- Injuria**, æ, f. (injurius,) *an injury*; *an insult*.
- Innāto**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (in & nato,) *to swim or float upon*.
- Innitor**, -niti, -nisus or -nixus sum, dep. (in & nitor,) *to lean or depend upon*; *to rest upon*.
- Innocentia**, æ, f. (in & nocens,) *innocence*.
- Innotesco**, -notescere, -notui, inc. (in & notesco,) *to be known*; *to become known*.
- Innoxius**, a, um, adj. (in & noxius,) *harmless*.
- Innumerabilia**, e, adj. (in & numerabilis,) *innumerable*.
- Innumerus**, a, um, adj. (in & numerus,) *innumerable*.
- Inopia**, æ, f. (inops,) *want*.
- Inopus**, i, m. *a fountain or river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born*.
- In- or im-** primis, adv. (in & primus,) *chiefly*; *especially*.
- Inquam, or Inquō**, def. *I say*; § 183, 5.
- Inquino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to pollute*; *to stain*; *to soil*.
- Inquiro**, -quirere, -quisivi, -quistum, a. (in & quero,) *to inquire*; *to investigate*.
- Insania**, æ, f. (insānus,) *madness*.
- Insanio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be mad*.
- Inscribo**, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (in & scribo,) *to inscribe*; *to write upon*.
- Inscriptus**, a, um, part.
- Insectum**, i, n. (insēco,) *an insect*.
- Insequens**, tis, part. *succeeding*; *subsequent*; *following*; from
- Insequor**, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow*.
- Insidens**, tis, part. from
- Insideo**, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon*.
- Insidiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *an ambush*; *ambuscade*; *treachery*; *deceit*: per insidias, *treacherously*.
- Insidians**, tis, part. from
- Insidior**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to lie in wait*; *to lie in ambush*; *to deceive*.
- Insigne**, is, n. *a mark*; *a token*; *an ensign*; from
- Insignis**, e, adj. (in & signum,) *distinguished*; *eminent*.
- Insisto**, -sistere, -stīti, -stītum, n. (in & sisto,) *to stand upon*; *to insist*.
- Insolabiliter**, adv. *inconsolably*.
- Insolens**, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *insolent*; *haughty*.

- Insolenter**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *haughtily, insolently.*
- Inspectans**, tis, part. from
- Inspecto**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to inspect; to look upon.*
- Instatūrus**, a, um, part. (insto.)
- Instituto**, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitūtum, a. (in & statuo,) *to appoint; to institute; to make; to order.*
- Institūtum**, i, n. *an institution; a doctrine; from*
- Institūtus**, a, um, part. (instituo.)
- Insto**, -stāre, -stīti, n. (in & sto,) *to be near to; to urge; to persist; to harass; to pursue closely; to beg earnestly.*
- Instrumentum**, i, n. *an instrument; utensil; implement; from*
- Instruo**, -struēre, -struxi, -structum, a. (in & struo,) *to prepare; to teach; to supply with; to furnish.*
- Insūbres**, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cisalpine Gaul.*
- Insuesco**, -suescēre, -suēvi, -suētum, inc. (in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*
- Insūla**, æ, f. *an island.*
- Insūper**, adv. (in & super,) *moreover.*
- Intēger**, gra, grum, adj. (rior, errīmus,) *whole; entire; unhurt; just.*
- Intēgo**, -tegēre, -texi, -tectum, a. (in & tego,) *to cover.*
- Integrītas**, ātis, f. (intēger,) *integrity; probity; honesty.*
- Intellectus**, a, um, part. from
- Intelligo**, -ligēre, -lexi, -ectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive; to discern; to know; to learn.*
- Inter**, prep. *between; among: inter se, mutually: occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*
- Intercipio**, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (inter & capio,) *to intercept; to usurp; to take away fraudulently.*
- Interdico**, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (inter & dico,) *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Interdictus**, a, um, part.
- Interdiu**, adv. *by day; in the day-time.*
- Interdum**, adv. *sometimes.*
- Interea**, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*
- Interemptus**, a, um, part. (interimo.)
- Intereo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo, § 182,) *to perish.*
- Intērest**, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns: mea, it concerns me.*
- Interfector**, ōris, m. *a murderer; a slayer; a destroyer.*
- Interfectus**, a, um, part. *killed.*
- Interficio**, -ficēre, -fēcī, -fectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay.*
- Intērim**, adv. *in the mean time*

Interimo, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum,
a. (inter & emo,) *to kill; to put to death; to slay.*

Interior, us, adj. (sup. intūmus, § 126, 1,) *inner; the interior.*

Interiūs, adv. *farther in the interior.*

Interjectus, a, um, part. cast *between*: anno interjecto, *a year having intervened; a year after.*

Interjicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (inter & jacio,) *to throw between.*

Internecio, ōnis, f. (internēco,) *ruin; destruction*: ad interneciōnem, *with a general massacre.*

Internodium, i, n. (inter & nodus,) *the space between two knots; a joint.*

Internus, a, um, adj. *internal*: mare internum, *the Mediterranean sea.*

Interpres, ētis, c. *an interpreter.*

Interregnum, i, n. (inter & regnum,) *an interregnum; a vacancy of the throne.*

Interrogō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (inter & rogo,) *to ask.*

Intersum, esse, fui, irr. n. (inter & sum,) *to be present at.*

Intervallum, i, n. (inter & vallum,) *an interval; a space; a distance.*

Interveniens, tis, part. from

Intervenio, venīre, venī, ventum,

n. (inter & venio,) *to come between; to intervene.*

Intexo, ēre, ui, tum, a. (in & texo,) *to interweave.*

Intūmus, a, um, adj. sup. (comp. interior, § 126, 1,) *innermost; inmost; intimate; familiar; much beloved.*

Intra, prep. *within*:—adv. *inward.*

Intrepidus, a, um, adj. (in & trepidus,) *fearless; intrepid.*

Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enter.*

Introduco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (intro & duco,) *to lead in; to introduce.*

Introitus, ūs, m. (introeo,) *an entrance.*

Intuens, tis, part. from

Intueor, ēri, itus sum, dep. (in & tueor,) *to look upon; to consider; to behold; to gaze at.*

Intus, adv. *within.*

Inusitatus, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed; unusual; extraordinary.*

Inutilis, e, adj. *useless.*

Invado, -vadēre, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. (in & vado,) *to invade; to attack; to assail; to fall upon.*

Invenio, -venire, -venī, -ventum, a. (in & venio,) *to find; to get; to procure; to obtain; to invent; to discover.*

Inventus, a, um, part.

Investigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & vestigo,) *to investigate; to trace or find out; to discover*

- Invicem**, adv. (in & vicis,) *mutually; in turn*: se invicem occiderunt, *slew one another*.
- Invictus**, a, um, part. (in & victus,) *unconquered; impenthrable; invulnerable*.
- Invidia**, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy; hatred*.
- Invisus**, a, um, adj. (in & visus,) *hated; hateful; obnoxious: plebi, unpopular*.
- Invitatus**, a, um, part. *invited; entertained*:—subs. a guest.
- Invito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to invite*.
- Inviu**s, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *inaccessible; impassable; impenetrable*.
- Invoco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & voco,) *to call upon; to invoke*.
- Iônes**, um, m. pl. *Ionians; the inhabitants of Ionia*.
- Ionia**, æ, f. *Ionía; a country on the western coast of Asia Minor*.
- Ionius**, a, um, adj. *of Ionia; Ionian*: mare, *that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy*.
- Iphicrâtes**, is, m. *an Athenian general*.
- Iphigenia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana*.
- Ipse**, a, um, pro. § 135; *he himself; she herself; itself; or simply he; she; it*: et ipse, *he also; before a verb of the first or second person, I; thou*: ego ipse, *I myself*. tu ipse, *thou thyself, &c.*
- Ira**, æ, f. *anger; rage*.
- Irascor**, irasci, dep. § 174; *to be angry*.
- Iratus**, a, um, adj. *angry*.
- Ire**. See Eo.
- Irreparabilis**, e, adj. *irreparable; irrecoverable*.
- Irretio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & rete,) *to entangle; to insnare*.
- Irretitus**, part. *entangled; caught*.
- Irridens**, tis, part. from
- Irrideo**, dère, si, sum, a. (in & rideo,) *to deride; to laugh at*.
- Irrigo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & rigo,) *to water; to bedew; to moisten*.
- Irrito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to irritate; to provoke; to incite*.
- Irruens**, tis, part. from
- Irruo**, uère, ui, n. (in & ruo,) *to rush; to rush in, into, or upon; to attack*.
- Is**, ea, id, pro. § 134; *this; he, she; it*: in eo esse, i. e. in ea statu, *to be in that state; to be upon the point*.
- Issus**, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia*.
- Issicus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus*.
- Isocrâtes**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator*.
- Iste**, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that; that*

person or thing; he; she; it.
§ 207, R. 25.

Ister, tri, m. the name of the Danube after it enters Illyricum.

Isthmicus, a, um, adj. Isthmian; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth: ludi, games celebrated at that place.

Isthmus, i, m. an isthmus; a neck of land separating two seas.

Ita, adv. so; in such a manner; even so; thus.

Italia, æ, f. Italy.

Itälus, a, um, adj. Italian.

Itäli, subs. the Italians.

Italicus, a, um, adj. belonging to Italy; Italian. •

Itäque, adv. and so; therefore.

Iter, itinëris, n. a journey; a road; a march.

Itërum, adv. again; once more; a second time.

Ithäca, æ, f. a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.

Itüdem, adv. in like manner; likewise; also.

Itürus, a, um, part. (eo.)

Ivi. See Eo.

J.

Jacens, tis, part. from

Jaceo, ëre, ui, n. to lie; to be situated.

Jacio, jacëre, jëci, jactum, a. to throw; to cast; to fling; to hurl.

Jacto, äre, ävi, ätum, freq. (acio,) to throw about; to toss; to agitate.

Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) cast; thrown.

Jacülör, äri, ätus sum, dep. to hurl; to dart; to shoot.

Jam, adv. now; already; presently; even.

Jamdüum, adv. long ago.

Janiculum, i, n. one of the seven hills of Rome.

Jason, önis, m. the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.

Jejünus, a, um, adj. fasting; hungry.

Jovis. See Jupïter.

Juba, æ, f. the mane.

Jubeo, jubëre, jussi, jussum, a. to command; to bid; to order; to direct.

Jucundus, a, um, adj. (jocus,) sweet; agreeable; delightful; pleasant.

Judæa, æ, f. Judæa.

Judæus, a, um, adj. belonging to Judæa:—subs. a Jew.

Judex, icis, c. a judge.

Judicium, i, n. a judgment; decision. •

Judico, äre, ävi, ätum, a. to judge; to deem; to determine; to decide.

Jugërum, i, n. § 93, 1; an acre of land.

Jugum, i, n. a yoke; a ridge o'

- chain of mountains ; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.
- Jugurtha, æ, m. a king of Numidia.
- Julius, i, m. a name of Cæsar, who belonged to the gens Julia.
- Junctus, a, um, part. (jungo.)
- Junior, adj. (comp. from juvénis,) younger.
- Junius, i, m. the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.
- Jungo, jungère, junxi, junctum, a. to unite ; to connect ; to join : curruī, to put in ; to harness to.
- Juno, ònis, f. the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.
- Jupīter, Jovis, m. § 85 ; the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.
- Jurgiòsus, a, um, adj. (jurgium,) quarrelsome ; scolding ; brawling.
- Juro, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. to swear.
- Jus, juris, n. right ; justice : jus civitatís, the freedom of the city ; citizenship : jure, with reason ; rightly ; deservedly.
- Jussi. See Jubeo.
- Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)
- Jussu, abl. m. § 94 ; a command.
- Iustitia, æ, f. justice ; from
- Justus, a, um, adj. just ; right ; full ; regular ; ordinary ; exact.
- Juvenca, æ, f. a cow ; a heifer.
- Juvencius, i, m. a Roman general, conquered by Andriscus.
- Juvénis, e, adj. (comp. junior, § 126, 4,) young ; youthful.
- Juvénis, is, c. a young man or woman ; a youth.
- Juventus, útis, f. youth.
- Juvo, juvãre, juvi, jutum, a. to help ; to assist.
- Juxta, prep. near ; hard by :—adv. alike ; even ; equally.
- L.
- L., an abbreviation of Lucius. § 328.
- Labor, & Labos, òris, m. labor ; toil.
- Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. to fall ; to glide ; to glide away ; to flow on.
- Laboriòsus, a, um, adj. (labor,) laborious.
- Labòro, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. to work or labor ; to suffer with ; to be distressed.
- Labyrinthus, i, m. a labyrinth.
- Lac, lactis, n. milk.
- Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. belonging to Lacedæmon ; Lacedæmonian ; Spartan.
- Lacedæmon, ònis, f. Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Laconia.
- Lacerátus, a, um, part. from

- Lacéro**, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lacessius**, a, um, part. from
- Lacesso**, ére, ivi, itum, a. *to disturb; to trouble; to provoke; to stir up.*
- Lacrýma**, æ, f. *a tear.*
- Lacus**, ús, m. *a lake.*
- Laconicus**, a, um, adj. *Laconic; Spartan; Lacedæmonian.*
- Lædo**, lædère, læsi, læsum, a. *to injure; to hurt.*
- Lætátus**, a, um, part. (lætor.)
- Lætítia**, æ, f. (lætus,) *joy.*
- Lætor**, ári, átus sum, dep. *to rejoice; to be glad; to be delighted with.*
- Lætus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issímus,) *glad; joyful; full of joy; fortunate; prosperous; fruitful; abundant.*
- Lævinus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family; (P. Valerius,) a Roman consul.*
- Lævor**, óris, m. *smoothness.*
- Lagus**, i, m. *a Macedonian, who adopted as his son that Ptolemy who afterwards became king of Egypt.*
- Lana**, æ, f. *wool.*
- Lanátus**, a, um, adj. *bearing wool; woolly.*
- Laniátus**, a, um, part. from
- Lanio**, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lapicidina**, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) *a quarry.*
- Lapideus**, a, um, adj. *stony; from*
- Lapis**, ídis, m. *a stone.*
- Lapsus**, a, um, part. (labor.)
- Laqueus**, i, m. *a noose; a snare.*
- Largitio**, ónis, f. *a present.*
- Latè**, adv. (iús, issímè,) *widely; extensively.*
- Latèbra**, æ, f. *a lurking-place; a hiding-place; a retreat.*
- Latens**, tis, part. from
- Lateo**, ére, ui, n. *to be hidden; to be concealed; to be unknown.*
- Later**, éris, m. *a brick.*
- Laterculus**, i, m. dim. (later,) *a little brick; a brick.*
- Latinus**, i, m. *an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.*
- Latinus**, a, um, adj. *Latin; of Latium: Latini, subs. the Latins.*
- Latitúdo**, inis, f. (latus,) *breadth.*
- Latium**, i, n. *Latium.*
- Latmus**, i, m. *a mountain in Caria, near the borders of Ionia.*
- Latóna**, æ, f. *the daughter of the giant Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.*
- Latro**, áre, ávi, átum, n. & a. *to bark; to bark at.*
- Latro**, ónis, m. *a robber.*
- Latrocínium**, i, n. *robbery; piracy.*
- Latûrus**, a, um, part. (fero.)
- Latus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issímus,) *broad; wide.*
- Latus**, éris, n. *a side.*
- Laudátus**, a, um, part. from

Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to praise ; to extol ; to commend.*

Laurentia, æ, f. *See Acca.*

Laus, dis, f. *praise ; glory ; honor ; fame ; repute ; estimation ; value.*

Lautè, adv. *sumptuously ; magnificently.*

Lavinia, æ, f. *the daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of Æneas.*

Lavinium, i, n. *a city in Italy, built by Æneas.*

Lavo, lavāre & lavēre, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavātum, a. § 165 ; *to wash ; to bathe.*

Leæna, æ, f. *a lioness.*

Leander, & **Leandrus**, dri, m. *a youth of Abydos, distinguished for his attachment to Hero.*

Lebes, étis, m. *a kettle ; a caldron.*

Lectus, a, um, part. (lego,) *read ; chosen.*

Leda, æ, f. *the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and the mother of Helēna.*

Legatio, ōnis, f. (lego, āre,) *an embassy.*

Legātus, i, m. (lego, āre,) *a deputy ; a lieutenant ; an ambassador.*

Legio, ōnis, f. (lego, ēre,) *a legion ; ten cohorts of soldiers.*

Legislātor, ōris, m. (lex & fero,) *a legislator ; a lawgiver.*

Lego, legēre, legi, lectum, a. *to read ; to choose ; to collect.*

Lemānus, i, m. *the name of a lake in Gaul, bordering upon*

the country of the Helvetii, now the lake of Geneva.

Leo, ōnis, m. *a lion.*

Leonidas, æ, m. *a brave king of Sparta, who fell in the battle of Thermopylæ.*

Leontinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Leontini, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of Sicily.*

Lepidus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family, of the Æmilian clan : M. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.*

Lepus, ōris, m. *a hare.*

Letālis, e, adj. *fatal ; deadly ; from*

Letum, i, n. *death.*

Levis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *light ; trivial ; inconsiderable ; smooth.*

Levitas, ātis, f. *lightness.*

Levo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ease ; to relieve ; to lighten ; to alleviate.*

Lex, gis, f. *a law ; a condition.*

Libens, tis, part. (libet,) *willing.*

Libenter, adv. *willingly.*

Libet, or **Lubet**, libuit, imp. *it pleases.*

Libenter, adv. (libens,) *freely ; willingly.*

Liber, libēra, libērum, adj. *free.*

Liber, libri, m. *the inner bark of a tree ; a book.*

Liberaliter, adv. (liberālis,) *liberally ; kindly.*

- Liberátus**, a, um, part. (libéro,) *liberated; set at liberty.*
- Libèrè**, adv. *freely; without restraint.*
- Libèri**, òrum, m. pl. § 96; *children.*
- Libéro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to free; to liberate; to deliver.*
- Libertas**, âtis, f. *liberty.*
- Libya**, æ, f. properly *Lābya*, a kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa.
- Licinius**, i, m. a name common among the Romans.
- Licet**, uit, itum est, imp. § 169; *it is lawful; it is permitted; you may; one may.*
- Licèt**, conj. *although.*
- Lienôsus**, a, um, adj. *splenetic.*
- Ligneus**, a, um, adj. *wooden; from*
- Lignum**, i, n. *wood; a log of wood; timber.*
- Ligo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to bind.*
- Liguria**, æ, f. *Liguria*, a country in the west of Italy.
- Ligus**, ūris, m. a *Ligurian.*
- Ligusticus**, a, um, adj. *Ligurian: mare, the gulf of Genœa.*
- Lilybæum**, i, n. a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.
- Limpidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *transparent; limpid; clear.*
- Limus**, i, m. *mud; clay.*
- Lingua**, æ, f. *the tongue; a language.*
- Linum**, i, n. *flax; linen.*
- Liquidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *liquid; clear; pure limpid.*
- Lis**, litis, f. *a strife; a contention; a controversy.*
- Littëra**, or **Litëra**, æ, f. *a letter of the alphabet: (pl.) letters; literature; learning; a letter; an epistle.*
- Litterarius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters; literary.*
- Littus**, or **Litus**, ōris, n. *the shore.*
- Loco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to place, set, dispose, or arrange; to give or dispose of in marriage; from*
- Locus**, i, m. in sing.; m. & n. in pl. § 92, 2; *a place.*
- Locusta**, æ, f. *a locust.*
- Longè**, adv. (iùs, issimè,) (longus,) *far; far off.*
- Longinquus**, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *far; distant; long; foreign.*
- Longitúdo**, inis, f. *length; from*
- Longus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *long, applied both to time and space; lasting.*
- Locûtus**, a, um, part. (loquor,) *having spoken.*
- Locutûrus**, a, um, part. *about to speak; from*
- Loquor**, loqui, locûtus sum, dep. *to speak.*
- Lorica**, æ, f. *a coat of mail, corselet; breast-plate; cuirass*
- Lorum**, i, n. *a thong*

Lubens, tis, part. (lubet.)
 Lubenter, adv. (iūs, issimē.) See Libenter.
 Lubet. See Libet.
 Lubido, or Libido, inis, f. *lust; desire.*
 Lubricus, a, um, adj. *slippery.*
 Luceo, lucēre, luxi, n. *to shine.*
 Lucius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
 Lucretia, æ, f. *a Roman matron, the wife of Collatinus.*
 Lucretius, i, m. *the father of Lucretia.*
 Luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo,) *mourning; sorrow.*
 Lucullus, i, m. *a Roman celebrated for his luxury, his patronage of learned men, and his military talents.*
 Lucus, i, m. *a grove.*
 Ludo, ludēre, lusi, lusum, a. *to play; to be in sport; to deceive.*
 Ludus, i, m. *a game; a play; a place of exercise; a school: gladiatorius, a school for gladiators.*
 Lugeo, lugēre, luxi, n. *to mourn; to lament.*
 Lumen, inis, n. (luceo,) *light; an eye.*
 Luna, æ, f. *the moon.*
 Lupa, æ, f. *a she-wolf.*
 Lupus, i, m. *a wolf.*
 Luscinia, æ, f. *a nightingale.*
 Lusitania, æ, f. *a part of Hispania, now Portugal.*
 Lustro, are, āvi, ātum, a. *to puri-*

fy; to appease; to expiate: exercitum, to review; to muster.
 Lustrum, i, n. *the lair of wild beasts; a den.*
 Lusus, ūs, m. *a game; a play: per lusum, in sport; sportively.*
 Lutatius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe: C. Lutatius Catūlus, a Roman consul in the first Punic war.*
 Lutetia, æ, f. *a city of Gaul, now Paris.*
 Lutum, i, n. *clay.*
 Lux, lucis, f. *light.*
 Luxuria, æ, f. *luxury; excess; voluptuousness.*
 Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycian; of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor.*
 Lycomēdes, is, m. *a king of Scyros.*
 Lycurgus, i, m. *the Spartan law-giver.*
 Lydia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor.*
 Lysander, dri, m. *a celebrated Lacedæmonian general.*
 Lysimāchus, i, m. *one of Alexander's generals, who was afterwards king of a part of Thrace.*

M.

M., *an abbreviation of Marcus. § 328.*
 Macēdo, ōnis, m. *a Macedonian.*

- Macedonia**, æ, f. *a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epirus.*
- Macedonicus**, a, um, adj. *of Macedonia; Macedonian; also, an agnomen or surname of Q. Metellus.*
- Macies**, ei, f. *leanness; decay.*
- Macrobii**, òrum, m. pl. *a Greek word signifying long-lived; this name was given to certain tribes of Ethiopians, who were distinguished for the simplicity and purity of their manners, and for their longevity.*
- Mactatus**, a, um, part. from
- Macto**, are, avi, atum, a. *to sacrifice; to slay.*
- Macula**, æ, f. *a spot; a stain.*
- Madeo**, ère, ui, n. *to be moist; to be wet.*
- Mænades**, um, f. pl. *priestesses of Bacchus; bacchantes; bacchanals.*
- Mæotis**, idis, adj. *Mæotian: palus Mæotis, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.*
- Magis**, adv. (sup. maximè, § 194,) *more; rather; better.*
- Magister**, tri, m. *a teacher; a master: magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant.*
- Magistratus**, ùs, m. *a magistracy; a civil office; a magistrate.*
- Magnesia**, æ, f. *a town of Ionia.*
- Magnificè**, adv. (entius, entissimè,) (magnificus,) *magnificently; splendidly.*
- Magnificentia**, æ, f. *magnificence, splendor; grandeur; from*
- Magnificus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (magnus & facio,) *magnificent; splendid.*
- Magnitudo**, inis, f. (magnus,) *greatness; magnitude; size.*
- Magnopère**, adv. (magnus & opus,) *greatly; very; earnestly.*
- Magnus**, a, um, adj. (comp. major, sup. maximus,) *great; large.*
- Major**, comp. (magnus,) *greater; the elder.*
- Majores**, um, m. pl. *forefathers; ancestors.*
- Malè**, adv. (pejùs, pessimè,) (malus,) *badly; ill; hurtfully.*
- Maledico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (malè & dico,) *to revile; to rail at; to abuse; to reproach.*
- Maledicus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) *reviling; railing; scurrilous; abusive.*
- Maleficus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (malè & facio,) *wicked; hurtful; mischievous; injurious:—subs. an evil-doer.*
- Malo**, malle, malui, irr. § 178, 3 *to prefer; to be more willing to wish rather.*
- Malum**, i, n. *an apple.*

Malum, i, n. (malus,) evil; misfortune; calamity; sufferings; evil deeds.

Malus, a, um, adj. (pejor, pessimus, § 125, 5,) bad; wicked: mali, bad men.

Mancinus, i, m. a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians.

Mando, mandere, mandi, mansum, a. to chew; to eat.

Mando, are, avi, atum, a. to command; to intrust; to commit; to bid; to enjoin: mandare inarmoribus, to engrave upon marble.

Mane, ind. n. the morning, § 94:—adv. early in the morning.

Maneo, ere, si, sum, n. to remain; to continue.

Manes, ium, m. pl. the dead; the manes; ghosts or shades of the dead.

Manlius, i, m. a Roman proper name.

Mano, are, avi, atum, n. to flow.

Mansuefacio, -facere, -feci, -factum, a. (mansues & facio,) to tame; to make tame.

Mansuefio, -fieri, -factus sum, irr. § 180, N., to be made tame.

Mansuefactus, a, um, part.

Mantinæa, æ, f. a city of Arcadia.

Manubiæ, arum, f. pl. booty; spoils; plunder.

Manumissus, a, um, part. from

Manumitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (manus & mitto,) to set

free, at liberty; to free; to manumit.

Manus, us, f. a hand; the trunk of an elephant; a band or body of soldiers.

Mapale, is, n. a hut or cottage of the Numidians.

Marcellus, i, m. the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men.

Marcus, i, m. a Roman name and cognomen or surname.

Marcus, i, m. a Roman prænomen.

Mare, is, n. the sea.

Margarita, æ, f. a pearl.

Mariandyni, orum, m. pl. a people of Bithynia.

Marinus, a, um, adj. (mare,) marine; pertaining to the sea. aqua marina, sea-water.

Maritimus, a, um, adj. maritime, on the sea-coast: copiæ, naval forces.

Maritus, i, m. a husband.

Marius, i, m. (C.) a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul.

Marmor, oris, n. marble.

Mars, tis, m. the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war.

Marsi, orum, m. pl. a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Ticinus.

Marsyas, æ, m. a celebrated Phrygian musician; also, a brother of Antigonus, the king of Macedonia.

- Massa**, æ, f. *a mass ; a lump.*
- Massicus**, a, um, adj. *Massic, of Massicus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine : vinum, Massic wine.*
- Massilia**, æ, f. *a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.*
- Mater**, tris, f. *a mother ; a matron.*
- Materia**, æ, f. *a material ; matter ; stuff ; timber.*
- Matrimonium**, i, n. *matrimony ; marriage.*
- Matrōna**, æ, f. *a matron ; a married woman.*
- Matrōna**, æ, f. *a river of Gaul, now the Marne.*
- Maturesco**, maturescēre, maturui, inc. *to ripen ; to grow ripe ; from*
- Matūrus**, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issimus,) *ripe ; mature ; perfect.*
- Mauritania**, æ, f. *a country in the western part of Africa, extending from Numidia to the Atlantic ocean.*
- Mausōlus**, i, m. *a king of Caria.*
- Maxilla**, æ, f. *a jaw ; a jawbone.*
- Maximè**, adv. (sup. of magis,) *most of all ; especially ; greatly.*
- Maximus**, i, m. *a Roman surname: Qu. Fabius Maximus, a distinguished Roman general.*
- Maximus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) *greatest ; eldest : maximus natu. See Natu.*
- Mecum**, (me & cum, § 133, 4,) *with me.*
- Medeor**, ēri, dep. § 170 ; *to cure ; to heal.*
- Medicina**, æ, f. *medicine.*
- Medico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a, *to heal ; to administer medicine ; to medicate ; to prepare medically ; to embalm.*
- Medicus**, i, m. *a physician.*
- Meditātus**, a, um, part. *designed ; practised ; from*
- Meditor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to meditate ; to reflect ; to practise.*
- Medius**, a, um, adj. *middle ; the midst, § 205, R. 17 : medium, the middle.*
- Mediomatrici**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgic Gaul.*
- Medūsa**, æ, f. *one of the three Gorgons.*
- Megāra**, æ, f. *the capital of Megaris.*
- Megarenses**, ium, m. pl. *Megarensians ; the inhabitants of Megāra.*
- Megāris**, idis, f. *a small country of Greece.*
- Megasthēnes**, is, m. *a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.*
- Mehercūē**, adv. *by Hercules truly certainly.*
- Mel**, lis, n. *honey.*

Meleāgrus & -āger, gri, m. <i>a king of Calydonia.</i>	<i>to assert falsely; to feign; to deceive.</i>
Melior, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 125, 5,) <i>better.</i>	Mercātor, ōris, m. (mercor,) <i>a merchant; a trader.</i>
Meliūs, adv. (comp. of benē,) <i>better.</i>	Mercatūra, æ, f. § 102, 7; <i>merchandise; trade.</i>
Membrāna, æ, f. <i>a thin skin; a membrane; parchment.</i>	Mercātus, ūs, m. <i>a market; a mart; a fair; an emporium, a sale.</i>
Membrum, i, n. <i>a limb; a member.</i>	Mercēs, ēdis, f. (mereo,) <i>wages, a reward; a price.</i>
Memīni, def. pret. § 183; <i>I remember; I relate.</i>	Mercurius, i, m. <i>Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods.</i>
Memor, ōris, adj. <i>mindful.</i>	Mereo, ēre, ui, itum, n. <i>to deserve; to gain; to acquire.</i>
Memorabilis, e, adj. <i>memorable; remarkable; worthy of being mentioned.</i>	Mereor, ēri, itus sum, dep. <i>to deserve; to earn.</i>
Memoria, æ, f. <i>memory.</i>	Mergo, mergēre, mersi, mersum, a. <i>to sink; to dip under.</i>
Memōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to remember; to say; to mention.</i>	Meridiānus, a, um, adj. <i>southern; south; at noon-day; from</i>
Memphis, is, f. <i>a large city of Egypt.</i>	Meridies, iei, m. (medius & dies,) <i>noon; mid-day; south.</i>
Mendacium, i, n. <i>a falsehood; from</i>	Meritō, adv. <i>with reason; with good reason; deservedly.</i>
Mendax, ācis, adj. <i>false; lying.</i>	Meritum, i, n. (mereo,) <i>merit; desert.</i>
Menelāus, i, m. <i>a king of Sparta, the son of Atreus, and husband of Helen.</i>	Mersi. <i>See Mergo.</i>
Menenius, i, m. (Agrippa,) <i>a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.</i>	Mersus, a, um, part. (mergo.)
Mens, tis, f. <i>the mind; the will; the understanding.</i>	Merūla, æ, f. <i>a blackbird.</i>
Mensis, is, m. <i>a month.</i>	Merx, cis, f. <i>merchandise.</i>
Mentio, ōnis, f. (memīni,) <i>mention or a speaking of.</i>	Messis, is, f. (meto,) <i>the harvest.</i>
Mentior, iri, itus sum, dep. <i>to lie;</i>	Meta, æ, f. <i>a goal; a limit.</i>
	Metagonium, i, n. <i>a promontory in the northern part of Africa.</i>
	Metallum, i, n. <i>metal; a mine</i>

- Metanira**, æ, f. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Metellus**, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome.*
- Metior**, metiri, mensus sum, dep. *to measure.*
- Metius**, i, m. (Suffetius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Meto**, metēre, messui, messum, a. *to reap; to mow.*
- Metuo**, metuēre, metui, a. *to fear; from*
- Metus**, ūs, m. *fear.*
- Meus**, a, um, pro. § 139; (ego,) *my; mine.*
- Micipsa**, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Mico**, āre, ui, n. *to shine.*
- Midas**, æ, m. *a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.*
- Migro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to remove; to migrate; to wander.*
- Mihi.** See Ego.
- Miles**, Itia, c. *a soldier; the soldiery.*
- Milētus**, i, f. *the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.*
- Militia**, æ; f. (miles,) *war; military service.*
- Milito**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to serve in war.*
- Mille**, n. ind. (in sing.) *a thousand*: millia, um, pl. mille, adj. ind. § 118, 6.
- Milliarium**, i, n. *a milestone; a mile or 5000 Roman feet*: ad quintum milliarium urbis, *within five miles of the city.*
- Miltiādes**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.*
- Milvius**, i, m. *a kite.*
- Minæ**, ārum, f. pl. § 96; *threats.*
- Minātus**, a, um, part. (minor.)
- Minerva**, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.*
- Minimē**, adv. (sup. of parum, *least; at least; not at all.*
- Minimus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus,) *the least; the smallest.*
- Ministerium**, i, n (minister,) *service; labor.*
- Minium**, i, n. *red lead; vermilion.*
- Minor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to threaten; to menace.*
- Minor**, ōris, adj. (comp. of parvus,) *less; smaller; weaker.*
- Minos**, ōis, m. *a son of Europa, and king of Crete.*
- Minuo**, minuēre, minui, minūtum, a. *to diminish.*
- Minus**, adv. (minor,) (comp. of parum,) *less*: quod minus or quominus, *that—not.*
- Miraculum**, i, n. (miror,) *a miracle; a wonder.*
- Mirabilis**, e, adj. *wonderful; astonishing.*
- Mirātus**, a, um, part. (miror,) *wondering at.*

- Mirè**, adv. (*mirus*,) *wonderfully* ; *remarkably*.
- Miror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to wonder at* ; *to admire* ; from
- Mirus**, a, um, adj. *wonderful* ; *surprising*.
- Misceo**, miscère, miscui, mistum or mixtum, a. *to mingle* ; *to mix*.
- Miser**, ëra, ërum, adj. *miserable* ; *unhappy* ; *wretched* ; *sad*.
- Miserâtus**, a, um, part. (*misëror*.)
- Misereor**, miserëri, miseritus or misertus sum, dep. *to have compassion* ; *to pity*.
- Misëret**, miseruit, miseritum est, imp. *it pitieth* : me misëret, *I pity*.
- Misericordia**, æ, f. (*misericors*,) *pity* ; *compassion*.
- Misëror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pity*.
- Misi**. See Mitto.
- Mistus**, & **Mixtus**, a, um, part. (*misceo*.)
- Mithridâtes**, is, m. *a celebrated king of Pontus*.
- Mithridâticus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mithridates* ; *Mithridatic*.
- Mitis**, e, adj. (*ior*, *issîmus*,) *mild* ; *meek* ; *kind* ; *humane*.
- Mitto**, mittëre, misi, missum, a. *to send* ; *to throw* ; *to bring forth* ; *to produce* ; *to afford* : mittëre se in aquam, *to plunge into the water*.
- Mixtus**. See Mistus.
- Modicus**, a, um, adj. *moderate* ; *of moderate size* ; *small*.
- Modius**, i, m. *a measure* ; *a half bushel*.
- Modò**, adv. *now* ; *only* ; *but* : modò — modò, *sometimes — sometimes* : — conj. (*for si modò or dummodò*,) *provided that* ; *if only*.
- Modus**, i, m. *a measure* ; *a manner* ; *a way* ; *degree* ; *limit* ; *moderation*.
- Mœnia**, um, n. pl. *the walls of a city*.
- Mœnus**, i, m. *the Maine, a river of Germany*, and a branch of the Rhine.
- Mœrens**, tis, part. from
- Mœreo**, mœrëre, neut. pass. *to be sad* ; *to mourn*.
- Mœris**, is, m. *a lake in Egypt*.
- Moles**, is, f. *a mass* ; *a bulk* ; *a burden* ; *a weight* ; *a pile*.
- Molestus**, a, um, adj. (*ior*, *issîmus*,) *irksome* ; *severe* ; *troublesome* ; *oppressive* ; *unwelcome*.
- Mollio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to soften* ; *to moderate* ; from
- Mollis**, e, adj. (*ior*, *issîmus*,) *soft* ; *tender*.
- Molossi**, òrum, m. pl. *the Molossians, a people of Epirus*.
- Momordi**. See Mordeo.
- Monens**, tis, part. from
- Moneo**, ëre, ui, itum, a. *to advise* ; *to remind* ; *to warn* ; *to admonish*.

Monimentum *or* -umentum, i, n.

§ 102, 4; *a monument; a memorial; a record.*

Mōns, tis, m. *a mountain; a mount.*

Monstro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to show; to point out.*

Mora, æ, f. *delay.*

Morbus, i, m. *a disease.*

Mordax, ācis, adj. *biting; sharp; snappish; from*

Mordeo, mordēre, momordi, morsum, a. *to bite.*

Mores. *See Mos.*

Moriens, tis, part. from

Morior, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, dep. § 174; *to die.*

Moror, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror, I care not for; I value not.*

Morōsus, a, um, adj. *morose; peevish; fretful; cross.*

Mors, tis, f. *death.*

Morsus, ūs, m. *a bite; biting.*

Mortalis, e, adj. *mortal.*

Mortuus, a, um, part. (mori- or.) *dead.*

Mos, moris, m. *a custom: more, after the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.*

Mossyni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.*

Motus, ūs, m. *motion: terræ motus, an earthquake.*

Motus, a, um, part. from

Moveo, movēre, movi, motum, a. *to move; to stir; to excite*

Mox, adv. *soon; soon after; by and by.*

Mucius, i, m. (Scævola,) *a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.*

Muliēbris, e, adj. *womanly; female; from*

Mulier, ēris, f. *a woman.*

Multitudo, inis, f. (multus,) *a multitude.*

Multo *or* -cto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to punish; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.*

Multō, & Multum, adv. *much; by far.*

Multus, a, um, adj. *much; many.*

Munimius, i, m. *a Roman general.*

Mundus, i, m. *the world; the universe.*

Muniendus, a, um, part. from

Munio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.*

Munus, ēris, n. *an office; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward.*

Muralis, e, adj. *pertaining to a wall: corōna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from*

Murus, i, m. *a wall; a wall of a town.*

Mus, muris, m. *a mouse*

Musa, æ, f. *a muse; a song.*
 Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*
 Musculus, i, m. dim. (mus, § 100, 3,) *a little mouse.*
 Musice, es, & Musica, æ, f. (musa,) *music; the art of music.*
 Musicus, a, um, adj. *musical.*
 Muto, ære, avi, atum, a. *to change; to transform.*
 Mygdonia, æ, f. *a small country of Phrygia.*
 Myrmecides, is, m. *an ingenious artist of Miletus.*
 Myndius, i, m. *a Myndian; an inhabitant of Myndus.*
 Myndus, i, f. *a city in Caria, near Halicarnassus.*
 Mysia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Egean sea on the west.*

N.

Nabis, idis, m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon.*
 Næ, adv. *verily; truly.*
 Nactus, a, um, part. (nanciscor,) *having found.*
 Nam, conj. § 198, 5; *for; but.*
 Nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, dep. *to get; to find; to meet with.*
 Narbonensis, e, adj. Narbonensis Gallia, *one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the south-eastern part, deriving its name from the city of Narbo, now Narbonne.*
 Naris, is, f. *the nostril.*
 Narro, ære, avi, atum, a. *to relate; to tell; to say.*
 Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. *to be born; to grow; to be produced.*
 Nasica, æ, m. *a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.*
 Nasus, i, m. *a nose.*
 Natalis, e, adj. *natal: dies natalis, a birth-day.*
 Natans, tis, part. from
 Nato, ære, avi, atum, freq. (no,) *to swim; to float.*
 Natu, abl. sing. m. *by birth: natu minor, the younger: minimus, the youngest: major, the elder: maximus, the oldest.* § 126, 4.
 Natura, æ, f. (nascor,) *nature; creation; power.*
 Naturalis, e, adj. *natural.*
 Natus, a, um, part. (nascor,) *born: octoginta annos natus, eighty years old.*
 Natus, i, m. *a son.*
 Naufragium, i, n. *a shipwreck.*
 Nauta, æ, m. *a sailor.*
 Navalis, e, adj. (navis,) *naval; belonging to ships.*
 Navigabilis, e, adj. *navigable.*
 Navigatio, ònis, f. (navigo,) *navigation.*
 Navigium, i, n. *a ship; a vessel.*
 Navigo, ære, avi, atum, a. (navis & ago,) *to navigate; to sail*

- navigātur, imp. *navigation is carried on ; they sail.*
- Navis, is, f. *a ship.*
- Ne, conj. *not — lest ; lest that ; that — not : ne quidem, not even. § 279, 3.*
- Ne, conj. enclitic : in *direct* questions, it is often omitted in the translation ; in *indirect* questions, *whether* : in a *second* question, *or. § 265, R. 2.*
- Nec, conj. (ne & que,) *and not ; but not ; neither ; nor.*
- Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse,) *necessary :—subs. a friend.*
- Necessitas, ātis, f. *necessity ; duty.*
- Neco, āre, āvi or ui, ātum, a. *to kill ; to destroy ; to slay.*
- Nefas, n. ind. (ne & fas,) *impiety ; wrong.*
- Neglectus, a, um, part. from
- Negligo, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (nec & lego,) *to neglect ; not to care for ; to disregard.*
- Nego, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to deny ; to refuse ; to declare that not.*
- Negotium, i, n. (ne & otium,) *business ; labor ; pains ; difficulty : facili or nullo negotio, easily.*
- Nemo, inis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one ; no man.*
- Nemus, ōris, n. *a forest ; a grove.*
- Nepos, ōtis, m. *a grandson.*
- Neptūnus, i, m. *Neptune, a son of Saturn and Ops, and the god of the sea.*
- Nequāquam, adv. *by no means.*
- Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *neither nor ; and — not.*
- Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo, § 182, 3,) *I cannot - I am not able.*
- Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. § 138 ; *lest any one ; that no one or no thing.*
- Nereis, idis, f. *a Nereid ; a sea-nymph. The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris.*
- Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant of ; not to know ; can not.*
- Nestus, i, m. *a river in the western part of Thrace.*
- Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter, § 107,) *neither of the two ; neither.*
- Nicomēdes, is, m. *a king of Bithynia.*
- Nidifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nidus & facio,) *to build a nest.*
- Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*
- Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
- Nihil, n. ind., or Nihilum, i, n. (ne & hilum,) *nothing : nihil habeo quod, I have no reason why.*
- Nihilominus, adv. *nevertheless.*
- Nilus, i, m. *the Nile ; the largest river of Africa.*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. *too great - excessive ; immoderate.*
- Nimiūm, & Nimiō, adv. *too much.*

Ninus, i, m. *a king of Assyria.*
 Niöbe, es, f. *the wife of Amphion,*
king of Thebes.

Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) *unless; ex-*
cept; if not.

Nisus, i, m. *a king of Megäris,*
and the father of Sylla.

Nitidus, a, um, adj. (niteo,) *shining; bright; clear.*

Nitor, öris, m. (niteo,) *splendor;*
gloss; brilliancy.

Nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum,
dep. to strive.

Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*

No, nare, navi, natum, n. *to*
swim.

Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble;*
celebrated; famous;
of high rank.

Nobilitas, ätis, f. *nobility; the*
nobility; the nobles; a noble
spirit; nobleness.

Nobilito, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to en-*
noble; to make famous.

Noceo, ere, ui, itum, a. *to hurt;*
to injure; to harm.

Noctu, abl. sing. *by night; in*
the night time. § 94.

Nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly;*
nocturnal.

Nodus, i, m. *a knot; a tumor.*

Nola, æ, f. *a city of Campa-*
nia.

Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. (non &
 volo, § 178, 2,) *to be unwill-*
ing; the imperative of nolo,
with an infinitive, is translat-
ed by not, and the infinitive,

by an imperative; as, esse
noli, be not.

Nomädes, um, m. pl. *a name*
given to those tribes who wand-
er from place to place, with
their flocks and herds, having
no fixed residence.

Nomen, inis, n. *a name.*

Non, adv. *not.*

Nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj.
the ninetyeth.

Nonne, adv. (instead of num
 non,) *not?* (in a question.)

Nonnihil, n. ind. *something.*

Nonnisi, adv. *only; not; except.*

Nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*

Nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*

Nos. *See Ego.*

Nosco, noscere, novi, notum, a.
 § 183, 3, N.; *to know; to un-*
derstand; to learn.

Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our.* § 139.

Nota, æ, f. *a mark.*

Notans, tis, part. from

Noto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to mark;*
to observe; to stigmatize.

Notus, a, um, part. (from nosco,)
known.

Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*

Novus, a, um, adj. (comp. not
 used; sup. issimus,) *new;*
recent; fresh.

Nox, noctis, f. *night: de nocte,*
by night.

Noxius, a, um, adj. *hurtful; in-*
jurious.

Nubes, is, f. *a cloud.*

Nubo, nubere, nupsi & nupta

- sum, nuptum, n. *to cover; to veil; to marry; to be married; (used only of the wife.)*
 Nudatus, a, um, part. *laid open; stripped; deprived; from*
 Nudo, are, avi, atum, a. *to make naked; to lay open; from*
 Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked; bare.*
 Nullus, a, um, gen. lus, § 107, adj. (non ullus,) *no; no one.*
 Num, adv.: *in translating direct questions, it is commonly omitted; in indirect questions, it signifies whether.*
 Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) *the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.*
 Numantia, æ, f. *a city of Spain, which was besieged by the Romans for twenty years.*
 Numantini, orum, m. pl. *Nu-
mantines; the people of Nu-
mantia.*
 Numen, inis, n. (nuo,) *a deity; a god.*
 Número, are, avi, atum, a. *to count; to number; to reckon; from*
 Numérus, i, m. *a number.*
 Numidæ, arum, m. pl. *the Nu-
midians.*
 Numidia, æ, f. *a country of Africa.*
 Numitor, oris, m. *the father of Rhea Silvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*
 Nummus, i, m. *money.*
 Nunc, adv. *now: nunc etiam, even now; still.*
 Nuncúpo, are, avi, atum, a. *to name.*
 Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. *never.*
 Nuntiatus, a, um, part. *from*
 Nuntio or -cio, are, avi, atum, a. (nuntius,) *to announce; to tell.*
 Nuptiæ, arum, f. pl. *nuptials; marriage; a wedding.*
 Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam,) *nowhere; in no place.*
 Nutriendus, a, um, part. *to be nourished.*
 Nutrio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to nourish.*
 Nutritus, a, um, part.
 Nutrix, icis, f. *a nurse.*
 Nympha, æ, f. *a nymph; a goddess presiding over fountains, groves, or rivers, &c*
- O.
- O! int. *O! ah!*
 Ob, prep. *for; on account of; before.*
 Obdormisco, -dormiscere, -dormivi, inc. (ob & dormisco,) *to fall asleep; to sleep.*
 Obduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (ob & duco,) *to draw over; to cover over.*
 Obductus, a, um, part. *spread over; covered over.*
 Obedio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ob & audio,) *to obey; to comply with; to be subject to.*
 Obeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n.

- & a. (ob & eo,) *to go to; to discharge; to execute; to die.*
- Oberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ob & erro,) *to wander; to wander about.*
- Obitus, ūs, m. (obeo,) *death.*
- Objaceo, êre, ui, itum, n. (ob & jaceo,) *to lie against or before; to be opposite.*
- Obiectus, a, um, part. *thrown to, or in the way; exposed.*
- Objicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (ob & jacio,) *to throw before; to throw to; to give; to object; to expose.*
- Obligō, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & ligo,) *to bind; to oblige; to obligate.*
- Obliquē, adv. *indirectly; obliquely; from*
- Obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique; indirect; sidewise.*
- Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting; having forgotten.*
- Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum, dep. *to forget.*
- Obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious; subject; exposed to; liable.*
- Obruo, -ruere, -rui, -rūtum, a. (ob & ruo,) *to overwhelm; to cover; to bury.*
- Obrūtus, a, um, part. *buried; covered; overwhelmed.*
- Obscuro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (obscurus,) *to obscure; to darken.*
- Obsēcro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech; to conjure.*
- Obsēquor, -sēqui, -secutus sum, dep. (ob & sequor,) *to follow; to serve.*
- Observo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & servo,) *to observe; to watch.*
- Obses, idis, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*
- Obsessus, a, um, part. *besieged; from*
- Obsideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) *to besiege; to invest; to blockade.*
- Obsidio, ōnis, f. *a siege.*
- Obsidionalis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege; obsidional: corōna, a crown given to him who had raised a siege.*
- Obstetrix, icis, f. *a midwife.*
- Obtestatus, a, um, part. *from*
- Obtestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (ob & testor,) *to conjure; to beseech; to entreat.*
- Obtineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (ob & teneo,) *to hold; to retain; to obtain: obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- Obtulit. *See Offero.*
- Obviā, adv. *in the way; meeting; to meet: fio or eo obviā, I meet; I go to meet.*
- Occasio, ōnis, f. *an occasion; a good opportunity.*
- Occāsus, ūs, m. *the setting of the heavenly bodies; the descent; evening; the west.*
- Occidens, tis, m. *the west; the setting sun; evening.*

- Occidentālis**, e, adj. *western*; *occidental*.
- Occido**, occidēre, occidi, occisum, a. (ob & cædo,) *to kill*; *to slay*; *to put to death*.
- Occido**, occidēre, occidi, occāsum, n. (ob & cado,) *to fall*; *to fall down*; *to set*.
- Occisūrus**, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occisus**, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occēcātus**, a, um, part. from
- Occæco**, ære, ævi, ætum, a. *to blind*; *to dazzle*.
- Occulto**, ære, ævi, ætum, freq. (occūlo,) *to conceal*; *to hide*.
- Occultor**, æri, ætus sum, pass. *to be concealed*; *to hide one's self*.
- Occūpo**, ære, ævi, ætum, a. *to occupy*; *to seize upon*; *to take possession of*.
- Occurro**, -currēre, -curri & -curri, -cursum, n. (ob & curro,) *to meet*; *to go to meet*; *to encounter*.
- Oceānus**, i, m. *the ocean*; *the sea*.
- Octaviānus**, i, m. (Cæsar,) *the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus*.
- Octāvus**, a, um, num. adj. (octo,) *eighth*.
- Octingenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *eight hundred*.
- Octo**, ind. num. adj. pl. *eight*.
- Octoginta**, ind. num. adj. pl. *eighty*.
- Oculus**, i, m. *an eye*.
- Odi**, odisse, def. pret. § 183, 1; *to hate*; *to detest*.
- Odium**, i, n. *hatred*.
- Odor**, ōris, m. *a smell*: pl. odōres, *odors*; *perfumes*.
- Odōror**, æri, ætus sum, dep. *to smell*.
- Eneus**, ei & eos, m. *a king of Calydon, and father of Meleager and Dejanira*.
- Enomāus**, i, m. § 9; *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Æta**, æ, m. *a mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Doris*.
- Offero**, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero, § 196, 7,) *to offer*; *to present*.
- Officina**, æ, f. *a work-shop*; *an office*.
- Officio**, -ficēre, -fēcī, -fectum, a. (ob & facio,) *to stand in the way of*; *to injure*; *to hurt*.
- Officium**, i, n. *duty*; *a kindness*; *an obligation*; *politeness*; *civility*; *attention*.
- Olea**, æ, f. *an olive-tree*.
- Oleum**, i, n. *oil*.
- Olim**, adv. *formerly*; *sometime*.
- Olor**, ōris, m. *a swan*.
- Olus**, ēris, n. *herbs*; *potherbs*.
- Olympia**, æ, f. *a town and district of the Peloponnesus, upon the Alpheus*.
- Olympicus**, a, um, adj. *Olympic*, *pertaining to Olympia*.
- Olympius**, a, um, adj. *Olympian*.

- pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.*
- Olympus, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia.*
- Omen, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
- Omnis, e, adj. *all; every; every one: omnes, all: omnia, all things: with sine, it may signify any; as, sine omni discordiâ, without any discord.*
- Onus, ëris, n. *a burden; a load.*
- Onustus, a, um, adj. *laden; full of.*
- Opëra, æ, f. *labor; pains: dare opëram alicui, to attend to a thing; to devote one's self to it.*
- Opëror, äri, ätus sum, dep. *to labor; to work.*
- Opimus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *rich; fruitful; fat; daintly.*
- Oportet, ëre, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*
- Oppidum, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*
- Oppôno, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (ob & pono,) *to oppose; to set against.*
- Opportünus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*
- Oppositus, a, um, part. *opposed; opposite.*
- Opprimo, -primëre, pressi, -pressum, a. (ob & premo,) *to oppress; to overpower; to subdue.*
- Oppugnätus, a, um, part. from Oppugno, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (ob & pugno,) *to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*
- (Ops, nom., not in use, § 94.)
 opis, gen. f. *aid; help; means; assistance: opes, pl. wealth; riches; resources; power.*
- Optimè, adv. (sup. of benè,) *very well; excellently; best.*
- Optimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) *best; most worthy.*
- Optio, önis, f. *a choice; an option; from*
- Opto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to desire.*
- Opulens, & Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy.*
- Opus, ëris, n. *a work; a labor; a task.*
- Ora, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*
- Ora, pl. *See Os.*
- Oraculum, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*
- Orans, tis, part. (oro.)
- Oratio, önis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*
- Orätor, öris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*
- Orbätus, a, um, part. (orbo,) *be reaved or deprived of.*
- Orbelus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*
- Orbis, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in*

- orbem jacere, *to lie round in a circle: orbis, or orbis terrarum, the world.*
- Orbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deprive; to bereave of.*
- Orcus, i, m. *Pluto, the god of the lower world; the infernal regions.*
- Ordino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to order; to ordain; to arrange.*
- Ordo, inis, m. *order; arrangement; a row: ordines remorum, banks of oars.*
- Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) *the east; the morning.*
- Oriens, part. (orior.)
- Orientalis, e, adj. *eastern.*
- Origo, inis, f. *source; origin: originem ducere, to derive one's origin; from*
- Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177; *to arise; to begin; to appear.*
- Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) *an ornament.*
- Ornatus, ūs, m. *an ornament; from*
- Orno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to adorn; to deck.*
- Oro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to beg; to entreat.*
- Orôdes, is, m. *a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Crassus.*
- Orpheus, ei & eos, m. *a celebrated poet and musician of Thrace.*
- Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *having arisen; risen; born; begun.*
- Ortus, ūs, m. *a rising; east.*
- Os, oris, n. *the mouth; the face.*
- Os, ossis, n. *a bone.*
- Ossa, æ, m. *a high mountain in Thessaly.*
- Ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tensum & tentum, a. (ob & tendo,) *to show; to point out; to exhibit.*
- Ostia, æ, f. *a town, built by Ancus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber; from*
- Ostium, i, n. *a mouth of a river.*
- Ostrea, æ, f. pl. ostrea, ōrum, n. *an oyster.*
- Otium, i, n. *leisure; quiet; ease, idleness.*
- Otos, i, m. *a son of Neptune, or of Aloëus.*
- Ovis, is, f. *a sheep.*
- Ovum, i, n. *an egg.*

P.

- P., *an abbreviation of Publius.*
- Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) *food; fodder.*
- Paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, dep. *to make a compact; to form a treaty; to bargain; to agree.*
- Pactolus, i, m. *a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands.*
- Pactum, i, n. (paciscor,) *an agreement; a contract: quo pacto, in what manner how.*
- Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor

- Padus**, *i*, *m.* *the largest river of Italy, now the Po.*
- Pæne**, or **Pene**, *adv.* *almost; nearly.*
- Palea**, *æ*, *f.* *chaff.*
- Palma**, *æ*, *f.* *the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.*
- Palpëbra**, *æ*, *f.* *the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.*
- Palus**, *ûdis*, *f.* *a marsh; a swamp; a lake.*
- Paluster**, **palustris**, **palustre**, *adj.* *marshy.*
- Pan**, **Panis**, *m.* *the god of shepherds.*
- Pando**, **pandëre**, **pansum** & **passum**, *a.* *to open; to expand; to spread out.*
- Panionium**, *i*, *n.* *a sacred place near mount Mycæle in Ionia.*
- Panis**, *is*, *m.* *bread.*
- Panthëra**, *æ*, *f.* *a panther.*
- Papirius**, *i*, *m.* *the name of several Romans.*
- Papyrus**, *d. g.* & **Papÿrum**, *i*, *n.* *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.*
- Parâtus**, *a, um*, *part. & adj.* (*ior, issîmus*), (*paro*), *prepared; ready.*
- Parcæ**, *ârum*, *f. pl.* *the Fates.*
- Parco**, **parcëre**, **peperci** or **parsi**, *to spare.*
- Pardus**, *i*, *m.* *a male panther; a pard.*
- Parens**, *tis*, *c.* (*pario*), *a parent;*
- father; mother; creator; author; inventor.*
- Pareo**, *êre, ui, n.* *to obey; to be subject to.*
- Paries**, *ëtis*, *m.* *a wall.*
- Pario**, **parëre**, **pepëri**, **partum**, *a.* *to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.*
- Paris**, *îdis* or *îdoas*, *m.* *a son of Priam, king of Troy, and the brother of Hector.*
- Pariter**, *adv.* *in like manner; equally; at the same time.*
- Parnassus**, *i*, *m.* *a mountain of Phocis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.*
- Paro**, *âre, âvi, âtum, a.* *to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip: parâre insidias, to lay plots against.*
- Paropamisus**, *i*, *m.* *a ridge of mountains in the north of India.*
- Pars**, *tis*, *f.* *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party: magnam partem, for the most part: in utrâque parte, on each side: magnâ ex parte, in a great measure; for the most part.*
- Parsimonia**, *æ*, *f.* (*pasco*), *frugality.*
- Parthus**, *i*, *m.* *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*

- Particûla**, æ, f. dim. (pars,) *a particle ; a small part.*
- Partiendus**, a, um, part. (partior.)
- Partim**, adv. (pars,) *partly ; in part.*
- Partior**, iri, itus sum, dep. (pars,) *to divide ; to share.*
- Partus**, a, um, part. (pario.)
- Partus**, ūs, m. *a birth ; offspring.*
- Parum**, adv. (minûs, minimè, § 174,) *little ; too little.*
- Parvulus**, a, um, dim. adj. *small ; very small ; from*
- Parvus**, a, um, adj. (minor, minimus, § 125, 5,) *small or little ; less ; the least.*
- Pasco**, pascēre, pavi, pastum, a. *to feed.*
- Pascor**, pasci, pastus sum, dep. *to feed ; to graze ; to feed upon.*
- Passer**, ēris, m. *a sparrow.*
- Passim**, adv. *here and there ; every where ; in every direction.*
- Passurus**, a, um, part. (patior.)
- Passus**, a, um, part. (patior,) *having suffered.*
- Passus**, a, um, part. (pando,) *stretched out ; hung up ; dried: uva passa, a raisin.*
- Passus**, ūs, m. *a pace ; a measure of 5 feet : mille passuum, a mile or 5000 feet.*
- Pastor** ōris, m. (pasco,) *a shepherd.*
- Patefacio**, facēre, fēci, factum, a. (pateo & facio,) *to open ; to disclose ; to discover, to detect.*
- Patefio**, fiēri, factus sum, .rr. § 180, N. ; *to be laid open or discovered.*
- Patefactus**, a, um, part. *opened ; discovered.*
- Patens**, tis, part. & adj. *lying open ; open ; clear ; from*
- Pateo**, ēre, ui, n. *to be open ; to stand open ; to extend.*
- Pater**, tris, m. *a father : patres, fathers ; senators : paterfamilias, patrisfamilias, § 91 ; the master of a family ; a housekeeper.*
- Paternus**, a, um, adj. *paternal.*
- Patientia**, æ, f. *patience ; hardness ; from*
- Patior**, pati, passus sum, dep. *to suffer ; to endure ; to let ; to allow.*
- Patria**, æ, f. (patrius,) *one's native country ; one's birthplace.*
- Patrimonium**, i, n. (pater,) *patri-mony ; inheritance.*
- Patrocinium**, i, n. *patronage ; from*
- Patrōnus**, i, m. (pater,) *a patron ; protector.*
- Patruēlis**, is, c. *a cousin (by the father's side.)*
- Pauci**, æ, a, adj. pl. *few ; a few.*
- Paulatim**, adv. *gradually ; little by little.*
- Paulò**, or **Paullò**, adv. *a little.*
- Paululūm**, adv. *a little.*
- Paullus**, or **Paulus**, i, m. *a cog-*

nómen or surname in the <i>Æmilian tribe.</i>	Pellis, is, f. <i>the skin.</i>
Pauper, éris, adj. (ior, rímus,) <i>poor.</i>	Pello, pellère, pepŭli, pulsum, a. <i>to drive away; to banish; to expel; to dispossess; to beat.</i>
Pauperies, ei, f. <i>poverty.</i>	Peloponnésus, i, f. <i>a peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea.</i>
Paupertas, átis, f. <i>poverty; indigence.</i>	Pelusium, i, n. <i>a town of Egypt.</i>
Paveo, pavère, pavi, n. <i>to fear; to be afraid.</i>	Pendens, tis, part. <i>hanging; impending.</i>
Pavo, ónis, c. <i>a peacock.</i>	Pendeo, pendère, pependi, pen- sum, n. <i>to hang.</i>
Pax, pacis, f. <i>peace.</i>	Pene, adv. <i>almost.</i>
Pecco, áre, ávi, átum, n. <i>to sin; to commit a fault.</i>	Penetrále, is, n. <i>the inner part of a house.</i>
Pecto, pectère, pexi & pexui, pexum, a. <i>to comb; to dress.</i>	Penétro, áre, ávi, átum, (penítus,) a. <i>to penetrate; to enter.</i>
Pectus, óris, n. <i>the breast.</i>	Penéus, i, m. <i>the principal river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus.</i>
Pecunia, æ, f. <i>money; a sum of money.</i>	Peninsŭla, æ, f. (pene & insŭla,) <i>a peninsula.</i>
Pecus, ūdis, f. <i>a sheep; a beast.</i>	Penna, æ, f. <i>a feather; a quill; a wing.</i>
Pecus, óris, n. <i>cattle; a herd; a flock.</i>	Pensilis, e, adj. (pendeo,) <i>hanging; pendent.</i>
Pedes, itis, c. (pes,) <i>one on foot; a foot-soldier.</i>	Penuria, æ, f. <i>want; scarcity.</i>
Pelāgus, i, n. <i>the sea.</i>	Peperci. <i>See Parco.</i>
Peleus, i, m. <i>a king of Thessaly, the son of Æacus, and father of Achilles.</i>	Pepŭli. <i>See Pello.</i>
Pelias, æ, m. <i>a king of Thessaly, and son of Neptune.</i>	Pepëri. <i>See Pario.</i>
Peligni, órum, m. pl. <i>a people of Italy, whose country lay between the Aternus and the Sagrus.</i>	Per, prep. <i>by; through; for; during; along.</i>
Pelion, i, n. <i>a lofty mountain in Thessaly.</i>	Pera, æ, f. <i>a wallet; a bag.</i>
Pellicio, -licère, -lexi, -lectum, a. (per & lacio,) <i>to allure; to entice; to invite.</i>	Perāgro, áre, ávi, átum, n. (per & ager,) <i>to travel through; to go through or over.</i>
	Percontor & -cunctor, ári, átus sum, dep. <i>to ask; to inquire</i>

Percunctatus, a, um, part. (percunctor.)

Percussor, ōris, m. a murderer; an assassin; one who wounds; from

Percutio, -cutēre, cussi, -cussum, a. (per & quatio,) to strike; to wound: secūri, to behead.

Perditē, adv. very; vehemently; exceedingly; desperately; from

Perditus, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) ruined; lost; undone; desperate.

Perdix, icis, f. a partridge.

Perdo, -dēre, -dīdi, -ditum, a. (per & do,) to ruin; to lose; to destroy.

Perducō, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (per & ducō,) to lead to.

Perductus, a, um, part. brought; led; conducted.

Perigrinatio, ōnis, f. foreign travel; a residence in a foreign country.

Peregrinus, a, um, adj. foreign.

Perennis, e, adj. (per & annus,) continual; lasting; unceasing; everlasting; perennial.

Pereo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. to perish; to be slain; to be lost.

Perfidia, æ, f. perfidy; from

Perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) perfidious.

Pergānum, i, n., & -us, i, f., pl. -a, ōrum, n. the citadel of Troy; also, a city of Mysia.

situated upon the river Caius. It was here that parchment was first made, which is hence called membrāna Pergāmi.

Pergo, pergēre, perrexi, perrectum, n. (per & rego,) to advance; to continue.

Pericles, is, m. an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.

Periculōsus, a, um, adj. dangerous; perilous; hazardous, from

Pericūlum, & Periculum, i, n. danger; peril.

Peritūrus, a, um, part. (pereo.)

Peritus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) skilful; experienced.

Permeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & meo,) to go through; to flow through; to penetrate; to permeate.

Permisceo, -miscēre, -miscui, -mistum & -mixtum, a. (per & misceo,) to mix; to mingle.

Permistus, a, um, part. mixed; mingled; confused.

Permitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (per & mitto,) to commit; to intrust; to permit; to allow; to give leave to; to grant.

Permutatio, ōnis, f. exchange; change; from

Permuto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (per & muto,) to change; to exchange.

Pernicies, ēi, f. (pernéco,) *destruction; extermination.*

Perniciosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pernicious; hurtful.*

Perpendo, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, a. (per & pendo,) *to ponder; to weigh; to consider.*

Perperam, adv. *wrong; amiss; rashly; unjustly; absurdly; falsely.*

Perpetior, -pēti, -pessus sum, dep. (per & patior,) *to bear; to suffer; to endure.*

Perpetuus, a, um, adj. *perpetual; constant.*

Perrexī. See Pergo.

Persa, æ, m. *a Persian; an inhabitant of Persia.*

Persecutus, a, um, part. from

Persēquor, -sēqui, -secutus sum, dep. (per & sequor,) *to pursue; to follow; to continue; to persevere in; to persecute.*

Perseus, ei & eos, m. *the son of Jupiter and Danæ; also, the last king of Macedonia.*

Persicus, a, um, adj. *of Persia; Persian.*

Perspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spec-tum, a. (per & specio,) *to see through; to discern; to become acquainted with; to discover.*

Persuadeo, -suadere, -suāsi, -suāsum, a. (per & suadeo,) *to persuade.*

Perterreo, -terrere, -terrui, -terri-

tum, a. (per & terreo,) *to frighten greatly.*

Perterritus, a, um, part. *affrighted; discouraged.*

Pertinaciter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *obstinately; constantly; perseveringly.*

Pertinax, ācis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *obstinate; wilful.*

Pertineo, -tinere, -tinui, n. (per & teneo,) *to extend; to reach to.*

Pervenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (per & venio,) *to come to; to arrive at; to reach.*

Pervenitur, pass. imp. *one comes; they come; we come, &c.*

Pervius, a, um, adj. (per & via,) *pervious; which may be passed through; passable.*

Pes, pedis, m. *a foot.*

Pessum, adv. *down; under foot, to the bottom.*

Pestilentia, æ, f. (pestilens,) *a pestilence; a plague.*

Petens, tis, part. (peto.)

Petitio, ōnis, f. *a petition; a canvassing or soliciting for an office; from*

Peto, ēre, ivi, itum, a. *to ask; to request; to attack; to assail; to go to; to seek; to go for; to derive; to bring.*

Petra, æ, f. *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa.*

Petræa, æ, f. (Arabia,) *Arabia Petræa, the northern part of Arabia, south of Palestine*

- Petulantia**, æ, f. *petulance*; insolence; mischievousness; wantonness.
- Phæax**, æcis, m. a *Phæacian*, or inhabitant of *Phæacia*, now *Corfu*. The *Phæacians* were famous for luxury.
- Phalære**, ærum, f. pl. the *trappings of a horse*; *habiliments*.
- Pharos**, i, f. a *small island at the western mouth of the Nile*, on which was a tower or light-house, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world.
- Pharsalus**, i, m. a *city of Thessaly*.
- Pharnaces**, is, m. a *son of Mithridates*, king of *Pontus*.
- Phasis**, Idis & is, f. a *town and river of Colchis*, on the east side of the *Euxine*.
- Phidias**, æ, m. a *celebrated Athenian statuary*.
- Phileni**, òrum, m. pl. two *Carthaginian brothers*, who suffered themselves to be buried alive, for the purpose of establishing the controverted boundary of their country.
- Philippi**, òrum, m. pl. a *city of Macedon*, on the confines of *Thrace*.
- Philippicus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Philippi*.
- Philippides**, æ, m. a *comic poet*.
- Philippus**, i, m. *Philip*; the father of *Alexander*; also, the son of *Demetrius*.
- Philomæla**, æ, f. a *nightingale*.
- Philosophia**, æ, f. *philosophy*.
- Philosôphus**, i, m. a *philosopher* a lover of learning and wisdom.
- Phineus**, i, m. a *king of Arcadia*, and *priest of Apollo*.
- Phocæi**, òrum, m. pl. the *Phocæans*; inhabitants of *Phocæa*, a maritime city of *Ionis*.
- Phocis**, Idis, f. a *country of Greece*.
- Phœnice**, es, f. *Phœnicia*, a maritime country of *Syria*, north of *Palestine*.
- Phoenix**, icis, m. a *Phœnician*.
- Phryx**, ygis, m. a *Phrygian*; an inhabitant of *Phrygia*.
- Picentes**, ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of *Picenum*.
- Picenum**, i, n. a *country of Italy*.
- Pictus**, a, um, part. (pingo,) *painted*; *embroidered*: picta tabûla, a *picture*; a *painting*.
- Piëtas**, âtis, f. (pius,) *piety*; *filial duty*.
- Pignus**, òris, n. a *pledge*; a *pawn*; *security*; *assurance*.
- Pila**, æ, f. a *ball*.
- Pileus**, i, m. a *hat*; a *cap*.
- Pilus**, i, m. the *hair*.
- Pindârus**, i, m. *Pindar*, a *Treban*, the most eminent of the *Greek lyric poets*.
- Pingo**, pingere, pinxi, pictum, a. to *paint*; to *depict*; to *delineate*; to *draw*; to *represent in painting*; acu, to *embroider*.

Pinguis e, adj. *fat*; *fertile*; *rich*.

Pinna, æ, f. *a fin*.

Piræus, i, m. *the principal port and arsenal of Athens*.

Pirāta, æ, m. *a pirate*.

Piscātor, ōris, m. *a fisherman*.

Piscia, is, m. *a fish*.

Pisistrātus, i, m. *an Athenian tyrant, distinguished for his eloquence*.

Pistrinum, i, n. *a mill*.

Pius, i, m. *an agnōmen, or surname of Metellus*.

Pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful, or affectionate to parents*.

Placeo, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to please*: sibi, *to be vain or proud of*; *to plume one's self*.

Placet, placuit, or placitum est, imp. *it pleases*; *it is determined*; *it seems good to*.

Placidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *placid*; *quiet*; *still*; *tranquil*; *mild*; *gentle*.

Plaga, æ, f. *a blow*; *a wound*: plagæ, pl. *nets*; *toils*.

Planè, adv. *entirely*; *totally*; *plainly*.

Planta, æ, f. *a plant*.

Platānus, i, f. *the plane-tree*.

Platēa, æ, f. *a species of bird, the spoonbill*.

Plato, ōnis, m. *an Athenian, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian philosophers*.

Plaustrum, i, n. *a cart*; *a wagon*.

Plebs, & **Plebes**, is, f. *the peo-*

ple; *the common people*; *the plebeians*.

Plecto, plectēre, — plexum, a. *to punish*; *to weave*.

Plerique, pleræque, plerāque, adj. pl. *most*; *the most*; *many*.

Plerumque, adv. *commonly*; *generally*; *for the most part*; *sometimes*.

Plinius, i, m. *Pliny*; *the name of two distinguished Roman authors*.

Plotinus, i, m. *See Catiēnus*.

Plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead*; *lead*; *from*

Plumbum, i, n. *lead*.

Pluo, pluēre, plui or pluvi, n. *to rain*.

Plurimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) *very much*; *most*; *very many*.

Plus, uris, adj. (n. in sing. comp. of multus, §§ 125, 5, & 110,) *more*: pl. *many*.

Plūs, adv. (comp. of multum,) *more*; *longer*.

Pluto, ōnis, m. *a son of Saturn, and king of the infernal regions*.

Poculum, i, n. *a cup*.

Pœma, ātis, n. *a poem*.

Pœna, æ, f. *a punishment*.

Pœnitet, ēre, uit, imp. *it repents*: pœnitet me, *I repent*.

Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage*; *Carthaginian*: — subs. *a Carthaginian*.

Pœta, æ, m. *a poet*.

Pol, adv. by *Pollux*; *truly*.

Pollex, icis, m. *the thumb; the great toe*.

Polliceor, eri, itus sum, dep. to *promise*.

Pollicitus, a, um, part.

Pollux, ūcis, m. *a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor*.

Polyxēna, æ, f. *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba*.

Pomifer, era, erum, adj. (pomum & fero,) *bearing fruit: pomiferæ arbōres, fruit-trees*.

Pompa, æ, f. *a procession; pomp; parade*.

Pompeianus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey*.

Pompeius, i, m. *Pompey; the name of a Roman gens, or clan, from which sprang many distinguished individuals: (Cneius,) a distinguished Roman, surnamed the Great*.

Pompilius, i, m. *See Numa*.

Pomum, i, n. *an apple; any edible fruit growing upon a tree*.

Pondus, eris, n. *a weight*.

Pono, ponere, posui, positum, a. *to place; to put; to set*.

Pons, tis, m. *a bridge*.

Pontius, i, m. (Thelesinus,) *a general of the Samnites*.

Pontus, i, m. *a sea: by synecdoche, the Euxine or Black sea; also, the kingdom of Pontus, on the south of the Euxine*.

Poposci. *See Posco*.

Popŭlor, ōri, ātus sum, dep. *to lay waste; to depopulate; from*

Popŭlus, i, m. *the people; a nation; a tribe: pl. nations; tribes*.

Porrectus, a, um, part. from

Porrigo, igere, exi, ectum, a. (porro & rego,) *to reach or spread out; to extend; to offer*.

Porsēna, æ, m. *a king of Etruria*.

Porta, æ, f. *a gate*.

Portans, tis, part. (porto.)

Portendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tentum, a. (porro & tendo,) *to presage; to forebode; to portend; to betoken*.

Porticus, ūs, f. *a portico; a gallery; a porch*.

Porto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to carry; to bear*.

Portus, ūs, m. *a port; a harbor*.

Posco, poscere, poposci, a. *to demand; to earnestly request*.

Positus, a, um, part. (pono,) *situated*.

Possessio, ōnis, f. *possession*.

Possessor, ōris, m. *a possessor; an occupant; from*

Possideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, a. *to possess*.

Possum, posse, potui, irr. n. (potis & sum, § 154, 6,) *to be able; I can*.

Post, prep. *after:—adv. after, after that; afterwards*.

Postea, adv. *afterwards*.

Postëra, ërum, adj. § 125, 4, (erior, rëmus,) *succeeding; subsequent; next*: in postërum, (supply tempus,) *for the future*: postëri, òrum, (§ 205, R. 7, (1); *posterity*.

Postis, is, m. *a post*.

Postquam, adv. *after; after that; since*.

Postrëmò & -ùm, adv. *at last; finally; from*

Postrëmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postëra, § 125, 4,) *the last*: ad postrëmum, *at last*.

Postùlo, àre, àvi, àtum, a. (posco,) *to ask; to ask for; to demand*.

Postumius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan*: (Spurius,) *a consul defeated by the Samnites, at the Caudine Forks*.

Posui. See Pono.

Potens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *powerful*.

Potentia, æ, f. *power; authority; government*.

Potestas, àtis, f. (potis,) *power*.

Potio, ònis, f. (poto,) *a drink; a draught*.

Potior, iri, itus sum, dep. *to get; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to gain possession of*.

Potissimùm, adv. (sup. of potiùs,) *principally; chiefly; especially*.

Potitus, a, um, part. (potior,) *having obtained*.

Potiùs, adv. comp. (sup. potissimùm,) *rather*.

Poto, potàre, potàvi, potàtum or potum, a. *to drink*.

Potuisse. See Possum.

Potus, ùs, m. *drink*.

Præ, prep. *before; for; in comparison of. or with*.

Præaltus, a, um, adj. *very high or lofty, very deep*.

Præbeo, ère, ui, itum, a. (præ & habeo,) *to offer; to supply; to give; to afford*: speciem, *to exhibit the appearance of*: usum, *to serve for*.

Præcëdens, tis, part. from

Præcëdo, -cëdëre, -cessi, -cessum, a. (præ & cedo,) *to precede; to go before*.

Præceptor, òris, m. (præcipio,) *a preceptor, master, or teacher*.

Præceptum, i, n. (præcipio,) *a precept; a doctrine; advice*.

Præcido, -cidëre, -cidi, -cisum a. (præ & cædo,) *to cut off*.

Præcipio, -cipëre, -cëpi, -ceptum, a. (præ & capio,) *to prescribe; to command*.

Præcipito, àre, àvi, àtum, a. (præceps,) *to throw; to throw down; to precipitate*.

Præcipuè, adv. *especially; particularly; from*

Præcipuus, a, um, adj. *especial; distinguished; the chief; the principal*.

Præclârê, adv. *excellently*; *famously*; *gloriously*; from

Præclârus, a, um, adj. *famous*.

Præclûdo, -cludêre, -clûsi, -clûsum, a. (præ & claudio,) *to close*; *to stop*; *to shut up*.

Præco, ônis, m. *a herald*.

Præda, æ, f. *booty*; *the prey*.

Prædico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & dico,) *to praise*; *to declare*; *to assert*; *to affirm*.

Prædico, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (præ & dico,) *to predict*; *to foretell*.

Prædictus, a, um, part. *foretold*.

Prædor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (præda,) *to plunder*.

Præfans, tis, part. from

Præfâri, fâtus, def. § 183, 6; *to foretell*; *to announce*; *to predict*.

Præfêro, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (præ & fero,) *to prefer*; *to bear before*.

Præfinio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (præ & finio,) *to appoint*; *to determine*.

Præfinitus, a, um, part.

Prælâtus, a, um, part. (præfêro.)

Prælians, tis, part. (prælior.)

Præliâtus, a, um, part. from

Prælior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to give battle*; *to engage*; *to fight*.

Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.

Præmium, i, n. *a reward*; *a prize*.

Præmitto -mittêre, -misi, -mis-

sum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send before*.

Præneste, is, n. *a city of Latium*.

Prænuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & nuntio,) *to announce*; *to tell beforehand*; *to signify*; *to give notice*.

Præpâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & paro,) *to prepare*; *to make ready*; *to make*.

Præpôno, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (præ & pono,) *to set before*; *to value more*; *to place over*; *to prefer*.

Præsens, tis, adj. *present*; *imminent*.

Præsêpe, is, n. *a manger*; *a crib*.

Præsidium, i, n. *a garrison*; *defence*.

Præstans, tis, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (præsto,) *excellent*; *distinguished*.

Præstantia, æ, f. *superiority*; *an advantage*; *a preëminence*.

Præsto, stâre, stiti, n. & a. (præ & sto,) *to stand before*; *to perform*; *to pay*; *to grant*; *to give*; *to render*; *to execute*; *to cause*; *to excel*; *to be superior*; *to surpass*: se, *to show or prove one's self*: præstat, imp. *it is better*.

Præsum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (præ & sum,) *to be over*; *to preside over*; *to have the charge or command of*; *to rule over*.

Prætendo, -tendêre, -tendi, -ten-

- sum or tum, a. (præ & tendo,) *to hold before; to stretch or extend before; to be opposite to; to pretend.*
- Præter, prep. *besides; except; contrary to.*
- Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) *besides; moreover.*
- Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, irr. a. § 182, 3, (præter & eo,) *to pass over or by; to go beyond; to omit; not to mention.*
- Prætereundus, a, um, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteriens, euntis, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo.) *past.*
- Præterquam, adv. *except; besides: præterquam si, except in case.*
- Prætorius, i, m. (vir,) *a man who has been a prætor; one of prætorian dignity.*
- Pratum, i, n. *a meadow; a pasture.*
- Pravitas, âtis, f. *depravity; from*
- Pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *depraved; bad.*
- Precâtus, a, um, part. (precor.)
- Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 94,) *a prayer: pl. preces.*
- Precor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pray; to entreat.*
- Premo, premere, pressi, pressum, a. *to press; to grieve; to urge.*
- Pretiosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
- mus,) *precious; valuable; costly; from*
- Pretium, i, n. *a price; a ransom; a reward: in pretio esse, to be valued; to be in estimation.*
- Priâmus, i, m. *Priam, the last king of Troy.*
- Pridie, adv. *the day before.*
- Priene, es, f. *a maritime town of Ionia.*
- Primò & -um, adv. (sup. of prius,) *first; at first: quum primum, as soon as.*
- Primòris, e, adj. *the first; the foremost: dentes, the front teeth.*
- Primus, a, um, num. adj. *the first.*
- Princeps, ipis, adj. (primus & capio,) *the chief; the first: principes, the princes; the chiefs; chief men.*
- Principâtus, us, m. *a government; principality.*
- Priscus, i, m. *a cognomen or surname of the elder Tarquin.*
- Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 126, 1,) *the former; prior; first.*
- Prius, adv. *before; prior; first.*
- Priusquam, adv. *sooner than; before that; before.*
- Privâtus, a, um, adj. (privo,) *private; secret: — subs. a private man.*
- Pro, prep. *for; instead of.*

- Probabilis**, e, adj. (probo,) *probable*.
Proboscis, idis, f. *proboscis*; *the trunk of an elephant*.
Procas, æ, m. *See* **Silvius**.
Procédens, tis, part. from
Procêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -ces-
 sum, n. (pro & cedo,) *to pro-*
ceed; to go forth; to go for-
ward; to advance; to go
out.
Proceritas, âtis, f. *stature;*
height; tallness; length;
from
Procêrus, a, um, adj. *tall; long*.
Proclâmo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (pro
 & clamo,) *to cry out; to pro-*
claim.
Proconsul, ūlis, m. (pro & con-
 sul,) *a proconsul*.
Procreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro
 & creo,) *to beget*.
Procul, adv. *far*.
Procûro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro
 & curo,) *to take care of; to*
manage.
Procurro, currêre, curri & cu-
 curri, cursum, n. (pro & cur-
 ro,) *to run forward; to jut*
out; to extend.
Prodigium, i, n. *a prodigy*.
Proditor, ôris, m. (prodo,) *a trai-*
tor.
Proditus, a, um, part. from
Prodo, -dêre, -didi, -ditum, a.
 (pro & do,) *to betray; to re-*
late; to discover; to disclose;
to manifest.
Prælior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to*
fight; from
Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.
Profectus, a, um, part. (proficis-
 cor.)
Proficiscens, tis, part. from
Proficiscor, icisci, ectus sum,
 dep. (pro & facio,) *to march;*
to travel; to depart; to go.
Profiteor, -fitêri, -fessus sum, dep.
 (pro & fateor,) *to declare; to*
avow publicly; to profess:
sapiëntiam, to profess wis-
dom; to profess to be a phi-
losopher.
Profugio, -fugêre, -fûgi, -fugî-
 tum, n. (pro & fugio,) *to flee;*
to escape.
Profûgus, a, um, adj. *fleeing; es-*
caping:—subs. a fugitive; an
exile.
Progredior, -grêdi, -gressus sum,
 dep. (pro & gradior,) *to go for-*
ward; to proceed; to advance.
Progressus, a, um, part. *having*
advanced.
Prohibeo, êre, ui, itum, a. (pro &
 habeo,) *to prohibit; to hinder*
to forbid.
Prohibitus, a, um, part.
Projicio, -jicêre, -jêci, -jectum, a.
 (pro & jacio,) *to throw away;*
to throw down; to throw.
Prolâbor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep.
 (pro & labor,) *to fall down; to*
fall forward.
Prolapsus, a, um, part. *having*
fallen.

Prolato, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (prof-
ēro,) *to enlarge; to extend;
to amplify.*

Proles, is, f. *a race; offspring.*

Prometheus, i, m. *the son of Ia-
pētus and Clymène.*

Promittens, tis, part. from

Promitto, -mittere, -misi, -mis-
sum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to prom-
ise; to offer.*

Promontorium, i, n. (pro & mons,)
*a promontory; a headland; a
cape.*

Promoveo, -movēre, -mōvi, -mō-
tum, n. & a. (pro & moveo,)
to move forward; to enlarge.

Pronus, a, um, adj. *inclined.*

Propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to
propagate; to prolong; to
continue.*

Prope, adv. & prep. (propius, prox-
imè,) *near; near to; nigh.*

Propēro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to has-
ten.*

Propinquus, a, um, adj. (prope,)
*near; related: propinqui, subs.
relations; kinsmen.*

Propior, us, adj. comp. § 126, 1;
(proximus, sup.) *nearer.*

Propius, adv. *nearer; comp. of
prope.*

Propōno, -ponēre, -posui, -posi-
tum, a. (pro & pono,) *to set
before; to propose; to offer.*

Propōnor, -pōni, -positus sum,
pass. *to be set before: pro-
positum est mihi, I intend or
purpose.*

Propontis, Idia, f. *the sea of Mar-
mōra.*

Propositus, a, um, part. *proposed;
put.*

Propriè, adv. *peculiarly; partic-
ularly; properly; strictly.*

Proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar;
proper; one's own; special.*

Propter, prep. *for; on account of.*

Propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.
(propello,) *to drive away; to
ward off; to repel.*

Propylæum, i, n. *the porch of a
temple; an entrance, the rows
of columns leading to the A-
cropōlis at Athens.*

Prora, æ, f. *the prow of a ship.*

Proscribo, -scribere, -scripsi,
-scriptum, a. (pro & scribo,)
*to proscribe; to outlaw; to
doom to death and confiscation
of goods.*

Prosecutus, a, um, part. *having
accompanied.*

Prosequor, -sēqui, -secutus sum,
dep. (pro & sequor,) *to accom-
pany; to attend; to follow;
to celebrate: honoribus, to
heap or load with honors; to
honor.*

Proserpina, æ, f. *the daughter of
Ceres and Jupiter, and wife
of Pluto.*

Prospectus, ūs, m. (prospicio,) *a
prospect; a distant view.*

Prospère, adv. (prosper,) *prosper-
ously; successfully.*

Prosterno, -sternere, -strāvi.

- stratum, a. (pro & sterno,) *to prostrate; to throw down.*
- Prostratus, a, um, part. (proster-no.)
- Prosum, prodesse, profui, irr. n. (pro & sum, § 154, 5,) *to do good; to profit.*
- Protagoras, æ, m. *a Greek philosopher.*
- Protēnus, adv. (pro & tenus,) *immediately; directly.*
- Protēro, -terēre, -trivi, -trītum, a. (pro & tero,) *to trample upon; to tread down; to crush.*
- Protractus, a, um, part. from
- Protrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -trac-tum, a. (pro & traho,) *to protract; to prolong.*
- Proveniēns, tis, part. from
- Provenio, -venire, -vēni, -ven-tum, n. (pro & venio,) *to come forth.*
- Provincia, æ, f. *a province.*
- Provocatio, ōnis, f. *a provocation; a challenge; from*
- Provōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & voco,) *to call forth; to call out; to defy or challenge; to appeal.*
- Proximē, adv. (sup. of prope,) *nearest; very near; next to.*
- Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of propior,) *nearest; next.*
- Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *prudent; wise; expert.*
- Prudentia, æ, f. *prudence; knowl-edge.*
- Pseudophilippus, i, m. *a false or pretended Philip, a name given to Andriscus.*
- Psittacus, i, m. *a parrot.*
- Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Psophis; Psophidian.*
- Psophis, idis, f. *a city of Arcadia.*
- Ptolemæus, i, m. *Ptolemy; the name of several Egyptian kings.*
- Publicē, adv. (publicus,) *publicly; at the public expense; by public authority.*
- Publicola, æ, m. (populus & colo,) *a surname given to P. Valerius, on account of his love of popularity.*
- Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,) *public: in publicum procedens, going abroad or appearing in public:—subs. publicum, the public treasury.*
- Publius, i, m. *the prænomen of several Romans.*
- Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,) *ashamed.*
- Puer, ĕri, m. *a boy; a servant.*
- Puerilis, e, adj. *puerile; childish: ætas, boyhood; childhood.*
- Pueritia, æ, f. *boyhood; childhood.*
- Pugna, æ, f. *a battle.*
- Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)
- Pugnatus, a, um, part. from
- Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to fight: pugnatur, pass. imp. a battle is fought; they fight.*

- Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, rimus,) *fair; beautiful· glorious.*
- Pulchritudo, inis, f. *fairness; beauty.*
- Pullus, i, m. *the young of any animal.*
- Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)
- Pulvillus, i, m. (Horatius,) *a Roman consul in the first year of the republic.*
- Punicus, a, um, adj. *Punic; belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian.*
- Punio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to punish.*
- Punitus, a, um, part.
- Pupillus, i, m. *a pupil; a ward; an orphan.*
- Puppis, is, f. *the stern of a ship.*
- Purgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to purge; to purify; to clear; to clean; to excuse.*
- Purpura, æ, f. *purple; the purple muscle.*
- Purpuratus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple: purpurâti, pl. courtiers; nobles.*
- Purpureus, a, um, adj. *purple.*
- Purus, a, um, adj. *pure; clear.*
- Pusillus, a, um, adj. *small; weak.*
- Puteus, i, m. *a well.*
- Puto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think.*
- Putresco, putrescere, putrui, inc. (putreo,) *to rot; to decay.*
- Pydna, æ, f. *a town of Macedonia.*
- Pygmæi, òrum, m. *the Pygmies,*
- a race of dwarfs, inhabiting a remote part of India or Ethiopia.*
- Pyra, æ, f. *a funeral pile.*
- Pyramis, idis, f. *a pyramid.*
- Pyrenæus, i, m., & Pyrenæ, òrum, m. pl. *Pyrenees, mountains dividing France and Spain.*
- Pyrrhus, i, m. *a king of Epirus.*
- Pythagōras, æ, m. *a Grecian philosopher, born at Samos.*
- Pythagoræus, i, m. *a Pythagorean; a follower or disciple of Pythagoras.*
- Pythia, æ, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*
- Pythias, æ, m. *a soldier of Philip king of Macedon.*

Q.

- Q., or Qu., *an abbreviation of Quintus. § 328.*
- Quadragesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth; from*
- Quadraginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*
- Quadriennium, i, n. (quatuor & annus,) *the space of four years.*
- Quadrigæ, ârum, f. *a four-horse chariot; a team of four horses.*
- Quadringentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*
- Quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*
- Quadrupes, pēdis, adj. (quatuor

- & pes,) *having four feet; four-footed.*
- Querens, tis, part. from
- Quæro, quærere, quæsivi, quæs-
situm, a. *to ask; to seek for; to inquire; to search: quæritur, it is asked; the inquiry is made.*
- Quæstio, ònis, f. *a question.*
- Quæstor, òria, m. *a quæstor; a treasurer; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*
- Quæstus, ùs, m. *gain; a trade.*
- Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind; as; such as; what.*
- Quàm, conj. & adv. *as; how: after comparatives, than.*
- Quamdiu, or Quandiu, adv. *as long as.*
- Quamquam, or Quanquam, conj. *though; although.*
- Quamvis, conj. *although.*
- Quando, adv. *when; since.*
- Quantò, adv. *by how much; as.*
- Quantopère, adv. *how greatly; how much.*
- Quantùm, adv. *how much; as much as.*
- Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; as great; how admirable; how striking.*
- Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever; never so great.*
- Quapropter, adv. *wherefore; why.*
- Quare, adv. (quâ & re,) *wherefore; for which reason; whence; therefore.*
- Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*
- Quasi, adv. *as if; as.*
- Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*
- Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*
- Quatuordëcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*
- Que, enclitic conj. § 198, R. 2; *and; also.*
- Queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. § 182, R. 3; *to be able; I can.*
- Quercus, ùs, f. *an oak.*
- Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain.*
- Questus, a, um, part. *complaining; having complained.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 136: *who; which; what.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, interrogative pro. *who? which? what?* § 137.
- Quî, adv. *how; in what manner.*
- Quia, conj. § 198, 4; *because.*
- Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, rel. pro. § 136; *who-soever; whatsoever; every one.*
- Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. § 138; *a certain one; a certain person or thing: quidam homines, certain men.*
- Quidem, adv. § 279, 3; *indeed; truly; at least. See Ne.*
- Quin, conj. § 198, 7; *but: but that*

Quinotius, i, m. (Titus,) a Roman general.

Quindécim, num. adj. pl. ind. fifteen.

Quingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. the five hundredth.

Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. five hundred.

Quinquagēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. every fifty; fifty.

Quinquagesimus, a, um, num. adj. fiftieth.

Quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. fifty.

Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. five.

Quinques, num. adv. five times.

Quinto, adv. the fifth time.

Quintus, a, um, num. adj. the fifth.

Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. a surname among the Romans.

Quis, quæ, quid, pro. who? what? quid? why?

Quisnam, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. § 137; who; what.

Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. § 138, 3; any one; any thing: nec quisquam, and no one.

Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. each; every; whosoever; whatsoever.

Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 136; whoever; whatever.

Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. whosoever; whatsoever; any one.

Quò, adv. that; to the end that; whither: quò — eò, for quanto — tanto, by how much; by so much; or the more — the more.

Quòd, conj. that; because.

Quomīnus, adv. that — not.

Quomōdo, adv. how; by what means.

Quondam, adv. formerly; once.

Quoniam, conj. since; because.

Quoque, conj. also.

Quot, adj. ind. pl. how many.

Quotannis, adv. annually; yearly.

Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies,) every day; daily.

Quoties, adv. as often as; how often.

Quum, or Cūm, adv. when quum jam, as soon as:—conj. since; although.

R.

Radius, i, m. a staff; a ray; a rod. Radix, icis, f. a root; the foot or base of a mountain.

Ramus, i, m. a branch; a bough.

Rana, æ, f. a frog.

Rapina, æ, f. rapine; plunder: from

Rapio, rapere, rapui, raptum, a. to rob; to seize; to plunder; to hurry away.

Raptor, ōris, m. one who seizes or takes away by violence: a robber

Raptûrus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
Raptus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
seized; robbed; carried off.

Raritas, âtis, f. *rarity.*

Rarè, adv. *rarely; seldom; from*

Rarus, a, um, adj. *rare. few*

Ratio, ônis, f. (reor,) *a reason.*

Ratis, is, f. *a raft; a ship; a boat.*

Ratus, a, um, part. (reor,) *thinking; having thought.*

Rebello, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (re & bello,) *to renew a war; to rebel; to revolt.*

Recêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (re & cedo,) *to recede; to yield; to retire; to withdraw.*

Recens, tis, adj. *new; recent; fresh:—adv. recently; lately; newly: recens nati, new-born children.*

Receptus, a, um, part. (recipio.)

Receptûrus, a, um, part. (recipio.)

Recessus, ûs, m. (recêdo,) *a recess; a corner.*

Recipio, -cipêre, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (re & capio,) *to receive; to take; to take back; to recover: animam, to come to one's self again; to recover one's senses: se, to return.*

Recognosco, -noscêre, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (re & cognosco,) *to recognize.*

Recolligo, -ligêre, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (re, con, & lego,) *to*

gather up again; to recollect; to recover.

Reconditus, a, um, part. from

Recondo, dêre, didi, dîtum, a. (re & condo,) *to hide; to conceal.*

Recreâtus, a, um, part. from

Recreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & creo,) *to restore; to bring to life again.*

Rectè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *right; rightly; from*

Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (rego,) *right; straight; upright; direct.*

Recuperâtus, a, um, part. from

Recupêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to recover; to regain.*

Redditûrus, a, um, part. (reddo.)

Reddîtus, a, um, part. from

Reddo, -dêre, -didi, -dîtum, a. (re & do,) *to return; to give; to give back; to make; to render; to restore; to cause: verba, to repeat: animam, to die: voces, to imitate.*

Redeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. (re & eo, § 182,) *to return; to go back.*

Rediens, euntis, part. *returning.*

Redigo, -igêre, -êgi, -actum, a. (fe & ago,) *to bring back; to reduce: in potestâtem, to bring into one's power.*

Redimendus, a, um, part. from

Redimo, -imêre, -êmi, -emptum, a. (re & emo,) *to buy back to redeem; to ransom*

- Reducendus**, a, um, part. from
Redūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum; a. (re & duco,) *to lead or bring back: in gratiam, to reconcile.*
- Refērens**, tis, part. *requiting; returning; referring; from*
- Refēro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr. a. (re & fero,) *to bring back: gratiam, or gratias, to requite a favor; to show gratitude: beneficium, to requite a benefit: victoriam, to bring back victory, i. e. to return victorious: imaginem, to reflect the image; to resemble: ad aliquam rem, to refer to; to reckon a part of.*
- Refuens**, tis; part. from
Refuo, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (re & fluo,) *to flow back.*
- Refugio**, -fugēre, -fūgi, -fugitum, n. (re & fugio,) *to fly back; to flee; to retreat.*
- Regia**, æ, f. (regius,) *a palace.*
- Regina**, æ, f. (rex,) *a queen.*
- Regio**, ōnis, f. (rego,) *a region; a district; a country.*
- Regius**, a, um, adj. (rex,) *royal; regal; the king's.*
- Regnatūrus**, a, um, part. from
Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (regnum,) *to rule; to govern.*
- Regnātur**, pass. imp. *kingly government continues.*
- Regnum**, i, n. (rex,) *a kingdom; empire; dominion; reign; government; rule.*
- Rego**, regēre, rexi, rectum, a. (rex,) *to rule.*
- Regredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (re & gradior,) *to turn back; to return.*
- Regressus**, a, um, part. *having returned.*
- Regulus**, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general in the first Punic war.*
- Relātus**, a, um, part. (refēro.)
- Relictūrus**, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
- Relictus**, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
- Religio**, ōnis, f. (relēgo,) *religion; sacredness; sanctity; reverence; religious rites.*
- Relinquo**, -linquēre, -liqui, -lictum, a. (re & linquo,) *to leave; to desert; to quit; to abandon.*
- Reliquiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *the relics; the remains; from*
- Reliquus**, a, um, adj. *the rest; the remainder; the other.*
- Remaneo**, -manēre, -mansi, -mansum, n. (re & maneo,) *to remain behind.*
- Remedium**, i, n. (re & medeor,) *a remedy.*
- Remitto**, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (re & mitto,) *to send back; to remit.*
- Removeo**, -movēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, a. (re & moveo,) *to remove.*
- Remus**, i, m. *an oar.*
- Remus**, i, m. *the twin brother of Romūlus.*

Renovātus, a, um, part. from
Renovo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & novo,) *to make anew; to renew.*

Renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & nuntio,) *to inform; to report; to declare; to announce.*

Reror, reri, ratus sum, dep. *to believe; to think.*

Repāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & paro,) *to renew; to repair.*

Repentē, adv. *suddenly.*

Reperio, -perire, -pēri, -pertum, a. (re & pario,) *to find; to discover; to invent.*

Repēto, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (re & peto,) *to demand back.*

Repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. (re & pleo,) *to fill; to fill up; to replenish.*

Repōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (re & pono,) *to place again; to restore; to replace.*

Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & porto,) *to bring back; to gain or obtain.*

Repræsentō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to represent; to paint; to depict.*

Repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to repudiate; to reject; to slight; to disregard: uxōrem, to divorce.*

Requiro, -quirēre, -quisivi, -quisitum, a. (re & quæro,) *to*

seek; to demand; to require; to need.

Res, rei, f. *a thing; an affair, a way; a kingdom; a government; a subject: res gestæ, actions; exploits: res, res familiāris or domestica, domestic affairs; property.*

Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & servo,) *to reserve; to keep for a future time.*

Resideo, -sidēre, -sēdi, n. (re & sedeo,) *to sit; to sit down; to remain.*

Resimus, a, um, adj. *bent back; crooked.*

Resisto, -sistēre, -stīti, -stītum, n. (re & sisto,) *to resist; to withstand.*

Resolvo, -solvēre, -solvi, -solutum, a. (re & solvo,) *to loosen; to unbind; to unloose; to dissolve; to untie.*

Respondeo, -spondēre, -spondi, -sponsum, n. (re & spondeo,) *to answer; to reply; to correspond: respondētur, pass. imp. it is answered, or the reply is made.*

Responsum, i, n. *an answer; a reply.*

Respublica, reipublicæ, f. § 91; *the state; the government the commonwealth.*

Respuo, -spuēre, -spui, a. *to spit out; to reject.*

Restituo, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (re & statuo,) *to re*

- store; to replace; to rebuild: aciem, to cause the army to rally.*
- Retineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (re & teneo,) *to hold back; to retain; to detain; to hinder.*
- Revêrà, adv. (res & verus,) *truly; in very deed; in reality; in good earnest.*
- Reverentia, æ, f. *reverence.*
- Reversus, a, um, part. *having returned.*
- Reverto, -vertère, -verti, -versum, n. (re & verto,) *to turn back; to return.*
- Revertor, -verti, -versus sum, dep. *to return.*
- Reviresco, -virescere, -virui, inc. (revireo,) *to grow green again.*
- Revôco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & voco,) *to recall; to call back.*
- Revôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (re & volo,) *to fly back; to fly off again.*
- Rex, regis, m. *a king; also, the name of a plebeian family at Rome.*
- Rhadamanthus, i, m. *a lawgiver of Crete, and subsequently one of the three judges of the infernal regions.*
- Rhæti, òrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Rhætia, now the Grisons.*
- Rhea, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*
- Rhenus, i, m. *the river Rhine.*
- Rhinocæros, ôtis, m. *a rhinoceros*
- Rhipæus, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan or Riphæan: montes, mountains, which, according to the ancients, were found in the north of Scythia.*
- Rhodānus, i, m. *the river Rhone.*
- Rhodiùs, i, m. *an inhabitant of Rhodes; a Rhodian.*
- Rhodôpe, es, f. *a high mountain in the western part of Thrace.*
- Rhodus, i, f. *Rhodes; an island in the Mediterranean sea.*
- Rhœtêum, i, n. *a city and promontory of Troas.*
- Rhyndācus, i, m. *a river of Mysia.*
- Ridens, tis, part. *smiling; laughing at; from*
- Rideo, dère, si, sum, n. & a. *to laugh; to laugh at; to mock; to deride.*
- Rigeo, ère, ui, n. *to be cold.*
- Rigîdus, a, um, adj. *severe.*
- Rigo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to water; to irrigate; to bedew; to wet.*
- Ripa, æ, f. *a bank.*
- Risi. See Rideo.
- Risus, ūs, m. *laughing; laughter.*
- Rixor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to quarrel.*
- Robur, ôris, n. *strength: robur militum, the flower of the soldiers.*
- Rogātus, a, um, part. *being asked; from*
- Rogo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to ask;*

- to request; to beg; to entreat.
- Rogus, i, m. *a funeral pile.*
- Roma, æ, f. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber.*
- Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*
- Romānus, i, m. *a Roman.*
- Romūlus, i, m. *the founder and first king of Rome: Romūlus Silvius, a king of Alba.*
- Rostrum, i, n. *a beak; a bill; a snout.*
- Rota, æ, f. *a wheel.*
- Rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*
- Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *red.*
- Rudis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rude; uncultivated; new; uncivilized.*
- Ruina, æ, f. *a ruin; a downfall; a fall.*
- Rullianus, i, m. *a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*
- Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. *to break; to break off; to break down; to violate.*
- Ruo, uere, ui, utum, n. *to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush.*
- Rupes, is, f. *a rock; a cliff.*
- Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) *broken; violated.*
- Rursus, adv. *again.*
- Rus, ruris, n. *the country; a farm.*
- Rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic; belonging to the country.*
- Rusticus, i, m. *a countryman.*
- Rutilius, i, m. *a Roman consul.*
- S.
- Sabini, ōrum, m. *the Sabines, a people of Italy.*
- Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errimus,) *sacred; holy; divine; consecrated.*
- Sacerdos, ōtis, c. *a priest; a priestess.*
- Sacra, ōrum, n. pl. *religious service; sacrifice; sacred rites; religious observances.*
- Sacrificans, tis, part. (sacrifico,) *sacrificing; offering sacrifices.*
- Sacrificium, i, n. *a sacrifice; from*
- Sacrifico, are, avi, atum, a. ('sacer & facio,) *to sacrifice.*
- Sæpè, adv. (iūs, issimè, § 194.) *often; frequently.*
- Sævio, ire, ii, itum, n. (sævus,) *to rage; to be cruel.*
- Sævitas, ātis, f. *cruelty; severity; savageness; barbarity; from*
- Sævus, a, um, adj. *severe; cruel; fierce; inhuman; violent.*
- Saginātus, a, um, part. from
- Sagino, are, avi, atum, a. *to fatten.*
- Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow.*

- Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.*
- Saguntum, i, n. *a town of Spain.*
- Salio, salire, salui & salii, n. *to spring; to leap.*
- Salsus, a, um, adj. (sal,) *salt; sharp.*
- Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (salio,) *to dance.*
- Salūber, -bris, -bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) *wholesome; salubrious; healthy.*
- Salubritas, ātis, f. *salubrity; healthfulness.*
- Salum, i, n. *the sea.*
- Salus, ūtis, f. (salvus,) *safety; salvation; health.*
- Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to salute. to call.*
- Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; preserved; unpunished.*
- Samnites, ium, m. pl. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*
- Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy; blameless.*
- Sanguis, īnis, m. *blood.*
- Sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wise:—subs. a sage; a wise man.*
- Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom; philosophy.*
- Sapio, ēre, ui, n. *to be wise.*
- Sarcīna, æ, f. *a pack; a bundle.*
- Sardinia, æ, f. *a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.*
- Sarmātæ, ārum, m. *the Sarmatians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.*
- Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa.*
- Satelles, itis, m. *a satellite, a guard; a body-guard.*
- Satiātus, a, um, part. from
- Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to satiate; to satisfy.*
- Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very, quite.*
- Satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. *satiated; full.*
- Saturnia, æ, f. *a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janiculum.*
- Saturnus, i, m. *the father of Jupiter.*
- Saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound.*
- Saxum, i, n. *a rock; a stone.*
- Scævōla, æ, m. (Mucius,) *a brave Roman soldier.*
- Scateo, ēre, n. *to be full; to abound.*
- Scamander, dri, m. *a river of Troas, which flows from mount Ida into the Hellespont.*
- Scaurus, i, m. *the surname of several Romans.*
- Scolestus, a, um, adj. *wicked; from*
- Scelus, ēris, n. *wickedness; a crime; by metonymy, § 324, 2, a wicked person.*
- Scena, æ, f. *a scene; a stage.*
- Schæneus, i, m. *a king of Ar*

<i>cadia, or of Scyros, and father of Atalanta.</i>	Secēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (se & cedo,) <i>to secede; to step aside; to withdraw.</i>
Scheria, æ, f. <i>an ancient name of the island Corcȳra, or Corfu.</i>	Sectātus, a, um, part. <i>having followed or attended; from</i>
Scientia, æ, f. <i>knowledge; from</i>	Sector, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (sequor, § 187, II., 1,) <i>to follow; to pursue; to accompany; to attend; to strive after.</i>
Scio, ire, ivi, itum, a. <i>to know; to understand.</i>	Secum, (se & cum, § 133, R. 4,) <i>with himself; with herself; with itself; with themselves.</i>
Scipio, ōnis, m. <i>a distinguished Roman family: Scipiōnes, the Scipios.</i>	Secundus, a, um, adj. <i>the second; prosperous: res secundæ, prosperity.</i>
Scopulus, i, m. <i>a cliff; a rock.</i>	Secūris, is, f. <i>an axe.</i>
Scorpio, ōnis, m. <i>a scorpion.</i>	Secūtus, a, um, part. (sequor.)
Scotia, æ, f. <i>Scotland.</i>	Sed, conj. § 198, 4; <i>but.</i>
Scriba, æ, m. <i>a writer; a secretary; a scribe; from</i>	Sedēcim, num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) <i>sixteen.</i>
Scribo, scribēre, scripsi, scriptum, a. <i>to write: scribēre leges, to prepare laws.</i>	Sedeo, sedēre, sedi, sessum, n. <i>to sit; to light upon.</i>
Scriptor, ōris, m. <i>a writer; an author.</i>	Sedes, is, f. <i>a seat; a residence; a settlement: regni, the seat of government.</i>
Scriptūrus, a, um, part. (scribo.)	Seditio, ōnis, f. <i>sedition; a rebellion; an insurrection.</i>
Scriptus, a, um, part. (scribo.)	Sedūlus, a, um, adj. <i>diligent.</i>
Scrūtor, āri, ātus sum, dep. <i>to search into; to trace out.</i>	Seges, ētis, f. <i>a crop; a harvest.</i>
Scutum, i, n. <i>a shield.</i>	Segnis, e, adj. (ior, issīmus,) <i>dull; slow; slothful; sluggish.</i>
Scylla, æ, f. <i>the daughter of Nisus.</i>	Sejungo, -jungēre, -junxi, -junctum, a. (se & jungo,) <i>to divide; to sever; to separate.</i>
Scyros, i, f. <i>an island in the Egean sea.</i>	Seleucia, æ, f. <i>a town of Syria near the Orontes</i>
Scythes, æ, m. <i>an inhabitant of Scythia; a Scythian.</i>	
Scythia, æ, f. <i>a vast country in the north of Europe and Asia.</i>	
Scythicus, a, um, adj. <i>Scythian.</i>	
Seco, secāre, secui, sectum, a. <i>to cut.</i>	

- Semel**, adv. *once*: plus semel, *more than once*.
- Semèle**, es, f. *a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus*.
- Semiramis**, Idis, f. *a warlike queen of Assyria, and the wife of Ninus*.
- Semper**, adv. *always*.
- Sempiternus**, a, um, adj. *everlasting*.
- Sempronius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan*: Sempronius Gracchus, *a Roman general*.
- Sena**, æ, f. *a town of Picenum*.
- Senātor**, ōris, m. (senex,) *a senator*.
- Senātus**, ūs & i, m. (senex,) *a senate*.
- Senecta**, æ, or **Senectus**, ūtis, f. (senex,) *old age*.
- Senescens**, tis, part. from
- Senesco**, senescēre, senui, inc. *to grow old*; *to wane*.
- Senex**, is, c. *an old man or woman*:—adj. *old*: (comp. senior.) § 126, 4.
- Senōnes**, um, m. pl. *a people of Gau*.
- Sensi**. See **Sentio**.
- Sensus**, ūs, m. (sentio,) *sense*; *feeling*.
- Sententia**, æ, f. *an opinion*; *a proposition*; *a sentiment*; from
- Sentio**, sentire, sensi, sensum, a. *to feel*; *to perceive*; *to be sensible of*; *to observe*; *to suppose*.
- Sepāro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (se & paro,) *to separate*; *to divide*.
- Sepelio**, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum, a. *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Sepes**, is, f. *a hedge*; *a fence*.
- Septem**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven*.
- Septentrio**, ōnis, m. *the Northern Bear*; *the north*.
- Septies**, num. adv. *seven times*.
- Septimus**, a, um, num. adj. (septem,) *the seventh*.
- Septingentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth*.
- Septuagesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth*.
- Septuaginta**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy*.
- Sepulcrum**, i, n. *a grave*; *a sepulchre*; *a tomb*.
- Sepultura**, æ, f. *burial*; *interment*.
- Sepultus**, a, um, part. (sepelio,) *buried*.
- Sequāna**, æ, m. *the Seine, a river in France*.
- Sequens**, tis, part. from
- Sequor**, sequi, secūtus sum, dep. *to follow*; *to pursue*.
- Secūtus**, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Serēnus**, a, um, adj. *serene*; *tranquil*; *clear*; *fair*; *bright*.
- Sergius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Sermo**, ōnis, m. *speech*; *a discourse*; *conversation*.
- Serò**, (seriūs,) adv. *late*; *too late*.
- Sero**, serēre, sevi, satum, a. *to sow*; *to volant*.

- Serpens, tis, c. (serpo,) *a serpent; a snake.*
- Sertorius, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Serus, a, um, adj. *late.*
- Servilius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family: Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Caesar.*
- Servio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (servus,) *to be a slave; to serve, (as a slave.)*
- Servitium, i, n., or Servitus, ūtis, f. (servus,) *slavery; bondage.*
- Servius, i, m. (Tullius,) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to preserve; to guard; to watch; to keep.*
- Servus, i, m. *a slave; a servant.*
- Sese, pro. acc. & abl. § 133, R. 2; *himself; herself; themselves.*
- Sestertium, i, n. *a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces.* § 327, 3.
- Sestertius, i, m. *a sesterce, or two and a half asses.* § 327, 3.
- Sestos, i, or -us, i, f. *a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.*
- Seta, æ, f. *a bristle.*
- Setinus, a, um, adj. *Setine; belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.*
- Sex, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- Sexagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth.*
- Sexaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*
- Sexcentismus, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*
- Sextus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
- Si, conj. *if; whether; to see whether: si quando, if at any time.*
- Sic, adv. *so; thus; in such a manner.*
- Siccus, i, m. (Dentatus,) *the name of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Siccus, a, um, adj. *dry: siccum, dry land.*
- Sicilia, æ, f. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.*
- Siculus, a, um, adj. *Sicilian: fretum, the straits of Messina.*
- Sicut, & Sicūti, adv. (sic ut,) *as; as if.*
- Sidon, ōnis, f. *a maritime city of Phœnicia.*
- Sidonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon; Sidonian.*
- Sidus, ēris, n. *a star.*
- Significo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (signum & facio,) *to designate; to mark; to express; to signify; to give notice; to imply or mean.*
- Signum, i, n. *a sign; a token; a statue; a standard; colors.*
- Silens, tis, part. (sileo,) *silent; keeping silence.*
- Silentium, i, n. *silence.*
- Silēnus, i, m. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus*

Sileo, ére, ui, n. *to be silent ; to conceal.*

Silva, or **Sylva**, æ, f. *a forest ; a wood.*

Silvia, æ, f. (*Rhea*), *the mother of Romulus.*

Silvius, i, m. *a son of Æneas, the second king of Alba : Silvius Procas, a king of Alba, the father of Numitor and Amulius.*

Simia, æ, f. *an ape.*

Similis, e, adj. (*ior, limus*), *similar ; like.*

Similiter, adv. *in like manner.*

Simplex, icis, adj. (*semel & plico*), *simple ; artless ; open ; plain ; single.*

Simöis, entis, m. *a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander.*

Simonides, is, m. *a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea.*

Simul, adv. *at the same time ; at once ; together ; as soon as : simul — simul, as soon as, or no sooner than.*

Simulacrum, i, n. (*simûlo*), *an image ; a statue.*

Sin, conj. *but if.*

Sine, prep. *without.*

Singularis, e, adj. *single ; singular ; distinguished ; extraordinary : certâmen singulâre, a single combat.*

Singuli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each ; one by one ; every : singulis mensibus, every month : singulis singulas partes, to each a share.*

Sinister, ra, rum, adj. *left.*

Sino, sinere, sivi, situm, a. *to permit.*

Sinus, ûs, m. *a bosom ; a bay ; a gulf.*

Siquis, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro. *if any one ; if any thing.*

Siquando, adv. *if at any time ; if ever.*

Sitio, ire, ii, n. & a. *to thirst ; to be thirsty ; to earnestly desire.*

Sitis, is, f. *thirst.*

Situs, a, um, adj. *placed ; set ; situated ; permitted.*

Sive, conj. *or ; or if ; whether.*

Sobrius, a, um, adj. *sober ; temperate.*

Socer, eri, m. *a father-in-law.*

Sociâlis, e, adj. (*socius*), *pertaining to allies ; social ; confederate.*

Societas, âtis, f. *society ; alliance ; intercourse ; partnership ; from*

Socius, i, m. *an ally ; a companion.*

Socordia, æ, f. (*socors*), *negligence ; sloth.*

Socrâtes, is, m. *the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.*

Sol, solis, m. *the sun.*

Soléo, ére, itus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2 ; *to be wont ; to be accustomed : solebat, used.*

Solidus, a, um, adj. *whole ; solid ; entire.*

Solitudo, inis, f. (*solus*), *a desert ; a wilderness ; a solitary place.*

Solitus, a, um, part. (*soleo*), *accustomed ; usual.*

- Sollers, tis, adj. *ingenious*; *inventive*; *cunning*; *skilful*; *shrewd*.
- Sollertia, æ, f. *sagacity*; *skill*; *shrewdness*.
- Solon, ònis, m. *the lawgiver of the Athenians, and one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Solstitium, i, n. (sol & sisto,) *the solstice, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from bruma, the winter solstice; the longest day*.
- Solum, i, n. *the earth; the soil; land*.
- Solum, adv. *alone; only; from*
- Solus, a, um, adj. § 107; *alone*.
- Solùtus, a, um, part. from
- Solvo, solvère, solvi, solùtum, a. *to dissolve; to melt; to answer*.
- Somnio, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to dream; from*
- Somnium, i, n. *a dream; from*
- Somnus, i, m. *sleep*.
- Sonitus, ùs, m. *a sound; a noise*.
- Sono, ãre, ui, ìtum, n. *to sound; to resound; from*
- Sonus, i, m. *a sound*.
- Sorbeo, -ère, -ui, *to suck in; to absorb*.
- Soror, òris, f. *sister*.
- Sp., *an abbreviation of Spurius*.
- Spargo, spargère, sparsi, sparsum, a. *to sprinkle; to strew; to scatter; to sow*.
- Sparsi. *See Spargo*.
- Sparsus, a, um, part.
- Sparta, æ, f. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Lacedæmonia*.
- Spartæus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Spartânus, i, m. *a Spartan*.
- Sparti, òrum, m. pl. *a race of men, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed*.
- Spartum, i, n. *Spanish broom, a plant of which ropes were made*.
- Spatiôsus, a, um, adj. *large; spacious; from*
- Spatium, i, n. *a space; room; distance*.
- Species, ei, f. (specio,) *an appearance*.
- Spectaculum, i, n. *a spectacle; a show; from*
- Specto, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. freq. (specio,) *to behold; to see; to consider; to regard; to relate, to refer*.
- Specus, ùs, m. f. & n. *a cave*.
- Spelunca, æ, f. *a cave*.
- Spero, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to hope, to expect*.
- Spes, ei, f. *hope; expectation; promise*.
- Speusippus, i, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato*.
- Sphinx, gis, f. *a Sphinx. The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion*.

- Spina, æ, f. *a thorn; a sting; a quill; a spine; a backbone.*
 Spiritus, ūs, m. *a breath; from*
 Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to breathe.*
 Splendeo, ěre, ui, n. *to shine; to be conspicuous.*
 Splendidus, a, um, adj. *splendid; illustrious.*
 Splendor, ōris, m. *brightness; splendor.*
 Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to despoil; to strip; to deprive; from*
 Spolium, i, n. *spoils; booty.*
 Spondeo, spondere, spopondi, sponsum, a. *to promise; to engage.*
 Sponsa, æ, f. *a bride.*
 Spontis, gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 94; *of himself; of itself; of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.*
 Spurius, i, m. *a prænomen among the Romans.*
 Squama, æ, f. *the scale of a fish.*
 Stabulum, i, n. (sto,) *a stall; a stable.*
 Stadium, i, n. *a stadium; a furlong; a measure of 125 paces; the race-ground.*
 Stannum, i, n. *tin.*
 Stans, stantis, part. (sto.)
 Statim, adv. *immediately.*
 Statio, ōnis, f. (sto,) *a station: navium, roadstead; an anchoring-place.*
 Statua, æ, f. (statuo,) *a statue.*
- Statuarius, i, m. *a statuary; a sculptor.*
 Statuo, uere, ui, ūtum, a. *to determine; to resolve; to fix; to judge; to decide; to believe.*
 Status, a, um, adj. *fixed; stated; appointed; certain.*
 Statutus, a, um, part. (statuo,) *placed; resolved; fixed; settled.*
 Stella, æ, f. *a star.*
 Sterilis, e, adj. *unfruitful; sterile; barren.*
 Sterto, ěre, ui, n. *to snore.*
 Stipes, itis, m. *a stake; the trunk of a tree.*
 Stirps, is, f. *a root; a stock; a race; a family.*
 Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. *to stand; to be stationary: stare a partibus, to favor the party.*
 Stoicus, i, m. *a Stoic, one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno.*
 Stoliditas, ātis, f. *stupidity; from*
 Stolidus, a, um, adj. *foolish; silly; stupid.*
 Strages, is, f. (sterno,) *an overthrow; slaughter.*
 Strangulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strangle.*
 Strenue, adv. *bravely; actively; vigorously; strenuously; from*
 Strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold; strenuous; brave; valiant.*
 Strophædes, um, f. pl. *two small islands in the Ionian sea.*
 Struo, struere, struxi, structum,

- a. *to put together; to construct; to build: insidias, to prepare an ambushade.*
- Struthiocamēlus, i, m. *an ostrich.*
- Strymon, ōnis, m. *a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.*
- Studeo, ēre, ui, n. *to favor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue.*
- Studiōse, adv. (studiōsus,) *studiously; diligently.*
- Studium, i, n. *zeal; study; diligence; eagerness.*
- Stultitia, æ, f. *folly; from*
- Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *foolish: stulti, fools.*
- Stupeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be astonished at; to be amazed.*
- Sturnus, i, m. *a starling.*
- Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)
- Suadens, tis, part. from
- Suadeo, suadēre, suasi, suasum, a. & n. *to advise; to persuade; to urge.*
- Suavitas, ātis, f. (suavis,) *sweetness; grace; melody.*
- Suaviter, adv. *sweetly; agreeably.*
- Sub, prep. *under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of.*
- Subdūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (sub & duco,) *to withdraw; to take away; to withhold.*
- Subductus, a, um, part.
- Subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (sub & eo, § 182,) *to go under; to submit to: onus, to take up or sustain a burden.*
- Subigo, -igēre, -ēgi, -actum, a. (sub & ago,) *to subject; to subdue; to conquer.*
- Subitō, adv. *suddenly; from*
- Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) *sudden; unexpected.*
- Sublātus, a, um, part. (sustollo,) *taken away; lifted up.*
- Sublimis, e, adj. *sublime; high in the air: in sublime, aloft.*
- Sublimē, adv. *aloft; in the air.*
- Submergo, -mērgēre, -mersi, -mersum, a. (sub & mergo,) *to overwhelm; to sink.*
- Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed; to sink.*
- Submersus, a, um, part.
- Subridens, tis, part. *smiling at.*
- Subrideo, -ridēre, -risi, -risum, n. (sub & rideo,) *to smile.*
- Subsilio, -silire, -silui & -silii, n. (sub & salio,) *to leap; to jump.*
- Substituo, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (sub & statuo,) *to put in one's place; to substitute.*
- Subter, prep. *under.*
- Subterraneus, a, um, adj. (sub & terra,) *subterranean.*
- Subvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (sub & venio,) *to come to one's assistance: to succor to help*

- Subvôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (sub & volo,) *to fly up.*
- Succêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (sub & cedo,) *to succeed ; to follow.*
- Successor, ôris, m. *a successor.*
- Succus, i, m. *juice ; liquid ; sap.*
- Suffêro, sufferre, sustûli, sublâtum, irr. a. (sub & fero,) *to take away ; to undertake ; to bear.*
- Suffetius, i, m. (Metius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Sufficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, n. (sub & facio,) *to suffice ; to be sufficient.*
- Suffodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (sub & fodio,) *to dig under ; to undermine.*
- Suffossus, a, um, part.
- Suffragium, i, n. *suffrage ; vote ; a ballot ; choice.*
- Sui, pro. gen. § 133 ; *of himself ; of herself ; of itself : duæ sibi similes, like one another.*
- Sulla, or Sylla, æ, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Sulpicius, i, m. (Gallus,) *a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology.*
- Sum, esse, fui, irr. n. § 153 ; *to be ; to exist ; to serve for : terrôri esse, to excite terror.*
- Summus, a, um, adj. (see Supêrus,) *the highest ; greatest ; perfect : in summâ aquâ, on the surface of the water.*
- Sumo, sumere, sumpsi, sumptum, a. *to take.*
- Sumptus, a, um, part.
- Sumptus, ûs, m. *expense.*
- Supellex, supellectilis, f. *furniture ; household goods.*
- Super, prep. *above ; upon.*
- Superbè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *proudly ; haughtily.*
- Superbia, æ, f. (superbus,) *pride ; haughtiness.*
- Superbio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be proud ; to be proud of ; from*
- Superbus, a, um, adj. *proud ; a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, the Proud.*
- Superfluus, a, um, adj. (superfluo,) *superfluous.*
- Superjacio, -jacere, -jêci, -jactum, a. (super & jacio,) *to throw upon ; to shoot over.*
- Superjacio, -jâci, -jactus sum, pass. *to be shot over.*
- Supêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (super,) *to surpass ; to conquer ; to excel ; to vanquish.*
- Superstitiosus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*
- Supersum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (super & sum,) *to remain ; to survive.*
- Supêrus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior ; sup. suprêmus or summus, § 125, 4,) *above high ; upper.*

Supervacuum, a, um, adj. *superfluous*.

Supervenio, -venire, -vêni, -ventum, n. (super & venio,) *to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly*.

Supervolo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (super & volo,) *to fly over*.

Suppêto, êre, îvi, itum, n. (sub & peto,) *to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient*.

Supplex, Icis, adj. *suppliant*.

Supplicium, i. n. *a punishment*.

Suppono, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (sub & pono,) *to put under; to substitute*.

Supra, prep. & adv. *above; before*.

Surêna, æ, m. *the title of a Parthian officer, next in authority to the king*.

Surgo, surgêre, surrexi, surrectum, n. *to rise*.

Sus, uis, c. *swine; a hog*.

Sussipio, -cipêre, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (sub & capio,) *to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive*.

Suspectus, a, um, part. & adj. (suspicio,) *suspected; mistrusted*.

Suspendo, -pendêre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (sub & pendo,) *to suspend; to hang; to hang up*.

Suspensus, a, um, part.

Suspicio, -spicêre, -spexi, -spectum, a. (sub & specio,) *to suspect*.

Suspîcor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to suspect; to surmise*.

Sustento, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to sustain; to support: sustentâre vitam, to support one's self; from*

Sustineo, -tinêre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (sub & teneo,) *to bear; to carry; to sustain; to support*.

Sustollo, sustollêre, sustûli, sublâtum, a. *to take away; to lift up; to raise*.

Sûs, a, um, pro. *his; hers; its; theirs*. § 139, R. 2.

Sylla. See Sulla.

Syllâba, æ, f. *a syllable*

Sylva. See Silva.

Syphax, âcis, m. *a king of Numidia*.

Syracûsæ, ârum, f. pl. *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily*.

Syria, æ, f. *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea*.

Syriacus, a, um, adj. *Syrian; belonging to Syria*.

T.

T., an abbreviation of Titus.

Tabesco, tabescêre, tabui, inc. *to consume; to pine away*.

Tabûla, æ, f. *a table; a tablet; a picture; a painting: plumbea tabûla, a plate or sheet of lead*.

Taceo, êre, ui, itum, n. *to be silent*.

- Tactus, ūs, m. (tango,) *the touch.*
 Tædet, tæduit, tæsum est or
 pertæsum est, imp. *to be*
weary of: vitæ eos tædet,
they are weary of life.
 Tænārus, i, m., & um, i, n. *a*
promontory in Laconia, now
cape Matapan.
 Talentum, i, n. *a talent; a sum*
variously estimated from \$860
to \$1020.
 Talis, e, adj. *such.*
 Talpa, æ, c. *a mole.*
 Tam, adv. *so; so much.*
 Tamen, conj. *yet; notwithstanding*
ing; still; nevertheless.
 Tanāis, is, m. *a river between Eu-*
rope and Asia, now the Don.
 Tanāquil, ūlis, f. *the wife of Tar-*
quinius Priscus.
 Tandem, adv. *at length; at last;*
finally.
 Tango, tangere, tetūgi, tactum,
 a. *to touch.*
 Tanquam, or Tamquam, adv. *as;*
as well as; as if; like.
 Tantālus, i, m. *a son of Jupiter;*
the father of Pelops, and king
of Phrygia.
 Tantū, adv. (tantus,) *so much.*
 Tantopere, adv. (tantus & opus)
so much; so greatly.
 Tantūm, adv. *only; so much;*
from
 Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great;*
such: tanti, of so much value:
tanti est, it is worth the pains;
it makes amends: non est
tanti, it is not best; it is not
worth while.
 Tardē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (tardus.)
slowly.
 Tarditas, ātis, f. (tardus,) *slow*
ness; dulness; heaviness.
 Tardo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to retard,*
to check; to stop; from
 Tardus, a, um, adj. *slow; dull.*
 Tarentinus, a, um, adj. *Tar*
entine; of or belonging to
Tarentum: Tarentini, Tar
entines; the inhabitants of
Tarentum.
 Tarentum, i, n. *a celebrated city*
in the south of Italy.
 Tarpēia, æ, f. *the daughter of*
Sp. Tarpeius: she betrayed
the Roman citadel to the Sa
bines.
 Tarpēius, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian*
mons, the Tarpeian or Capi
toline mount.
 Tarquinii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of*
Etruria, whence the family of
Tarquin derived their name.
 Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin; the*
name of an illustrious Roman
family, of which two, Priscus
and Superbus, were kings.
 Tarquinii, ōrum, pl. *the Tar*
quins.
 Tartārus, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pi
 n. *Tartarus; the infernal re*
gions.
 Taurica, æ, f. *a large peninsula*
of the Black sea, now called
the Crimea or Taurida.

- Taurus**, i, m. *a high range of mountains in Asia.*
- Taurus**, i, m. *a bull.*
- Taÿgētus**, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.*
- Tectum**, i, n. *a roof; a house.*
- Tectus**, a, um, part. (tego,) *covered; defended.*
- Teges**, ētis, f. *a mat; a rug; a coverlet; from*
- Tego**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. *to cover; to defend.*
- Tegumentum**, i, n. *a covering.*
- Telum**, i, n. *a weapon; a dart; an arrow.*
- Temērē**, adv. *at random; accidentally; rashly.*
- Tempe**, n. pl. indec. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows.*
- Temperies**, iēi, f. *temperateness; mildness; temperature.*
- Tempestas**, ātis, f. *a storm; a tempest.*
- Templum**, i, n. *a temple.*
- Tempus**, ōris, n. *time; a season: ad tempus, at the time appointed: ex tempore, without premeditation.*
- Temulentus**, a, um, adj. *drunken; intoxicated.*
- Tendo**, tendēre, tetendi, tensum, a. *to stretch; to stretch out; to extend; to go; to advance.*
- Tenēbræ**, ārum, f. pl. *darkness.*
- Teneo**, tenēre, tenui, tentum, a. *to hold; to have; to keep; to possess; to know; to hold by a garrison: portum, to reach the harbor.*
- Tentātus**, a, um, part. from
- Tento**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. *to attempt; to try.*
- Tentyritæ**, ārum, c. pl. *the inhabitants of Tentjra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.*
- Tenuis**, e, adj. *thin; light; rare.*
- Tenus**, prep. *up to; as far as.*
- Tepesco**, escēre, ui, inc. (tepeo,) *to grow warm or cool; to become tepid.*
- Ter**, num. adv. *thrice.*
- Terentius**, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Tergum**, i, n. *the back; the farther side: a tergo, from behind: ad terga, behind.*
- Termino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bound; to limit; to terminate.*
- Terminus**, i, m. *a boundary; a limit; an end; bounds.*
- Terni**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three by three; three.*
- Terra**, æ, f. *the earth; a country; the land: omnes terræ, the whole world.*
- Terreo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to terrify; to scare; to frighten.*
- Terrester**, terrestris, terrestre, adj. *terrestrial: animal terrestre, a land animal.*
- Terribilis**, e, adj. *terrible.*
- Territo**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (terreo,) *to terrify; to affright.*

- Territorium**, i, n. (*terra*), *territory*.
- Territus**, a, um, part. (*terreo*.)
- Terror**, ōris, m. *terror*; *consternation*; *fear*.
- Tertius**, a, um, num. adj. *the third*.
- Tertiō**, num. adv. *the third time*.
- Testa**, æ, f. *an earthen vessel*; *a shell*.
- Testamentum**, i, n. *a will*; *a testament*.
- Testudo**, inis, f. *a tortoise*.
- Tetigi**. See **Tango**.
- Teutōnes**, um, & **Teutōni**, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation who lived in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri*.
- Texo**, texere, texui, textum, a. *to weave*; *to plait*; *to form*; *to construct*.
- Thalāmus**, i, m. *a bed-chamber*; *a dwelling*.
- Thales**, is & ētis, m. *a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Thasus**, i, f. *an island on the coast of Thrace*.
- Theātrum**, i, n. *a theatre*.
- Thebæ**, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes, the capital of Bœotia*.
- Thebānus**, a, um, adj. *Theban*; *belonging to Thebes*.
- Thelesinus**, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Themistōcles**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war*.
- Theodōrus**, i, m. *a philosopher of Cyrenæ*.
- Thermōdon**, ontis, m. *a river of Pontus*.
- Theseus**, i, m. *a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity*.
- Thessalia**, æ, f. *Thessaly*; *a country of Greece, south of Macedonia*.
- Thessālus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly*; *Thessalian*.
- Thestius**, i, m. *the father of Althæa*.
- Thetis**, idis & idos, f. *one of the sea nymphs*; *the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*.
- Theutobōchus**, i, m. *a king of the Cimbri*.
- Thracia**, æ, f. *Thrace, a large country east of Macedonia*.
- Thracius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace*; *Thracian*.
- Thrasybūlus**, i, m. *an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants*.
- Thus**, thuris, n. *frankincense*.
- Tibēris**, is, m. § 79; *the Tiber, a famous river of Italy*.
- Tibi**. See **Tu**.
- Tibicen**, inis, m. *one who plays upon the flute*; *a piper*.
- Ticinum**, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal*.

- Tigrānes, is, m.** *a king of Armenia Major.*
Tigranocerta, ōrum, n. *a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes.*
Tigris, idis, (seldom is,) f. *a tiger.*
Tigris, idis & is, m. *a river in Asia.*
Timens, tis, part. *from*
Timeo, ēre, ui, n. & a. *to fear; to dread; to be afraid.*
Timidus, a, um, adj. *timid; cowardly.*
Timor, ōris, m. *fear.*
Tinnitus, ūs, m. *a tinkling.*
Tintinnabulum, i, n. *a bell.*
Titio, ōnis, m. *a brand; a firebrand.*
Titus, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
Tolēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bear; to endure; to admit of.*
Tollo, tollēre, sustūli, sublātum, a. *to raise; to pick up; to remove; to do away with.*
Tondeo, tondēre, totondi, tonsum, a. *to shave; to shear.*
Jonitru, u, n. *thunder.*
Fono, āre, ui, itum, n. *to thunder: tonat, it thunders.*
Formentum, i, n. (torqueo,) an *engine for throwing stones and darts.*
Forquātus, i, m. *a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants.*
Torquis, is, d. *a collar; a chain.*
Tot, ind. adj. *so many.*
Totidem, ind. adj. *the same number; as many.*
Totus, a, um, adj. § 107; *whole entire; all.*
Trabs, is, f. *a beam.*
Tractātus, a, um, part. *from*
Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. *(traho,) to treat; to handle.*
Tractus, ūs, m. (traho,) a tract; *a country; a region.*
Tractus, a, um, part. (traho.)
Traditus, a, um, part. *from*
Trado, -dēre, -didi, -ditum, a. *(trans & do,) to deliver; to give; to give up; to relate; to teach: tradunt, they report: traditur, it is related; it is reported: traduntur, they are reported.*
Tragicus, a, um, adj. *tragic.*
Tragœdia, æ, f. *a tragedy.*
Traho, trahēre, traxi, tractum, a. *to draw; to drag: bellum, to protract; to prolong: liquidas aquas trahēre, to draw along clear waters; to flow with a clear stream.*
Trajicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (trans & jacio,) to convey over; to pass or cross over.
Trames, itis, m. (trameo,) a path; a way.
Trano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (trans & no,) to swim over.
Tranquillus, a, um, adj. *tranquil; calm; serene.*
Trans, prep. *over; beyond; on the other side.*
Transactus, a, um, part. (transigo.)

- Transeo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (trans & eo,) *to pass or go over.*
- Transfĕro**, -ferre, -tŭli, -lātum, irr. a. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry over: se ad aliquem, to go over to.*
- Transfigo**, -figĕre, -fixi, -fixum, a. (trans & figo,) *to pierce; to run through; to slash.*
- Transfŭga**, æ, c. *a deserter.*
- Transgredior**, -grĕdi, -gressus sum, dep. (trans & gradior,) *to go or pass over.*
- Transigo**, -igĕre, -ĕgi, -actum, a. (trans & ago,) *to transact; to finish; to spend.*
- Transilio**, -silire, -silui & -silivi, n. (trans & salio,) *to leap over.*
- Transitŭrus**, a, um, part. (trans-eo,) *about to pass over; to pass on.*
- Translātus**, a, um, part. (transfĕro.)
- Transmarinus**, a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) *beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.*
- Transno.** See **Trano.**
- Transvĕho**, -vehĕre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (trans & veho,) *to carry over; to convey; to transport.*
- Transvŏlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (trans & volo,) *to fly over.*
- Trasimĕnus**, i, m. *a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.*
- Trebia**, æ, f. *a river of Cisalpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.*
- Trecenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
- Trecentesĭmus**, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
- Tredĕcim**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
- Tres**, tria, num. adj. pl. § 109; *three.*
- Treviri**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgium.*
- Triangulāris**, e, adj. (triangŭlum,) *triangular; three-cornered.*
- Tribŭnus**, i, m. *a tribune.*
- Tribuo**, -uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. *to attribute; to give; to grant; to bestow; to commit.*
- Tribŭtum**, i, n. *a tribute; a tax; a contribution; an assessment.*
- Tricesĭmus**, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*
- Triduum**, i, n. *the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.*
- Triennium**, i, n. (tres & annus,) *the space of three years.*
- Trigemĭni**, ōrum, m. pl. *three brothers born at one birth.*
- Triginta**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
- Trinācria**, æ, f. *one of the names of Sicily.*
- Triptolĕmus**, i, m. *the son of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Tristitia**, æ, f. *sorrow; grief.*
- Triumphālis**, e, adj. (triumphus,) *triumphal.*

Triumphans, tus, part. from
Triumpho, âre, âvi, âtum, n. to
triumph.

Triumphus, i, m. a triumph; a
triumphal procession.

Triumvir, viri, m. (tres & vir,)
one of three joint public offi-
cers; a triumvir.

Troas, âdis, f. a country of Asia
Minor, bordering upon the
Hellespont.

Trochilus, i, m. a wren.

Troglodytæ, ârum, c. pl. Trog-
lodytes, a people of Ethiopia,
who dwell in caves.

Troja, æ, f. Troy, the capital of
Troas.

Trojânus, a, um, adj. Trojan.

Trucido, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to slay;
to murder; to massacre.

Trux, ucis, adj. savage; cruel;
fierce; stern; grim.

Tu, subs. pro. thou; § 133.

Tuba, æ, f. a trumpet.

Tuber, ëris, n. a bunch; a tu-
mor; a protuberance.

Tubicen, inis, m. (tuba & cano,)
a trumpeter.

Tueor, tuëri, tuïtus sum, dep. to
defend; to protect.

Tugurium, i, n. a hut; a shed.

Tuli. See Fero.

Tullia, æ, f. the daughter of Ser-
vius Tullius.

Tullius, i, m. a Roman.

Tullus, i, m. (Hostilius,) the third
Roman king.

Tum, adv. then; and; so; also:

tum—tum, as well—as; both
—and: tum demum, then first.

Tumultus, ûs, m. a noise; a tu-
mult.

Tumulus, i, m. a mound; a tomb.

Tunc, adv. then.

Tunica, æ, f. a tunic; a close
woollen garment, worn under
the toga.

Turbatus, a, um, part. disturbed;
confused; troubled; from

Turbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (turba,)
to disturb; to trouble.

Turma, æ, f. a troop; a compa-
ny.

Turpis, e, adj. base; disgraceful.

Turpitudô, inis, f. baseness; ug-
liness.

Turris, is, f. a tower.

Tuscia, æ, f. a country of Italy,
the same as Etruria.

Tuscûlum, i, n. a city of Latium.

Tuscus, a, um, adj. Tuscan; be-
longing to Tuscany; Etru-
rian.

Tutor, ôris, m. a guardian; a tu-
tor.

Tutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)
safe.

Tuus, a, um, adj. pro. § 139; (tu,)
thy; thine

Tyrannis, idis & Idos, f. tyranny;
arbitrary power.

Tyrannus, i, m. a tyrant; a
usurper; a king.

Tyrius, a, um, adj. Tyrian: Tyr-
ii, Tyrians; inhabitants of
Tyre.

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhenian* or *Tuscan*; *belonging to Tuscany*.

Cyrus, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia*.

U.

Über, ēris, n. *an udder*; *a teat*.

Ubertas, ātis, f. *fertility*; *fruitfulness*.

Ubi, adv. *where*; *when*; *as soon as*.

Ubique, adv. *every where*.

Ulcisor, ulcisci, ultas sum, dep. *to take revenge*; *to avenge*.

Ullus, a, um, adj. § 107; *any*; *any one*.

Ultior, us, (ultimus,) § 126, 1; *further*.

Uterius, adv. *farther*; *beyond*; *longer*.

Ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of ultior,) *the last*.

Ultra, prep. *beyond*; *more than*: —adv. *besides*; *moreover*; *further*.

Ultus, a, um, part. (ulcisor,) *having avenged*.

Ulysses, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca*.

Umbra, æ, f. *a shade*; *a shadow*.

Umbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to shade*; *to darken*.

Unā, adv. (unus,) *together*.

Unde, adv. *whence*; *from which*.

Undēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven*.

Undenonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth*.

Undequinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine*.

Undetricesimus, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth*. [nineteenth.

Undevicesimus, a, um, num. adj.

Undeviginti, num. adj. *nineteen*.

Undique, adv. *on all sides*.

Unguis, is, m. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a nail*.

Ungūla, æ, f. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a hoof*: binis ungūlis, *cloven-footed*.

Unicus, a, um, adj. *one alone*; *sole*; *only*.

Unio, ōnis, m. *a pearl*.

Universus, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole*; *universal*; *all*.

Unquam, adv. *ever*: nec unquam, *and never*.

Unus, a, um, num. adj. § 107; *one*; *only*; *alone*.

Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one*; *each*; § 138, 4.

Urbs, is, f. *a city*; *the chief city*; *Rome*.

Uro, urēre, ussi, ustum, a. *to burn*.

Ursus, i, m. *a bear*.

Usque, adv. *even*; *as far as*; *till* *until*.

Usus, a, um, part. (utor.)

Usus, ūs, m. *use*; *custom*; *profit* *advantage*.

Ut, conj. *that*; *in order that*; *so that*; *adv. as*.

Utcunque, adv. *howsoever; somewhat; in some degree.*

Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 107; *which? which of the two?*

Uterque, trāque, trumque, adj. § 107; *both; each; each of the two.*

Utilis, e, adj. (utor,) *useful.*

Utica, æ, f. *a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.*

Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. *to use; to make use of.*

Utrunque, adv. *on both sides.*

Utrum, adv. *whether.*

Uva, æ, f. *a grape; a bunch of grapes: passa, a raisin.*

Uxor, ōris, f. *a wife*

V.

Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be free from.*

Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viātor, the destitute traveller.*

Vadōsus, a, um, adj. *fordable; shallow; from*

Vadum, i, n. *a ford; a shallow.*

Vagans, tis, part. (vagor.)

Vagina, æ, f. *a scabbard; a sheath.*

Vagitus, ūs, m. *weeping; crying.*

Vagor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wander about; to stray.*

Valeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valēre,*

to be very powerful: vale, farewell.

Valerius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Vallis, is, f. *a valley; a vale.*

Variētas, ātis, f. (varius,) *variety; change.*

Vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to change; to vary; from*

Varius, a, um, adj. *various; diverse.*

Varro, ōnis, m. (Marcus,) *a very learned Roman, some of whose works are still extant: P. Térentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.*

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to lay waste; to ravage; from*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *wide; vast; great.*

Vates, is, m. *a poet; a bard.*

Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 198, R. 2.) *or.*

Vecordia, æ, f. *madness; folly.*

Vectus, a, um, part. (veho.)

Vehēmens, tis, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *vehement; immoderate.*

Vehementer, adv. (iūs, issīmè,) *vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.*

Veho, vehēre, vexe, vectum, a. *to bear; to carry; to convey.*

Veiens, tis, & Veientānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Veii.*

Veii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Tuscan, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

Vel, conj. § 198, 2; *or; also*

- even*: vel lecta, *even when read*: vel — vel, *either — or*.
 Vello, vellere, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. *to pluck*.
 Vellus, ĕris, n. *a fleece*.
 Velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *swift; rapid; active*.
 Velum, i, n. *a sail*.
 Velut, & Velūti, adv. (vel & ut,) *as; as if*.
 Venalis, e, adj. *venal; mercenary*.
 Venans, tis, part. (venor.)
 Venaticus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the chase: canis, a hound*.
 Venātor, ōris, m. (venor,) *a huntsman*.
 Vendīto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sell; from*.
 Vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditum, a. (venum & do,) *to sell*.
 Venenātus, a, um, adj. *poisoned; poisonous; from*.
 Venenum, i, n. *poison*.
 Veneo, ire, ii, irr. n. § 142, 3; *to be exposed for sale; to be sold*.
 Venētus, i. m., or Brigantinus, a *lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the Bodensee, or lake of Constance*.
 Venio, venire, veni, ventum, n. *to come; to advance*.
 Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hunt*.
 Venter, tris, m. *the belly; the stomach*.
 Ventus, i, m. *a wind*.
 Venus, ĕris, f. *the goddess of love and beauty*.
 Ver, veris, n. *the spring*.
 Verber, ĕris, n. *a whip; a rod; a blow; a stripe*.
 Verbēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strike*.
 Verbum, i, n. *a word*.
 Verē, adv. (verus,) *truly*.
 Vereor, ĕri, itus sum, dep. *to fear; to be concerned for*.
 Vergo, vergere, versi, n. *to tend to; to incline; to verge towards; to bend; to look*.
 Verisimilis, e, adj. (verum & similis,) *probable*.
 Veritus, a, um, part. (vereor.)
 Verō, conj. § 279, 3, (verus,) *but: —adv. indeed; truly*.
 Verōna, æ, f. *Verona, a city in the north of Italy*.
 Versātus, a, um, part. from
 Versor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (verto,) *to turn; to revolve; to dwell; to live; to reside*.
 Versus, a, um, part. (vertor.)
 Versus, prep. *towards*.
 Vertex, icis, m. *the top; the summit; the crown of the head*.
 Verto, tēre, ti, sum, a. *to turn. to change*.
 Veru, u, n. § 87; *a spit*.
 Verūm, conj. *but; but yet; from*.
 Verus, a, um, adj. *true*.
 Vescor, i, dep. *to live upon; to feed upon; to eat; to subsist upon*.
 Vespēri, or -ē, adv. *at evening*:

- tam vesp̄ri, *so late at evening.*
- Vesta, æ, f. *a goddess, the mother of Saturn.*
- Vestālis, is, f. (virgo,) *a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.*
- Vestibŭlum, i, n. *the porch; the vestibule.*
- Vestigium, i, n. *a footstep; a vestige; a trace; a mark; a track.*
- Vestio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to clothe; from*
- Vestis, is, f. *a garment; clothes.*
- Vesŭlus, i, m. *a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.*
- Veterānus, a, um, adj. (vetus,) *old; a veteran.*
- Veto, āre, ui, itum, a. *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Veturia, æ, f. *the mother of Coriolānus.*
- Veturius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.*
- Vetus, ēris, adj. *ancient; old: vetēres, the ancients.*
- Vetustas, ātis, f. *antiquity; age.*
- Vetustus, a, um, adj. *old; ancient.*
- Vexi. See Veho.
- Via, æ, f. *a way; a course; a path; a journey.*
- Viātor, ōris, m. *a traveller.*
- Vicēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty; twenty.*
- Vicesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *the twentieth.*
- Vici. See Vinco.
- Vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
- Vicinītas, ātis, f. *the neighborhood; vicinity; from*
- Vicinus, a, um, adj. *near; neighboring.*
- Vicinus, i, m. *a neighbor.*
- Vicis, gen. f. § 94; *change; reverse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.*
- Victīma, æ, f. *a victim; a sacrifice.*
- Victor, ōris, m. (vinco,) *a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious.*
- Victoria, æ, f. *a victory.*
- Victŭrus, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Vicus, i, m. *a village.*
- Video, vidēre, vidi, visum, a. *to see; to behold.*
- Videor, vidēri, visus sum, pass. *to be seen; to seem; to appear.*
- Viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.*
- Vigil, ilis, m. *a watchman.*
- Vigīlans, tis, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *watchful; vigilant.*
- Vigilia, æ, f. *a watching:—pl. the watch.*
- Viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
- Vilis, e, adj. *vile; bad; mean.*
- Villa, æ, f. *a country-house; a country-seat; a villa.*

- Villicus**, i, m. *an overseer of an estate; a steward.*
- Villus**, i, m. *long hair; coarse hair.*
- Vincio**, vincere, vinxi, vinctum, a. *to bind.*
- Vinco**, vincere, vici, victum, a. *to conquer; to vanquish; to surpass.*
- Vinctus**, a, um, part. (vincio.)
- Vinculum**, i, n. *a chain: in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*
- Vindex**, icis, c. *an avenger; a protector; a defender; an asserter; from*
- Vindico**, are, avi, atum, a. *to claim; to avenge.*
- Vindicta**, æ, f. *vengeance; punishment.*
- Vinum**, i, n. *wine.*
- Viola**, æ, f. *a violet.*
- Violo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to violate; to pollute; to corrupt.*
- Vir**, viri, m. *a man.*
- Vireo**, ère, ui, n. *to be green; to be verdant; to flourish.*
- Vires.** See **Vis**.
- Virga**, æ, f. *a rod; a small staff; a switch.*
- Virgilius**, i, m. *Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.*
- Virginia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Virginus.*
- Virginus**, i, m. *the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.*
- Virgo**, inis, f. *a virgin; a girl; a maid.*
- Virgula**, æ, f. (dim. from virga,) *a small rod.*
- Viriathus**, i, m. *a Lusitanian general, who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.*
- Viridomärus**, i, m. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*
- Virtus**, utis, f. (vir,) *virtue; merit; excellence; power; valor; faculty.*
- Vis**, vis, f. § 85; *power; strength; force: vis hominum, a multitude of men: vim facere, to do violence:—pl. vires, ium, power; strength.*
- Viscus**, èris, n. *an entrail: viscera, pl. the bowels; the flesh.*
- Vistula**, æ, f. *a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.*
- Visurgis**, is, m. *the Weser, a large river of Germany.*
- Visus**, a, um, part. (video.)
- Visus**, us, m. *the sight.*
- Vita**, æ, f. *life.*
- Vitandus**, a, um, part. (vito.)
- Vitifer**, era, erum, adj. (vitis & fero,) *vine-bearing.*
- Vitis**, is, f. *a vine.*
- Vitium**, i, n. *a crime.*
- Vito**, are, avi, atum, a. *to shun; to avoid.*
- Vitupero**, are, avi, atum, a. *to find fault with; to blame.*
- Vividus**, a, um, adj. *lively; vivid; from*

- Vivo, vivēre, vixi, victum, n. *to live; to fare; to live upon.*
 Vivus, a, um, adj. *living; alive.*
 Vix, adv. *scarcely.*
 Vixi. *See Vivo.*
 Voco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (vox,) *to call; to invite; to name.*
 Volo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to fly.*
 Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. § 178, 1; *to wish; to desire; to be willing.*
 Volsci, ōr .m, m. pl. *a people of Latium*
 Volūcer, -ris, -cre, adj. *winged: —subs. a bird.*
 Volumnia, æ, f. *the wife of Coriolanus.*
 Voluntas, ātis, f. (volo,) *the will.*
 Voluptas, ātis, f. (volūpe,) *pleasure; sensual pleasure.*
 Volūtātus, a, um, part. from
 Volūtō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (volvo,) *to roll.*
 Vo vo, vēre, vi, ūtum, a. *to roll; to turn.*
 Votum, i, n (voveo,) *a wish; a vow.*
 Vox, vocis, f. *a voice; a word; an expression; an exclamation.*
 Vulcānus, i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*
 Vulgus, i, m. or n. *the common people; the populace; the vulgar.*
 Vulnerātus, a, um, part. from
- Vulnēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound; from*
 Vulnus, ēris, n. *a wound.*
 Vulpecūla, æ, f. dim. (vulpes,) *a little fox.*
 Vulpes, is, f. *a fox.*
 Vultur, ūris, m. *a vulture.*
 Vultus, ūs, m. *the countenance; the look.*

X.

- Xanthippe, es, f. *the wife of Socrates.*
 Xanthippus, i, m. *a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war.*
 Xenocrātes, is, m. *a philosopher of Chalcedon, the successor of Speusippus in the Academia.*
 Xerxes, is, m. *a celebrated king of Persia.*

Z.

- Zama, æ, f. *a city of Africa.*
 Zeno, ōnis, m. *a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*
 Zetes, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*
 Zona, æ, f. *a girdle; a zone.*
 Zone, es, f. *a city and promontory in the western part of Thrace, opposite to the island of Thasus.*

NOTES AND REFERENCES

TO THE

FIRST LATIN BOOK.

By means of the following Notes, the Reader can be used in connection with Andrews' First Latin Book. The same letters which originally, by means of notes at the foot of the page, referred to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar, may now be taken as referring also to these Notes, and through these to the First Latin Book.

In preparing these Notes, while regard has constantly been had to the editor's former mode of commenting simply by reference to the Grammar, occasional explanations have been added, for the sake of the younger classes. In some instances, when special reasons seemed to render it expedient, the reference to the First Latin Book relates to a different principle from the corresponding one in the Grammar, and sometimes, though rarely, a reference to the Grammar is here left with no corresponding note. In addition, however, to the original notes, numerous references will be found in the following pages, to principles contained in the First Latin Book; and as in such cases the text contains no letter of reference, the word or phrase to be explained is cited in the notes.

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What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? L. 92, 1. • L. 11. B, os, and L. C, os. • L. 79. • L. 5, I. and N. 1. • L. 15, 1; and 16, 1. • L. 5, N. 3; and L. 17, 2. What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? L. 91, 1. What is the logical subject of a proposition? L. 85, 1—the logical predicate? L. 85, 1. / L. 37; and L. 28, 2; and L. 17, 2. • L. 15, 1; and L. 17, 1, and N. • Nom. plur. neut. *vetēra*; Gen. plur. *vetērum*, L. 37, Exc. p. 57. • L. 29, N. 2. / L. 32, 1. • How is this adjective used? L. 91, N. 1.

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14. *Infinita*, L. 92, 2. * L. 15, 1 and 5. *Antiquissimus*, L. 39, N. 2.
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 L. 92. * What verb is here omitted? L. 90, N. 3. What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? L. 104—after participles? L. 103. / L. 126, 2. * L. 18, 2 and 4. * L. 24, 6. * Superlatives followed by a partitive genitive are used like nouns, agreeing in gender and number, though not in case, with the genitives following them; as *stultissima animalium*, i. e., *stultissima animalia*. What is the rule for the dative after adjectives and verbs? L. 109. / L. 96, 1. * L. 45, 2.
15. * L. 88, 2. * L. 9, 1; and L. 11. * L. 32, 1. * L. 15, 1; and L. 13. * L. 90, R. 2. / L. 97, 1. * L. 40, 2. * L. 113 and N.
 * L. 21, *summa*, L. 40, 3 and 39, N. 2. / L. 39, 6. * L. 99. * L. 114. * See *ne quidem*, in Dict., under *ne*. * L. 91, N. 1. What is a preposition? L. 82, 7—the rule for the accusative after prepositions? L. 97, 1. * L. 91, 4. / L. 12, 1, and L. 14, 4. To find the nom. sing. of *culices* make use of L. 22, I., of R. 3, and R. 2. * L. 91, 5. * L. 10, R. 2. *Mitis* is sometimes followed by a dative; here it takes *erga* with the accusative. L. 109, R. 5.
16. * L. 97, 3. * L. 22, I., R. 1. * L. 47, N. 2; and L. 96, N. 2. What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? L. 97, 3. * L. 88, 2. * L. 15, 1; and L. 16, 2. / L. 75, 2. * L. 82, (1.) * L. 8, 5. * L. 126, 2; and L. 57, 2. What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? L. 99. / L. 117, N. 1. * L. 32, 1 and 3.
17. * L. 144, N. * L. 12, 1. * L. 117, N. 2. * *Primus* is translated as if it were *primum* limiting *duxit*, "first led." L. 91, 9. / *Esse*, "exist," L. 95, N. 5. * L. 17, 1, and N. * *Possum* is sometimes followed by the accusative of a neuter adjective or pronoun, *nihil*, &c., where in English we supply *do* or the like; as, *nihil potest*, "can do nothing." *Dulce*, L. 91, 7. * L. 95, 4. What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause*, *manner*, &c.? L. 117, 1—for *utor*, &c.?—for verbs signifying to *rejoice*, *glory* or *confide in*, &c.? L. 116, 4—for verbs which in English are followed by *with*? L. 117, 2—for verbs signifying to *abound*, &c.? L. 117, 3—for the ablative of *price* and *time*? L. 118, 1 and 2—for a genitive or ablative of *property*, *character* or *quality*? L. 111. / L. 110, 1. * L. 89. * L. 12, 1; and L. 22, I., and R. 1. * L. B, er.

• L. 39, N. 2. • L. 5, II. • L. 9. • L. 44, N. • L. 7, 3; and 18. L. 25, 1. / L. 12, 1. *Prioribus*, sc. *pedibus*, "their fore feet." • L. 79, N. • Sing. *locus*, *m.*; plur. commonly *loca*, *n.* • L. 103, 1. • L. 101. Upon what may the infinitive depend? L. 95, 5. After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? L. 95, N. 5. After what classes of verbs does the infinitive with a subject accusative follow? L. 95, N. 4.

What is the object of *cupio*? L. 95, 5; and L. 96, R. 2. • L. 19. 18, 2 and 3: to find the nom. sing., see L. 23, II., and R. 2. • L. 76. • L. J, 5. *Tiberim*, L. G, I., 1. • L. 47, N. 2. • L. 99, R. 2. / L. 126, 2. • L. 92, 2. • L. 81, Exc. • L. 111. / L. 117, 1. What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? L. 95, 4. • L. 90, 5. • L. 91, 7.

• L. 109. With what does *turpius* agree? • *Suos* being used 20. without reference to a definite person, is to be translated "one's." What are gerunds? L. 47, 17. By what cases are gerunds followed? L. 123, 2. How are gerunds governed? L. 123, 3. What rule is to be given for the genitive of gerunds? L. 100. • L. 117, 1. • L. 17, 2: to find the nom. sing. see L. 22, I., and R. 2. • A predicate adjective. / L. 117, 1. *Nora*, L. 91, 5. • L. 109, and L. 91, 4, "to one ignorant of reading." • From *ineo*. • Instead of *urbem delendi*, *cives trucidandi*, *nomen Romanum extinguendi*. L. 123, 4. What is the rule for the dative of gerunds and gerundives? L. 109. / L. 47, N. 2. • *Et—et*, see *et* in Dict. What is the rule for the accusative of gerunds and gerundives? L. 97. *Ad discendum*. L. 123, 5.

• For what is *adificandam* used? L. 123, 4. What is the rule 21. for the ablative of gerunds and gerundives? Answer. Either L. 99, or L. 117, 1, according as a preposition is or is not expressed. • This adverb modifies the gerund on account of the gerund having the nature of a verb. L. 88: see also L. 123, 1. *Lacedæmonii, orum*, subst. *m.*, the Lacedæmonians. • "Were accustomed to exercise." L. 47, N. 2. What is a compound sentence? L. 93, 1. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? L. 93, 8. What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions? L. 88, II. • L. 92, 1. • L. 82, 8, (4.) What is the object of *accipere*? L. 96, 1. / What is the subject of *præstat*? L. 95, 4; and L. 81, 8 and 9.

• A conjunction placed before each of two or more connected 22. words, gives peculiar emphasis to each. • L. 15, 1; and L. 17, R. What is the root of *nox*? How is the nom. sing. formed?

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- In translating *nox erat*, supply *it* before the verb, and let the noun follow the verb, "it was night." L. 22, I., R. 1 and 2. • L. 90, 3. • To what class of conjunctions does this belong? L. 82, (3.) • L. 131, N. / L. 109, R. 2: the dative after a verb is often thus used in Latin, where the English idiom requires a possessive case or a possessive adjective pronoun; as, *mihi in mentem revoco*, "I recall to my mind." • On what verb does the dependent clause *crocodilum crescere* depend? L. 95, N. 4. Why is *crocodilum* in the accusative? L. 95, 3. What is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. • L. 128, II. • L. 95, 1. *Aulem, enim* and *vero* occupy the second or third place in their clause. • L. 98. • What are the two constructions which may follow the comparative degree? *Ans.* A dependent clause connected by *quàm*, or an ablative. When is the comparative degree followed by an ablative? L. 119, 1. When *quàm* is expressed, what case follows it? L. 119, 2. • What words are to be supplied? • What is the positive of this adjective?—its root? How are the comparative and superlative formed? L. 39, 6.
23. • L. 36, 2. • What is to be supplied before this genitive? • In what case is *feræ*, and why? L. 109. Why is *homini* in the dative? • L. 1 and 9. • What is the rule for the construction of relatives? L. 94, 2. / L. 78. • L. 15, 1; L. 17, 2; and L. 22, I. and 2. • L. 18, 2. • L. 117, 1. / L. 116, 4. • *Is*, though often following *qui*, is commonly to be translated before it: *bona*, "good things;" *mala*, "evil things." L. 91, 5. • L. 79. • L. 104, and R. 1. • L. F, us. • L. 133, 1.
24. What mood follows *cùm*? L. 132, 2. How is the subjunctive after adverbs of time to be translated? L. 132, R. 1. • L. 117, 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 15, 1 and 2. • See Ref. e, p. 17. / L. 117, 1. • L. 81, 6–12. • L. 89, 1. For what purpose is *rex Macedoniae* added? L. 89, R. • L. 110. What is the rule for the mood in a clause denoting a purpose, object or result? L. 133, I. / L. 134, 3. • L. 5, II., and L. 97, 3. • Give the rules for forming its nom. sing. L. 22, I., and R. 1 and 3. • Rule for its nom. sing. • *Ne-quidem*, "not even," see Dict. • L. H, 1. • L. 97, 4. • *Dico, duco* and *facio*, like *fero*, p. 104, commonly lose *e* in the 2nd pers. sing. of the imperative active, and become *dic, duc, fac*. L. 129, p. 171. • L. 106, 1. • L. 109. • L. 128, I.
25. • "*Him*," i. e., Alexander. • The subj. imperfect after the perfect indefinite, L. 135, 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 34, and L. 2, 5, (*b*).

• L. 135, 1. / L. 88, I., R. 1. • L. 133, 1 and 6. • L. 123, 3; and L. 117, 1. • L. 135, 1. / L. 108, 2, and R. 1. • L. 95, N. 6. • L. 135, 2. In what mood is the verb of an indirect question? L. 129, 1. When is a question indirect? L. 129, N. How is the subjunctive in indirect questions translated? L. 129, 2. • L. 36, 3. What is to be supplied? • Its subjects are the preceding clauses, L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? L. 95, 3. What word is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. • L. 117, N. 1.

• L. 117, N. 1. • Supply *esse*, which is often omitted in the 26. compound forms of the infinitive. • L. 95, 3. • L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. • L. 97, 1. / What preceding thing does the pronoun *id* here indicate? See L. 41, 1. • L. 8, 5. What is the rule for the agreement of participles? L. 91, 1. By what cases are they followed? L. 121, 9. What is said of the time denoted by the present, perfect, and future active participles? L. 121, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. • L. 96, 2.

• See Ref. c, p. 17. • L. 108, 1. • A Greek accusative, L. G. 27. II., 1; see also L. D, is. • L. 98. • L. 111, and N. 1. / L. 121, 3, and L. 96, N. 2. • L. 89, R., "when a boy." • L. 117, 1. • On what does this infinitive depend? / L. 91, 4. • L. 110, 1; and L. 91, 4. • L. 116, 4. *Congregantur*; the passive voice is here used like what is called in Greek the middle voice, or like the active voice with *se*. • "In that," or, "in the thing," L. 91, 5. • What does this adverb modify? • 105, 1. / L. 108, R. 2.

Sattati, L. 122, 2. • L. 110. • 97, 4. • *Transituri*, "when 28. about to pass over," L. 121, 4; and L. 122, 2—*laudatus*, "when praised," L. 121, 5; and L. 122, 2. • L. 117, N. 1. • "Upon those which go before (them)," L. 122, 3; and L. 111. / L. H, 1. • L. 116, 5. • L. 92—*Bucephalon*, a Greek noun, L. 11, 2 and 3; also L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. • L. 111, N. 2—*heres*, L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. / L. 109, R. 1. • L. 133, 1. • L. 88, 2.

• L. 108, R. 1. • L. 111. • L. 101. • L. 123, and L. 109. • L. 29. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3. / L. 123, 4 and 5. • L. 113, and N. • L. 91, 4. What is the rule for the ablative absolute? L. 120. *Senescentie Lunâ*, L. 120, N. 2: the same note is applicable to the other ablatives marked (*). • L. 97, 3. / L. 108, 2. • L. 103, N. 2. • L. 120, R. 1. • L. 108, 1.

Aculeo amisso, L. 120, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. *Convolvuntur*, in a 30. middle or reflexive sense, for *se convolvunt*. See note on *congregantur*, p. 27. • L. 45, 4. • L. 133, 1, and N. 1.

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31. * *Metu*, "through fear," or, "influenced by fear." L. 117, 1; L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 97, 3. * L. 118, 2. * L. 128, R. * L. 91, 4. * L. 95, 3. * L. 121, 6 (*b*). * L. 95, N. 4. * L. 117, 1. * *Exorāvil* here takes an acc. of the person and a subj. clause with *ut*, denoting the thing, L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 120, "That having gnawed the nets, he would set him at liberty;" or, "that he would gnaw the nets and set him at liberty," L. 120, N. 3; or, "to gnaw the nets and," &c., L. 133, 2. *Liberātus*. L. 121, 5, (*a*). * L. 88, 2. * What is the object of this verb? L. 96, R. 2. * L. 95, N. 5. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 112, 1. * L. 122, 3.
32. * L. 109. * L. 127, R. * L. 90, R. 2. * L. 90, R. 2. * L. 45, R. 2. * L. 94, 1 and 2. * L. 91, 4. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 91, 5. * L. 88, 2. * L. 88, I., R. 2. * L. 47, N. 2. * L. 89, 1. * L. 128, 1. * *Autem, enim* and *vero* commonly occupy the second place in a clause. *Bona* is in the acc., the subject of *conferri*, L. 95, 3. * The subject of *oportuit* is, *omnia bona in unum conferri*, L. 95, 4: see also L. 81, 6, 8, and 9. * L. 97, 3. * L. 120, and N. 2. In translating a participle, its time must conform to that of the verb with which it is connected; as, *adveniente domino grues avolant*, "when the owner comes, the cranes fly off;" *adveniente domino grues avolabant*, "when the owner came, the cranes flew off," &c. * L. 117, 1. * L. 47, N. 2.
33. * L. 121, 9. *Relinquis*, L. 50, R. 4 and 5. * L. 119. * L. 91, 5. For the case of *tutis*, see L. 111. * *Dulcia tutis præponere* is the subject of *est*. * L. 82, (4), and L. 50, R. 3. * The adverb is often separated from the word which it modifies by the oblique case of a noun modifying the same word. * L. 117, 1. * L. 50, R. 4. * L. 116, 4. * L. 111. * L. 107, 2, and N. * "Was accustomed to lie," or, "kept lying," L. 47, N. 2. * L. 24, 3. * L. 117, 1. * L. 103, 1, and L. I, 6. * L. 42, 1. * L. 116, 4. * L. 133, 1, and 134, 1. * The subjunctive denoting a result after *quem*, L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 2 and 3. * L. 111. * L. 132, 2. * L. 134, 3.
34. * L. 117, 1. * L. 121, 9. * *Quidem* follows an emphatic word. * L. 88, I., 1. * L. 110, 4. * L. 79, N. * L. 97, 4. * L. 47, N. 2. * L. 29, N. 2. * L. 9, Exc. 3. * L. 126, 3. * L. 110, 1. * L. 47, 11. * L. 95, 3. * L. 88, 2. * L. 95, N. 4. * L. 40, 3. * When a noun is limited by another noun and by an adjective.

the adjective usually stands first. • L. 120. † L. 117, N. 1.
 * L. 103, 3. • L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 117, 2 * L. 131, 1. † L.
 119, N. 3.

• L. 91, 4. † L. 117, 1. • L. 95, 5. † L. 95, N. 4. • Supply *id* 35.
 before *quod*, "that which," or "what." † L. 111. * "Had seen
 it first," the comparative is used when only two are spoken of.
 L. 39, 4. * L. 128, II., 1 and N. † L. 82, 7, (1.) * L. 116, 4.
 † *Peto* has various constructions, it is here construed with the *acc.*
 of the thing and the *abl.* of the person with *a*; see L. 96, 3, and
 N. 6. * L. 98. * "Not even *our* bodies;" see note (c), p. 34. • L.
 110, 1. † L. 131, 1, and (a.)

Spectātur has for its subject the clause, *quid fiat*. L. 90, 5. • L. 36.
 129, 1 and 2. † L. 120, and N. 3. • L. 94, N. 2. † L. 132, 2.
 † L. 131, 1, and (a) and (b.) † "These fellows." L. 42, N. 2.
 † L. 103, 1. * See note (c), p. 32. † *Epūlor* takes either the *acc.* or
 the *abl.* L. 116, 5. † L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 128, R. † L. 134, 3.
 * L. 132. * L. 91, 5; and L. 95, 3. • L. 95, N. 4. † L. 95, N.
 5. † L. 117, N. 1. • L. 126, 3. * *Neque*, "and not," is properly
 both an adverb and a conjunction. † L. 127, R. * L. 123, 3; and
 L. 100. • L. 91, 4. * L. 121, 6, (b); and L. 95, N. 4. * *Eos*,
qui, "those who," or "such as." † L. 123, 3 and 5. * L. 133, 1;
 and L. 134, 1, 2 and 3.

• *Reducere* depends on *conāta*. L. 95, N. 5. † L. 96, R. 2. 37.
 • *Inter se*, "between themselves," or "with each other." *Facē-
 rent*. L. 134, 1. † L. 120, and N. 2. • L. 95, 3, and N. 4. † L.
 91, 4; and L. 111. * L. 96, R. 2. * L. 131, 1. † L. 95, N. 4.
 The subject of *fore* is the clause following, beginning with *ut*.
 † The distributives denote the number of eggs expected *each day*,
 L. 38, 4. † L. 132, 2, and R. 1. * L. 91, N. 1. † L. 117, 1. *Con-
 spicāta—discēdens*. Both these participles may be translated by
 the English present participle, but the Latin words mark the
 time more accurately, as the past participle denotes an act prior
 to that of the verb with which it is connected, L. 121, N. 3,
conspicāta, "having seen," or "after she had seen," L. 122, 1 and
 6; while the present participle denotes an act coexistent with
 that of the verb in the clause—*discēdens*, "departing," or "while
 departing," or "as she was departing." L. 122, 1, 2 and 5. * *Nec*
 "and—not." * *Repertas*, "if found." L. 122, 2 and 6. This
 participle supplies the place of a conditional clause, which would
 have been in the subjunctive, according to L. 131, 1. • L. 131,
 (a). † L. 95, 3.

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38. * L. 128, II., 1, and N. 2. * L. 121, 6, (b.) * L. 109. * L. 129, 1. * L. 91, 5. / L. 110. * L. 111. * For that in this way, or by this means, they, &c. * The verb of *saying* on which an infinitive with the accusative depends, is often implied in some preceding verb. Here it is implied in *placuit*. / "The inquiry was made," its subject is the following clause. L. 81, 7, 8, 11 and 12. * L. 123, 3; and L. 97, 3. / L. 22, I., and R. 2. * L. 88, 2. * L. 95, 5. * L. 133, 1 and 2. / L. 116, 5. * L. 131, 1, and N. * L. 92, 1. * L. 115. * What is the object of *ignorare*? L. 96, R. 2. * L. 95, N. 4.
39. * L. 97, 2. * L. 110. What is the subject of *licet*? L. 81, 8. * L. 99, R. 2. * L. 133, 3. * L. 116, 4. / Sc. *esse*. * L. 111, N. 2. * L. 115. / L. 97, 5. / L. 109, R. 1. * L. 106, 1. / L. 133, 1; and L. 134, 2. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * For what does this pronoun stand? L. 41, 1. * L. 92, 1. † The subject is *quod caput*, &c., for which the pronoun *it* is prefixed to the verb in English.
40. * L. 117, 1. * The ablative of place without *in*. L. 108, R. 2. * L. 91, 6. * L. 21. * L. 111. / L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 96, N. 5. * L. 133, 1; and L. 134, N. 1: see note (A), p. 41, / L. 132, 2. * L. 120, and N. 1; and L. 121, 7. / L. 117, N. 1; and L. 121, 9. * L. 99, R. 1. * "As to happen is usual or common," *i. e.*, "as often happens," L. 81, 8. * L. 95, N. 4. * See L. 120, N. 2. / L. 133, 1 and 2. * What is the antecedent of *quod*? L. 94, N. 2.
41. * L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 117, 4. † In English the order of the subject- and predicate-nominatives in questions and exclamations is reversed. * L. 129, 1. The question is denoted by *quidam*. L. 125, 1. * The reflexive is used because it stands for *asinus*, the subject of the leading clause. L. 127, IV. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 128, II. 1. / L. 111, N. I. * L. 115. * A relative clause, containing a reason for something preceding, takes a subjunctive, which is translated by the indicative or a gerundive, "who was unwilling," "because I was unwilling," or, "in being unwilling." / L. 117, 1. / L. 95, 5. * What is the antecedent of *quo*? / L. 101, R. 3. * L. 104, R. 2. *Prima nocte*, L. 91, 8.
42. * *Sese*, the same as *se*, L. 127, IV. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * "That she," L. 95, 3, and N. 1. * L. 96, 1. * L. 109. / L. 119, 3. * L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * *Se*, "her," *i. e.*, the tortoise. / L. 133, 1 and 2. *Arreptam*, translate according to L. 123, 8. / L. 45, R. 2. * L. 117, 1. / L. 111. *Se enim*, L. 127, IV. *Perdat*, L. 133,

1, and N. 1. * L. 127, N. 1. *Explere*, L. 127, 1. * L. 131, 1, and (a.) * L. 91, 5. * L. 47, 10. * L. 120. * L. 108, 2, and R. * L. 98. * L. 103, 1 and 2. * *Et—et*, “both—and.” * L. 99, 43. 2. * L. 121, 9. * L. 117, 4. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 120. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 107, 2. * L. 81, 6, *pænilet*, &c., have no subject expressed, and in general none can be supplied. * Supply *aliquem* or *hominem* after *acquirō*. * L. 91, 4. * L. 103, 1. * The historical present, L. 47, N. 4, and L. 135, N. What is the accusative of the thing after *interrogat*, L. 96, N. 6. ¶ What is to be supplied with *proram*? * L. 132, 2. * L. 49, R. 2. * L. 29, N. 2. * *Multo major*, “much larger,” L. 119, 3. * L. 119, 1.

* L. 88, 2, and R. 2. * L. 133, 1. * L. 81, 6, 8 and 9.—*Vera* 44. *memōras*, literally, “you say true things,” i. e., “what you say is true,” or more concisely, “that is true.” * L. 109.—*Audila voce*,

“when I hear,” L. 120, N. 2 and 3. * L. 1, Gen. pl. 2. * L. 117,

- 1. * A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. * L. 24, 7. * *Quid*? “what!” An accusative depending upon an active verb or preposition understood. * *Esse* and *fuisse* in compound infinitives are often understood. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * *Si moriendum sit*, supply *mihi*; L. 112, 2 and Rem. (a) and (c), “if I must die:” as *moriendum sit* is impersonal, see also L. 81, 7 and 10, and N. * L. 119, 3. * *Præclarius* agrees with the clause, *meo cruōre aspergi*, &c., which also is the subject of the impersonal verb *erit*, L. 91, 7, and L. 81, 8 and 9. * Depending on *præclarius*, L. 109. * L. 95, 3, and N. 1. * L. 94, 2, and N. * L. 111. * L. 95, N. 4. * L. 131. * L. 49, R. 2. *Adoritur*, L. 47, N. 4.

* L. 24, 7. * L. 131, 1 and (a). * L. 109. * See N. (o), p. 32. 45. *Arreptum devoravit*, L. 122, 8. * L. 121, 6, (b.) * L. 109. *Ovis*, supply *et*, L. 88, II., R. 3. * L. 120. * “For itself,” the reflexive referring to *labor*; L. 45, R. 2. * L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3. * *Is* as the antecedent of *qui*, is usually placed after it. * *Is sciat*, “let him know,” L. 126, 2, and L. 57, 2. * L. 95, N. 4; see N. (i) on p. 44. * L. 109. * L. 134, N. 2; *quæ*, “who,” or, “what one.” * L. 117, N. 1. * When the noun depending on a preposition is limited by a genitive or an adjective, the preposition commonly stands first. * * L. 134, 1 and 3. * L. 131, N.

* The historical perfect, L. 47, N. 3. * *Daturus esset*, “proposed 46, to give,” L. 128, II., 1; and L. 121, 4, (b.) * L. 118, 2. *Quæ quum*, “when they,” L. 94, 5. * The perfect infinitive, connected with a verb in a past tense, has the meaning of a pluperfect; “had taken a wife,” i. e., “was married,” L. 95, 1. * L. 119, 1

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- f L. 115.—*Nonne*, L. 53, 4; and L. 125, 2 and 4, and N. 2. * L. 81, 3 and 4. * L. 129, 1 and 2. † L. 47, 11. ‡ L. 21. * Instead of *refugiēbant*, L. 90, N. 1, (b). * L. 121, 4, (b). * L. 117, N. 1. *Panibuit*, L. 107, 2. * L. 117, 1.
47. * “To him,” L. 109. † *His*—*ante oculos*, literally, “for them before the eyes,” i. e., like *ante eorum oculos*, “before their eyes,” L. 109, Rem. 2. * *Ponēret* denotes the purpose for which he related the fable, L. 133, 1 and 2. † The indirect quotation or *oratio obliqua* depending on *dixit*, begins at *lupos*, L. 127, 3 and I.—*Se esse impugnāturos*, “that they, the wolves,” L. 127, IV. The agreement of the wolves constitutes a second *oratio obliqua* within the first, depending on *pactos esse*, a verb of saying, L. 95, N. 4.—*Dederentur*, L. 131, 1.—*Placuisse*. The second *oratio obliqua* ends with *dederentur*, and *placuisse* together with *dilaniasse*, like *pactos esse*, depends on *dixit*. f L. 117, 4. * L. 88, 2. * L. 120.—*Oves pascens*, L. 122, 2, 3 and 5.—*Lupos* depends on the verb of saying *ingens*, L. 127, 3 and I.—*Aggressos esse*, “had attacked,” L. 127, N. 2.—*Ingens*, L. 122, 1. † L. 121, 9. ‡ See N. (m) on p. 46. * L. 117, N. 2. † L. 110. * L. B, ex. * *Ludere* depends on *existimantes*, L. 95, N. 4. * L. 122, 1, *preces*, L. B, ex. * L. 103, 1. † L. 117, 1. * L. 94, 3 and 5. † L. 111, N. 2.
48. * *Gratūlor* is sometimes construed with the dative of the person and the accusative of the thing in respect to which the congratulation is given, “to congratulate one upon,” or, “on account of something.” † L. 128, II., 1. * L. 126, 2 and 3. † The English order is, *eos pullos quos*.—*Domīnus*, sc. *meus*, L. 91, 6.—*Raptos*, “having seized,” see L. 120, N. 3. * L. 121, 6, (a). f L. 123, 6. * L. 90, 3; and L. 86, 2.—*Illam*, “it.” * L. 95, N. 4.—*Ponēret*, L. 132, Rem. 1.—*Correptum*, translate according to L. 120, N. 3. † L. 123, 3.—*Astutior*, sc. *asīno*. ‡ L. 111. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 129, 3. † L. 95, N. 5. * *Nequeo* is conjugated like *eo*, L. 80. * L. 115, 3.
10. * L. 123, 3, and L. 104.—*Adspicit*, &c., L. 47, N. 4. † *Salo*, “in the sea,” L. 108, R. 2. * *Qui voluērim*, literally, “who wished,” the relative clause denotes the reason of the declaration, *næ jure plector*, and the passage may be translated, “I am rightly punished for wishing, or, because I wished, though I was born in the sea,” &c.—*Salo—solo*: here is the play upon words, called *paronomasia*.—*Suus*, “his own.” † *Unusquisque* has a double declension, see L. 45, N. 2. * *Quem praterire sine periculo* is the subject of *licet*, L. 81, 8. f L. 127, 3, I., III. and IV. * *Eum*,

"him," *i. e.*, the bull. * Supply *esse*; "would fly off." L. 95, N. 3. † Supply *dixit* or *respondet*, L. 127, N. 1.—*Considentem*, "when you lighted," L. 122, 5. † Supply *unam* *sc. peram*, "the one filled," &c.—*Propriis*, "own," *i. e.*, in connection with the preceding *nobis*, "our own."—*Vitiis*, L. 117, 2.—*Dare*, "to give," *post tergum dare*, "to place behind the back."—*Aliēnis*, *sc. vitiis*, "with the faults of others."—*Hac re*, "on this account, for this reason."—*Alii simul*, the order is, *simul alii*.

MYTHOLOGY.

* L. 89, I., and R.—Give the rules for forming the nominative 50. singular of *Agenōris*, *dracōnem*, *Martis*, *fontis*, *custōdem*, *prolem* and *uxōre*; see L. 22 and L. 23. † L. 117, N. 2. * "All who had come," L. 134, 1; or "all such as had come," L. 134, 2, and N. 1. † L. 132, 2 and Rem. * L. 89, 2. † L. 101, and Rem. 3. † L. 118, 2. † L. 98. *Annōrum novem*, lit. "of nine years," *i. e.*, "nine years old," L. 101, and R. 1. The rule for forming the nom. sing. of *Apollinis*. † L. 47, N. 2. † L. 91, 2, and N. 2.

* L. 108, 1. † L. 97, 2 and 3. * L. 117, N. 1; and L. C, os. 51. † L. 117, 1. * L. 117, N. 2. † L. 119, N. 3. † L. 92, and (b). * A Greek accusative, L. G, II., 1. † L. 127, 3 and IV. † L. 133, 1. † L. 110, 1. † L. 114. * L. 127, II. * L. 90, 3. The English idiom requires the singular number. * L. 99, R. 4.

* L. 111. † L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 52. 120, and N. 3. † Literally "which having been seen," L. 120, N. 1; *i. e.*, "at sight of which," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 117, N. 2, *quum*, L. 132, R. 2, *pariunt*, "lay," an active verb used absolutely, *i. e.*, without its case. * L. 27, Exc. *Alcyonēos*, L. 96, N. 5. † L. 9, Exc. 4. † L. 134, 1. † *Quæ*, *i. e.*, *ea*, *quæ*, "those things which." As antecedent *is* is often omitted, L. 94, 7.—*Communicabat*, "used to tell," or "was wont to tell," L. 47, N. 2. † *Dicitur*, *sc. ille*. † "Attempts to take," L. 121, 4. * *Ei super caput*, "over his head," L. 109, Rem. 2.

* L. 111. † L. 110, 1. * L. 133, 2. † L. 127, N. 1. * L. 109. 53. † L. 127, II. * See N. (°), p. 32. * The object of *dare*. † L. 127, I., III. and IV. † *Dare*, "to give," or, "that he would give," because the verb of saying is in the perfect indefinite. See on the

- connection of tenses, L. 135, remembering that the infinitive in Latin often corresponds with the indicative, or potential in English, L. 95, N. 3. † L. 120, N. 3. † L. 108, 2. † L. 111, N. 2. • *Agamemnōne duce*, literally, "Agamemnon being the commander," i. e., "under the command of Agamemnon;" L. 120, Rem. 1.—*Quum sciret*; L. 132, R. 2.—*Peritūrum esse*, "would perish," the leading verb *sciret*, being in the imperfect, see L. 135, and N. (j) above. † L. 117, 1. † "That he was concealed," L. 127, N. 2. † L. 103, 1. • Possessive adjectives often supply the place of the genitive of the corresponding noun; as, *regius* for *regis*.
54. • L. 95, N. 4.—*Qua dum*, "while they," L. 94, 5.—*Audito*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 95, 3. • The predicate accusative after *esse*, L. 92, R. 2.—*Intellectum est*; its subject is the preceding infinitive clause, for which *it* is supplied in English. • The adjective separated from its noun by a genitive limiting the same noun. • L. 108, 1. † See N. (o), p. 32. † L. 109.—*Sacram*; an adjective usually follows its noun when any thing depends upon it. † The comparative to be translated by the positive with *too*, L. 119, N. 3. † *Sc. illi*. † L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Non posse*, "could not;" the imperfect depending on the perfect indefinite, L. 135. † L. 95, N. 5. † L. 108, 2; so *Argos* above. † L. 111. • Supply *eam* before *sacerdōtem*, L. 96, 2.—*Trojā eversā*, "after the destruction of Troy," L. 120, N. 2. • L. 108, Rem. † L. 133, 1 and 2, and N. 1. *Promētheus*, a trisyllable. † L. 91, 9. † L. 129, 1.
55. • L. 111. † L. 133, 1 and 2. *Quantum—tantum*. *Tantum* is a demonstrative adjective to which the relative adjective *quantus* relates. The same is to be remarked of *talis* and *qualis*. As in the case of *is* and *qui*, the relative word is usually placed first. • The imperfect denoting repeated, that is, eager action, "earnestly requested." † L. 127, 1. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 129, 1. † L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Quo facto, quod quum*; and *qui quum*, see L. 94, 5. † *Mittere*, "putting," L. 95, N. 6. † L. 109. † L. 121, N. 3. † *Sc. esse*. † L. 127, 11.
56. • L. 109, R. 6. † L. 101. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 117, N. 2. • L. 111, N. 2 and 1. † L. 117, 1. † L. 42, N. 2. † L. 108, 2.—*Conditione addita*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 120. † L. 128, 11. † *Cadmus nomine*, "Cadmus by name," i. e., "named Cadmus," L. 117, 5. † L. 108, 2. † L. 133, 3. † L. 47, 7. † L. 122, 2.
57. • L. 94, 5. † L. 117, 1. • Why in the subjunctive, and by what mood to be translated? *Quicquid* or *quidquid*. This pronoun, like the English *whoever* and *whatever*, seems often to include both

antecedent and relative. ° L. 128, II. 1. ° L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Gavisus est*, L. 79, N. ° L. 116, 5. / L. 95, 3, and N. 4.—*Ipsi*, L. 109. ° L. 119, 1. ° L. 90, Rem. 2. ° The present *petit* is used for the perfect indefinite, L. 47, N. 4; and hence is followed by the imperfect, L. 135, 2, N. / L. 95, 3. ° *Sc. ea*, "it." ° L. 101, Rem. 3. ° "Was wont" or "used," L. 47, N. 2. ° L. 117, N. 1. ° L. 95, N. 4.

° The preposition usually precedes the adjective, but particular phrases are excepted. ° L. 81, 13; what is the subject represented by *it* before *prædictum fuit*? ° L. 95, 4. ° L. 128, II., 1. ° L. 117, 1. / L. 135, 2. ° L. 111—*dormienti*, L. 122, 2. ° L. 132, 2 and Rem.—*Cirim*, L. G, II., 2. ° L. 96, 2. / L. 131, (d). *Raptum sc. piscem*, "having seized it," L. 120, N. 3. ° L. 119, N. 3. *Venantes*, L. 122, 2. ° What is to be supplied? ° L. 117, 4.

° A dissyllable. ° The genitive plural of other participles in 59. *rus* is seldom used, but *venturorum* is found in Ovid, Met. 15, 835. ° Repeated past action, L. 47, N. 2. ° L. 111. ° Pronounced *Har-py'yas* ° *Ab ore ei*, i. e., *ab ore ejus*, "from his mouth," L. 109, R. 2, and L. 111, N. 2. / L. 96, 3. ° L. 135, 2. ° L. 127, III. and IV. ° L. 127, I. / L. 117, 4. *Habuisse*, L. 127, N. 2. *Strophædas*, L. I, Acc. Plur. 2.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

° L. 96, Rem. 1, and L. 124, 3. In the active voice it would 60. be (*Aliquis*) *Thalen* (Greek acc.) *interrogavit*, *an facta etc.*, and the accusative of the person is changed to the nominative in the passive, L. 124, 2. ° *Latet* takes an accusative of the person from whom any thing is concealed. ° L. 129, 1 and 2. ° *Ne cogitata quidem*, "not even their thoughts." ° From *neminem* to the end the words are in the *oratio obliqua*. See L. 127. ° ° L. 127, II. *Pythagoræ*, L. 8, 5. / L. 134, 3.—*Autem*, see N. (°), p. 32. ° L. 133, 1 and 2. ° "That he had said (so)." Hence our phrase, "a mere *ipse dixit*." ° L. 103, N. 2.—*Priēnen*, L. 8, 5.—*Expugnatum et eversam*, L. 122, 3 and 6. ° L. 133, 1 and 2, and N.

° L. 120, N. 3. ° *Vacuis* is construed with the *gen.*, or the *abl.* 61. with or without *ab*. In construction, with *vacuum* supply *hominem*; in translating, nothing is to be supplied; "than, free

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- from every care, to devote," &c. * *Dare* is connected by *quàm* to *esse*. * *Scientia augenda* depends on *causâ*, L. 100, "for the purpose of enlarging (his) knowledge," L. 123, 4. * L. 131, 1. / L. 42, N. 2. † L. 81, 8. * L. 111. * L. 135, 2. * The imperfect denoting customary action, L. 47, N. 2. / L. 133, N. 1. * *Nihil* in the accusative without a preposition, used for *non*, "nothing changed," or, "in no respect changed," L. 97, 5. ‡ L. 119, N. 3.
62. * L. 133, 4. * L. 110, 1. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 123, 3; and L. 100. * L. 117, 1.—*Videbatur*, L. 128, II., 2. / L. 79, N. * See N. (°), p. 32. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 128, II., 1. / L. 108, 2, and Rem. * L. 108, 1, and Rem. / L. 111. * L. 88, 2. * L. 107, 2 and Rem.—*Repræsentabat*, see N. (i), p. 61. * L. 117, N. 1.
63. * L. 109. * L. 117, 5. * See N. (°), p. 34. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 134, 4. / L. 116, 3, and N. * L. 103, 1. * Infinitives and oblique cases of nouns generally stand before the words on which they depend. * L. 128, II., 1. / What is the verb of saying on which this subject accusative depends? * L. 98. / L. 91, 9. * L. 118, 1.—*Venditem*, L. 96, N. 5. * L. 92, 1.
64. * L. 111. * L. 44, N. * L. 132, 2 and Rem. * L. 103, 1. * Present participles with *homo*, *homines*, or the like understood, sometimes supply the place of a noun ending in *tor*, and denoting the *agent*, "the (persons) sacrificing," i. e., "the sacrificers." / A Greek accusative, L. 24, 2; and L. G, II., 3. * L. 116, 5.—*Thebas*, L. J, 9. * L. 110, 1. * L. 133, 1 and 2. / L. 132, 2 and Rem. * L. 117, 5. / L. 81, 12.
65. * L. 131, 1. * L. 103, 2. * L. 91, 5. * L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 111, N. 2. / L. 133, 1. * L. 110, 1. * L. 108, 1. / L. 130, and 129, 1.—*Appellandus sis*, L. 121, 6, (b). / L. 92, 1. * "To one who inquired," L. 122, 3. / *Te victorem renuntiâri*, L. 92, Rem. 2.
66. * Sc. *esse*, L. 121, 6 (b). * L. 95, 5. * L. 111. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 120. / L. 101, Rem. 3. * L. 99, 4. * *Ne* precedes and *quidem* follows the emphatic word. / "Of one about to plunder," L. 91, 4. * L. 133, 1.
67. * L. 126, 2. * See note on *quantum—tantum*, p. 55. * L. 133, 1.—*Monentibus eum quibusdam*, "when certain persons cautioned him." L. 122, 5. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * *Aliendus* is usually followed by the *abl.* with a preposition, but here takes a dative. / L. 128, II., 1. * See N. (A), p. 44. * L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Pythiam vocatum*, "having called Pythias," L. 120, N. 3.—*Acceptâ*

difficultate, "when he had learned the embarrassment," &c. L. 122, 5 and 6. † L. 117, 2. † L. 119, 1. † L. 95, N. 5. † L. 95, N. 4. * A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. ° L. 117, 1. † L. 105, 3: † L. 109.—*Verbis*, L. 117, 1. ° "For which," L. 97, 5.—*Contigit*, what is its subject? † *Fore* is used impersonally, its subject being the remaining words in the period, L. 81, 8 and 9.—*Dignus*, L. 92, 2. * L. 116, 2.

Puer, "while a boy," L. 89, R. ° L. 115. † L. 116, 4. ° L. 68. 109. † L. 134, 3. ° L. 110, 1. † *Asiā debellatā*, "after his conquest of Asia," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 97, 1. † L. 117, 2. † L. 88, 2.—*Quo audito*, "when Alexander heard this," L. 120, N. 2, or N. 3. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 126, 1. † L. 104. † L. 126, 2. * L. 106, Rem. 4. ° L. 106, Rem. 2. † L. 108, R. 1.

° L. 117, 2.—*Ab ejus nomine*, "after his name."—*Propositis*, L. 69. 120, N. 3. † L. 134, 3.—*Totius*. L. 2, Exc.—*Senex* "when old." ° L. 117, 4. † L. 108, 1. ° L. 96, 3.—*Factum est*, impersonal: what is its subject? *Pompeio*, pronounced, *Pom-pē'yo*. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 116, 2.—*Arcessilos*, L. 120, N. 3, or L. 122, 8. † L. 134, 3. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Defecisset*, L. 131, 1 and (a). † L. 119, 3. † L. 121, 4, (b).

° L. 117, 3. † L. 89, 3. ° *Per medios ignes*, "through the midst of the fires," L. 91, 8.—*Cum pericūlo*, "at the risk." † L. 128, II., 1. ° L. 111. † L. 95, 4. ° "That it afforded him," &c. L. 114, and N. 1: *esse* being used impersonally, its subject is the clause *quòd patria*, &c., L. 81, 8. † "His," L. 127, IV. † "Than he," L. 119, 1.—What is the object of *didicērat*? L. 96, Rem. 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 117, 2.—*Inspectante popūlo*, "in view of the people," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 132, 1. † L. 121, 6, (b).

° L. 111. † *Instandum esse* is used impersonally; supply *nobis*, † 1. &c., "that we ought to pursue," L. 112, 2, and Rems. (a) and (c), and L. 121, 6, (b). ° *Cedo* takes the ablative of a place with *de*, *ex*, or without a preposition, L. 108, R. 2. † L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Corintho captā*, "by the capture of Corinth," L. 120, N. 2. ° L. 117, 2. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Eo defuncto*, "after his death," L. 120, N. 2.—*Non esset unde*, "there was no property from which." † L. 134, 4. † L. 128, 2. † L. 95, N. 4. † L. 99, Rem. 4. † L. 81, N. 2.—*Acceptis—recuperato*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Ad suos*, L. 91, N. 4. † L. 109.—*Jussas*, "ordered five cohorts," &c., *misit*, "and sent them," L. 122, 8. † L. 123 5.—*Receptum iri*, "should be taken back," L. 95, N. 3: the future inf. passive, consists of the former supine and *iri*, the present inf. pass. of *eo*, to go, L. 74, N. 2.

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72. * L. 89, (k). * L. 105, 4.—*Cases*, "after they had been beaten," L. 122, 5 and 6: or, "to be beaten," L. 122, 8. * L. G, I., 3, and L. H, 3. * L. 101. / What is the subject of *accidit*? L. 81, 8 and 9. * L. 108, R. 2. * L. 117, 2. * The accusative is the usual construction, according to L. 96, Rem. 4: the ablative here appears to depend on the preposition *in* understood. * L. 117, 2.
73. * L. 96, Rem. 3. * L. 38, 8.—*Carpentanorum*, L. 103, 1. * L. 109. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 128, I. / L. 97, 4.

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74. * L. 91, 9. * L. 96, 3.—*Sub hoc rege*, "in his reign."—*Hinc*, i. e., *ex Troja*. * L. 117, N. 2. * L. 110.—*Ei benignè recepto*, "received him kindly (and)." L. 122, 8. * L. 96, 2.
75. * Lit. "until Rome founded," i. e., "until the founding of Rome." L. 121, 5, (b). * L. 108, 1. * L. 119, 1. * "Used to say." L. 47, N. 2. * Sc. est. / L. 89, 3. * L. 103, 1. * *Minor natu*, lit., "less or inferior in respect of birth," i. e., "born later, younger," L. 117, 5. * L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 128, I.—*Rheam Silviam—Vestalem virginem*, L. 96, 2. * L. 110, 1.—*Geminos filios, Romulum et Remum*, L. 89, 3. * L. 91, 5, and L. 94, N. 2. * L. 121, 6, (a).
76. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 97, 4. * L. 109. * In construction *venissent* follows *rapuerunt*, L. 135, 2. * / L. 133, 1 and 2. * The reflexive referring, as usual, to the leading subject. * L. 128, II., 1. * L. 97, 2 and 3, *et ea*, "these also." / L. 91, 8, *raptæ*, see § 9.
77. * See Dict. under *cum*. * L. 121, 9. * *Orlam*, "which had arisen," L. 122, 3. * L. 111.—*Quo elapso*, "after this had passed," or, "at the expiration of this," L. 94, 5; and L. 120, N. 2. * L. 108, 1. / *Quidem* following the emphatic word. * Repeated past action. * L. 96, N. 4. * L. 117, N. 2. / L. 117, 5. * L. 109.
78. * L. 111, N. 2. * L. 104. * L. 111. * *Gentium* limits *senatores* understood. * *A* or *ab* denotes the *doer*, (L. 99, N.) *per* signifies "by means of," "at the instigation of," L. 97, N. / L. 116, 3. * L. 110, 1.
79. * L. 97, 4. * L. 132.—*Sed benè*, &c. The adversative *sed* (L. 82, (3.)) is opposed to the fraudulent manner of obtaining the

crown implied in the preceding *sic*.—*Cum his*, “including those.”

• L. 111. • L. 108, 2, and Rem.—*Prima salutavit*, “first saluted,” i. e., “was the first to salute,” L. 91, 9. • “As king,” L. 96, 2. • L. 103, 1. • “Herself.” • *In*, “for.” • L. 110, 1.—*Ei* “against him.”

• L. 108, 1. • *Regnum est*, “the kingdom continued,” or, “the 80. regal government lasted,” L. 81, 12. • L. 131, 1. • “After the banishment of the kings,” i. e., of Tarquin and his sons, L. 120, N. 2. • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Qui quum*, “and when he,” L. 94, 5. • L. 132, 1. • L. 101, and Rem. 2.

• L. 117, 1.—*Terreret*, “was trying to terrify.” The imperfect 81. tense not unfrequently denotes an attempt to perform an action, L. 47, N. 2. • Supply *suam*, L. 91, 6. • L. 111. • L. 132, 1. • L. 49, Rem. 2. • “After the banishment of the kings,” L. 121, 5, (b). • L. 108, 1. • L. 128, II., 1.—*Eam*, “them,” referring to *plebem*, a collective noun, L. 5, 4. L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Is* refers to *plebem*, but instead of agreeing with it, like the preceding *eam*, is put in the plural referring to the individuals which the noun denotes. See L. 91, 3.—*Alia*, L. 91, 5. • L. 133, 1. • L. 121, 9, and L. 92, 1 and (b). • L. 89, 1. • L. 99, Rem. 4.—*Ad quintum milliarium urbis*, lit., “to the fifth milestone from the city.”

• *Quo facto*, lit., “this having been done,” L. 94, 5; or, “having 82. done this,” L. 120, N. 3: it may also be translated, “because he had done this,” L. 122, 5 and 6; i. e., “for doing this,” or finally, “for this.” • L. 88, 2. • “Under the command of Fabius,” L. 120, Rem., and N. 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 122, 3. • *Ille*, “the celebrated Q. Fabius Maximus, who,” &c., L. 42, N. 2. • See *alter* in Dict.—*Ab urbe condita*, see N. (ε), p. 81. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 111, N. 2.—*Manibus post tergum vincitis*, “after tying his hands,” &c., L. 120, N. 2 and 3.

• L. 108, 2. • L. 122, 6, (a). • L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Urbem*, sc. *suam*. 83. • L. 114. • L. 128, II., 1. • Supply *est* from below. • L. 49, Rem. 2. • *In eo*, see *is* in Dict. • *Præsidium* which is used as a collective noun takes in its own clause a verb in the singular, but in the following clauses the verbs are in the plural, L. 90, 4. • L. 38, 3. • L. 108, R. 2. • L. 101. • L. 117, 4. • L. 117, 2.

• L. 117, 5. • Depending on *sedit*, L. 109, but to be translated 84. as if it were *ejus*, L. 109, R. 2. • L. 117, 1. • This verb with its clause is the subject of *factum est*. • L. 109. • L. 110. • L. 117, N. 1. • L. 105, 4. • L. 95, 3. • Supply *esse*; for the translation see L. 121, 6, (b). • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 121, 6, (b).

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85. * L. 111.—*Fecissent*, L. 128, II., 1 and N. 2. * L. 96, 3. * L. 128, I. * L. 38, 8. * A conditional sentence, in which the condition is implied in *ego cum talibus viris*, "if I had such men;" and the conclusion, "I could with them," &c., is fully expressed, L. 131, 1, and (a). / L. 123, 4.
86. * L. 131, 1. * L. 117, 1. * L. 127, 1. * See *aller* in Dict. * Supply *esse*.
87. * L. 120, R. and N. 2. * L. H, 1. * L. 103, 1.—*Perdītis*, "having lost," or "after losing," L. 120, N. 3; L. 122, 6; *i. e.*, "with the loss." * L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 110. / L. 118. * L. 127, II. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 127, N. 1. / L. 106, 1 and R. 1.
88. * L. 103. * L. 99, R. 4. * As a verb, *parāla fuisse* has, for its logical subject, *millia* with its connected words; as a noun, the same verb with its clause is the subject of the impersonal *traditum est*, L. 95, 2, 3 and 4. * L. 118, 2. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.
89. * *Per*, "by means of." * L. 98. * The infinitive and oblique cases usually stand before the words on which they depend. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * *Mando* in the active voice takes the acc. and the dat.; hence in the passive it retains the dative, L. 124, 4; *mandarētur* is used impersonally, and in English the subject is the dative *Hannibālī*, L. 81, N. 2.—*Fratre—relicto*, "leaving his brother," L. 120, N. 3. * L. 111, N. 1.—*Commisso—accepto*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Supērat*, the historical present, used instead of the historical perfect. So *vincitur*, above.
90. * See N. (c), p. 88. * L. 104. * L. 92. * The antecedent of *quod* is the clause *servi manumissi*, &c., "which thing was never done before," L. 94, N. 2. * L. 110. / L. 96, R. 2.—*A sendtu*, L. 81, 12.—*Potuisissent*, L. 128, I. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 133, and 7.
91. * L. 103, 1.—*Recepta*, L. 120, N. 3. * L. A, 11. * L. A, Exc. 2. * "When a boy." So *juvēnis* below, L. 89, R. * Partitive adjectives commonly agree in gender with the individuals, of which the genitive plural depending on them consists, and in respect to their case, they are to be parsed like nouns: hence *multos* is in the masculine gender, agreeing in this respect with *juvēnum*, and in the accusative after *deterruit*. * L. 95, 5, and N. 5.—*Aurum sc. suum*. * "Their."
92. * Used like *plusquam*. * L. 118, R. 2. * What is to be supplied? * L. 117, 1. * L. 133, 1 and 2.
93. * "As a hostage," L. 89, R. * L. 89, 1. * *Sc. est*. * L. 103, 1.

ſ Cum is often used with the ablative of manner, when accompanied by an adjective.

* L. 101. † L. 108, R. 2. * *Alter* for *secundus*. † “From the building of the city,” L. 121, 5, (b). *ſ* “Though defended,” L. 122, 2.

* L. 89, 1. † L. 91, N. 4. † L. 81, 3. 95.

Coss., L. 120, R. and N. 2. * L. 128, II., 1. † L. 110, 1. * L. 108, 1. † L. 133, 4. * L. 92, 1. 96.

* L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. † L. 112, N. 2. * See *cum* in Dict. 97.
* L. 117, N. 2. * *Id quod*, “the thing which:” *id* stands for the idea contained in the clause *jus civitatis*, &c. *ſ* L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Relicta*, L. 120, N. 3.

* L. 103, N. 2.—*Eversa*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 117, 2. * L. 121, 5, (b). * L. 120, N. 2. *ſ* L. 96, 2. * L. 120, N. 3. † L. 108, 2. 98.

* L. 111.—*Ipsæ*, sc. *Lucullus*.—*Eum*, sc. *Mithridatem*.—*Consumptum* can be translated passively, as agreeing with *Mithridatem*, the object of the verb, or actively with *Lucullus*, its subject. † L. 102, 2. * L. 118, 2. † “Under the command of,” L. 120, R. and N. 2. * L. 108, 1. *ſ* L. 119, 2. * L. 100, R. 2. 99.

* L. 109, R. 1. † L. 134, 1 and 3. * L. 108, R. 2. † L. 101. 100.
* L. 98. *ſ* “He, the former,” L. 42, 1 and 2. * L. 46, R. 2. † “To him,” i. e., to Pompey. *ſ* L. 105, 4. † L. 117, 2. † L. 128, II., 1.

† L. 99, R. 4. * L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. † L. 118, 2. 101.

Quem, sc. *consulatum*. * The imperfect, denoting that which was proposed, or on the point of being done, L. 47, N. 2. † “It was opposed,” L. 81, 9. † L. 101. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. 102.

Insolentiùs, L. 119, N. 3. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.—*Interfecto* 103.
Casare, L. 122, 6. † L. 110, 1. * L. 109, R. 1. † L. 121, 4. * L. 101.

* L. 91, N. 3, and L. 122, 8. † *Ipsæ*, in such sentences, may agree either with the subject or the case depending on the verb, according as either is intended to be emphatic. 104.

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105. • L. 89, 3. • "As boundaries," L. 96, N. 4. • A Greek accusative.
106. • L. 132, 2. • L. H, 2. • L. 117, 3 and 5. • L. 111. / "You would believe," or, "one would think." • L. 104. • L. 116, 5.
107. *Qui, quæ se, &c., i. e., ea, quæ.* • L. 109, R. 5. • *Quanto-tanto*, L. 119, 3. • L. 109, R. 4. • L. 91, 4. • Supply the preposition *a*. / L. 111. • L. 109, and L. 123, 3 and 4. • L. H, 1. • L. 98. / L. 97, 4.
108. • L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. • L. 100, and L. 123, 3. • L. 109, R. 5. • *Morâri* is the subject of *esse* understood, L. 95, 4; and *periculôsum* agrees with *morâri*, L. 91, 7. • L. 109. / L. 110, 1. • L. 103, N. 2. • L. 98.
109. *Probabile est.* The two preceding infinitive clauses are the subject of this predicate, L. 95, 4, and L. 91, 7. • "The reign of Claudius," L. 120, N. 2. • L. 117, 5. • L. 119, 1. • L. 116, 5. • L. 117, 2. / L. 119, 3. • In such expressions the comparative is to be translated by the positive degree, "than it is wide," &c., "its length far exceeds its breadth." • L. 109. / "And there is clearly no other," &c.
110. • L. 134, 4. • "Of that kind." *Genus* with *id, hoc, quod, &c.*, is put in the accusative without a preposition. • L. 111. • L. 90, N. 3. • L. 117, 3. / L. 132, 2.
111. • L. 117, 5.—What is the logical subject of *verisimile est*? • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 109.—*Jactum fuêrit*, L. 127, II.
112. • L. 129, 1 and 2.—What is the logical subject of *apparet*? • L. 108, R. 2. • L. 110, 1. • L. 90, N. 3. / L. 103, 2. • L. 117, 5. • L. 104. • L. 42, 1. / L. 111, N. 2.
113. • *Significâsse* depends on *fama est*, which is equivalent to a verb of saying, L. 95, 1. • Like the old English expression, "at what time," for, "at the time when," or, "in which." • L. 108, 1. • L. 134, 3. • L. 117, 5. / "By means of which." • See note (b), page 104.
114. • What is the subject? L. 32, 1. • L. 109.—*Viderêtur*, L. 134, 3. • L. 90, N. 3. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. / L. 117, 5. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 108, 2.
115. *Cohæret*, sc. *ea*, i. e., *Peloponnêsus*. • L. 91, 8. • L. 11, 2 and 3. • "Which they call;" both the subject of *appellans* and

its object are to be supplied. *Opibus—copiis*, L. 117, 5. "As colonists," L. 96, N. 4. *Ebore*, L. 22, R. 4 and (d). *Facta*, sc. *est*, L. 90, N. 3. "L. 123, 4 and 5. "L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. *Res gestas suas numerat*, "their memorable occurrences," which they reckoned by Olympiads, or periods of four years, the time which intervened between the celebration of the Olympic games. / L. 90, 3 and R. 2. "L. 117, 5. *Pluresque*; the English idiom requires that *que* should here be translated "or." "The comparative and superlative of *prope*, viz., *propius* and *proximè*, are followed by either the accusative or the dative. "They say."

"L. 103, 1. "L. 111. "L. 95, 4, and L. 81, 8. "L. 134, 4. 116. *Aristotèlem*, L. 127, I. "L. 127, II. / L. 126, 2.

Vino, L. 117, 5. *Nominibus—moribus*; why in the ablative? 117. "L. 109, R. 5. *Contendo*, with the acc. *id*, signifies, "to strive eagerly for this." *Mercède datâ*, L. 121, 5, (b). "Cùm—tum, see *cùm* in Dict. *Rerum—copiâ*; the genitive separated by a relative clause from the noun which it limits. "L. 117, 5. *Heri*, L. C, o. *Post Trojam dirutam*, L. 121, 5, (b). *Zone*, sc., *nomen habet*.

"L. 91, 8. "L. 117, 2. "L. 134, 4. "L. 119, 3. "Quis 118. after the particles, *si*, *ne*, *neu*, *ubi*, *nisi*, *num*, *quo*, *quanto* and *quum*, signifies "some one," or, "any one." / L. 116, 5. "L. 119, 1. "L. 91, N. 4. *Maxima fluminum*, L. 103, 1; the adjective on which a partitive genitive depends, commonly, as here, agrees in gender with the following genitive, rather than with the noun or nouns which it limits, unless it follows the latter. "We have spoken," L. 81, 11 and 12.

"L. 123, 9. "L. 24, 2. "See N. (*), p. 115. "L. 117, 3. 119. "L. 118, 2. *Sine*, "free from, exempt from." "L. 107, 2 and N. *Beatissimum*, L. 96, 2, and N. 5. *Locis*, L. 117, 4. *Ebous*, sc. *Océanus*. *Asiæ nomine*, &c. In English the relative clause often separates the principal subject from its predicate. "L. 97, N. *Stadia*, L. 98.

"L. 109. "L. 101. "Homines is often to be supplied with 120. verbs of *saying*, &c., and to be translated "people, men," &c., or simply, "they." "L. 131, (d). *Asiæ propriæ dictæ*, i. e., of Asia Minor. "Clearly, unquestionably." / A noun is often annexed to a relative for the purpose of explaining its antecedent. "L. 111. "L. 101, R. 1. *Numero*, L. 117, 5. *Altitudine*, L. 101; a genitive (*sexaginta pedum*) supplies the

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- place of the adjective in limiting *altitudīne*: see Andrews and Stoddard's Lat. Gr. § 211, R. 6, (1).
121. *L. 90, N. 3. *L. 109. *L. 104. *L. 116, 4. *Issici*, sc. *sinūs*, "the Issic gulf." *L. 101. / Sc. *se*, L. 96, N. 3. *L. 133, 1. *L. 81, 10 and 11. *Those who are entering, L. 91, 4.
122. *L. 91, 4, and 122, 3. *L. 90, N. 3. *L. 45, R. 2. *Cum terra conjuncta*, "joined to the mainland." *L. 81, 10 and 11. *L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and N. 1. / L. 116, 5. *Primus e Romānis*, L. 103, N. 2. *Bactriānæ*, sc. *camēli*. In this passage from the 8th book of Pliny, *camēlus* is feminine, but in the best authors it is always masculine. *Tubēra*, L. B, er. *L. 117, 3. *L. G, I, 2.
123. *Bibant*, L. 132, 1. *L. 98: so above, *quatrīduo*. * "A hundred each," L. 38, 4. *L. 117, 2. *L. 119, 3. *L. 97, 4. / This genitive limits *ambitu*. * See note on *altitudīne*, p. 120. *L. 89, 1. *L. 103, 1. / L. 95, 4. *L. 119, 1. *L. 91, 7.
124. *L. 99, R. 4. *L. 117, 2. *L. 91, 3. *L. 90, 4. *Nefas*, sc. *esse*, the predicate of the two preceding infinitive clauses taken as subjects. *L. 116, 5. *Arēnis*, L. 111. / L. 119, N. 3. *Natu*, L. 117, 5.
125. *Transitūri*, L. 122, 2, and L. 121, 4, (a). *L. 103, N. 2. *L. 103, 1. *L. 81, 4. *Crura*, L. F, Exc. in Decl. us. *L. 113: so above, *dentibus*. * "They cover." / *Navigāre* is sometimes used actively, in the sense of *sailing over*, when it is followed by *oceanum*, *aquor*, &c.; the expression here used by Pliny, *insūlas navigāre*, appears to be peculiar, and to signify, to sail or carry on navigation among the islands. * *Id* stands for the idea in the preceding clause and hence is neuter, L. 91, 7.
126. *Centēna*. Why is the distributive number used? *Omnium*, L. 103, 1. *Sibi similes*, "like each other." *L. 111. *L. 95, 4. *Uniones*, L. D, io. *Arābas*, L. I, acc. plur. 2. *L. 104, and R. 3. *L. I, gen. plur. 6. * "This thing, this fact," *i. e.*, its fertility, L. 91, 7.
127. *Usu*, L. 117, 3. *L. 110, 4. *L. 101. *The place of the adjective with the limiting noun is supplied by a genitive, see note on *altitudīne*, p. 120. *L. 118, 2. *Memphin*, L. G, I, 1.
128. *Pedum quīndēcim millium*. This is wholly erroneous. The slant height of the largest pyramid is variously estimated, from 600 to 800 feet. * *Centum duos*, supply *et*. *Pedum centum*, etc.,

L. 101, R. 1. * L. 117, 2, see N. (c), p. 129. * L. 90, N. 3.
 * L. 123, 5. * L. 81, 10 and 11. * L. 123, 2. *Pergāmi*. Parchment was sometimes called *charta Pergamēna*, because invented at Pergāmus; in this sentence, *Pergāmi* does not depend on *membrānas*, but is the genitive of place, L. 108, 1.

* L. 95, 4 and 1. *Mersum*, L. 122, 4, or 8. * Supply thus: 129.
 [Apim] *allērum* [thalāmum] *intrāsse latum est*; in *allēro* [ille] *dira portendit*, "To have entered the one is, &c., [by being] in the other he," &c. *Canunt*, L. 90, 4. * L. 103, 1. * L. 117, 2; with the names of materials *of* is used rather than *with*.

Alia ejusmodi signa maris—effusi. Two genitives depend on 130.
signa—maris effusi, "of the sea having extended." * L. 90, R. 2. * L. 81, 8. *Convenissent*, L. 128, I. * L. 127, II.

Potus est lac—cibus caro; which are the subject-nominatives? 131.
in specūbus, L. 26, 4. * L. 113. * *Ipse* in such sentences is put in the nominative or in the accusative, according as the subject or the object is emphatic. See N. (b), p. 104. * The preterite tenses of *nosco* are used like the same tenses of *odi* and *memīni*, L. 81, 4. * L. 111.

* *Vicēnūm* for *vicēnōrum*, see L. 11, R. 4.

132.

EXERCISES.

THE following are given merely as examples of Exercises in orthography and etymology, and can be varied by the teacher at his pleasure. Their object is to secure a perfect knowledge of all those parts of the grammar which relate to the forms of words and their division into syllables. These exercises can be easily imitated by the student who commences with the larger grammar.

I. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the first declension, found on the eleventh page of the Reader.

(a) If any of these nouns are excepted in gender or declension,

write opposite to them a reference to the passage in the First Latin Book, if such can be found, where the exception is mentioned: thus,

Eurōpa,	culpa,	terra,
peninsŭla,	tua,	rotunda,
poēta, <i>m.</i> L. 5, 1.	mora,	amicitia,
inertia,	nulla, L. 32, 1 and 2,	vera,
insania,	via,	sempiterna.
sylva,	parva,	

(b) Mark the quantity of the penult in each word, making use for this purpose of the general rules of quantity in Lesson 3, and of the dictionary, when no rule can be found.

(c) Mark the accented syllable in each word according to Lesson 2, 4 and 5.

(d) Divide each word into syllables, according to Lesson 2, 1; and Lesson A; putting a point between the syllables, and repeating from memory the rule for the division of each syllable. Thus e. g. say, "Eurōpa has three syllables, because" (here repeat Less. 2, 1) "It is thus divided, *Eu-ro'-pa*; for *p* must be joined to the last vowel, because" (here repeat Less. A, 1.); and *r* must be joined to the penult, because," (repeat Less. A, 3.)

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

II. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the second declension found on page 11, marking the gender of each, and referring for exceptions in gender or declension to the First Latin Book, thus:

vitium, <i>n.</i>	annus, <i>m.</i>
electus, <i>m.</i> L. 91, 1.	dirum, <i>n.</i> L. 91, 1.
Quintius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	bellum, <i>n.</i>
Fabius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	

2. Finish this exercise like the preceding one according to (b), (c) and (d).

3. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

III. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the third declension found on page 11.

(a) Mark the gender of each noun and the rule or exception on which its gender or genitive depends, thus:

os, *n.* L. B, os: L. C, os. irreparabile, *n.* L. 91, 1: L. 35.
 lapis, *m.* L. D, is: L. E, is. tempus, *n.* L. 18, 2, and 4.
 homo, *c.* L. 5, N. 3: L. C, o. glaciális, *f.* L. 91, 1: L. 35.
 ebrietas, *f.* L. 15, 1: L. 16, 1. hiems, *f.* L. 15, 1: L. 17, 1 and N.
 dux, *c.* L. 5, N. 3: L. 17, 2. brevis, *f.* See glaciális.
 fugax, *m.* L. 91, 1: L. 28, 2: L. 37, 2. voluptas, *f.* See ebrietas.
 vetus, *f.* L. 91, 1. L. 37, 1 & 2: abl. sing. *e.* L. 37, Exc.

(b) Write the root of each of the preceding words, and from the root form the nominative singular by Lessons 22 and 23, giving the same rules for the adjectives as for the nouns, thus:

Lapid, by L. 22, I., (which repeat) becomes *lapids*, by Remark 1, (which repeat) it becomes *lapis*.

Fugac, by L. 22, I., becomes *fugacs*, i. e., by Remark 2, *fugax*.

(c) Mark the quantity and the accented syllable of each of these nouns and adjectives, and divide them into syllables according to the modes pointed out in the first exercise (b), (c) and (d).

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to p. 30.

IV. Write the nouns of the 4th and 5th declensions, found on the 11th, 12th and 13th pages, and prepare them in all respects as directed in the first and second exercises.

2. Do the same with each three of the succeeding pages to page 30.

V. 1. Write the first person singular, in the indicative mood present tense, of each verb on the 11th page, separating the four conjugations and also the irregular verbs; thus,

1. salúto,	2. —	3. elígo,	4. venio. irr. sum, L. 62.
sto,		fugio, L. 74, N. 1.	fió. L. 79.
paro.		cresco,	
		labor, dep. L. 75.	

2. Repeat from memory the *principal parts* of each, as set down in the Dictionary.

3. Repeat all the *roots* of each verb; thus, *salut*, *salútar* *salútat*:—*st*, *stet*, *stat*, &c.

4. Do the same with each of the following pages to page 30.

VL 1. Write in separate columns, according to their kind, all the particles found on pages 12, 13 and 14.

<i>Conjunctions.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Prepositions.</i>	
et, L. 82, (1).	semper,	diu,	a, L. 99.
-que, L. 82, (1) & (4).	non,	quotannis,	inter, L. 97, 1.
atque, L. 82, (1).	interdum,	minime, L. 82, 3 & 4.	
neque, L. 82, (1).	citiùs, L. 82, 3 & 4.	bene,	
	serius, L. 82, 3 & 4.	longè,	
	nunquam,	quàm,	
	diligentissime, L. 82, 3 and 4.		

Do the same with each three pages following, to page 30.

